DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 361 432 UD 029 442

TITLE	A Survey of Public Education in the Nation's Urban School Districts, 1992.
INSTITUTION	National School Boards Association, Alexandria, VA. Council of Urban Boards of Education.
REPORT NO	ISBN-0-88364-178-X
PUB DATE	92
NOTE	381p.; For the 1986, 1983, and 1979 surveys, see ED 272 642, ED 244 016, and ED 182 411.
AVAILABLE FROM	Council of Urban Boards of Education, National School Boards Association, 1680 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-3407 $$35; members, $28; 10 percent off 10-49 copies; 15 percent off 50-99 copies; 20 percent off 100 or more; postage and handling $3.75 single copy).
PUB TYPE	Statistical Data (110) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC16 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Boards of Education; Educational Facilities; Educational Finance; Elementary Secondary Education; Federal Government; Legal Problems; *Public Schools; School Districts; School Personnel; *School Statistics; School Surveys; *Tables (Data); Urban Demography; Urban Problems; *Urban Schools; Youth Problems
IDENTIFIERS	Urban Education Studies

ABSTRACT

This study evaluates characteristics and critical issues facing urban schools in 1992 via a survey of school districts with membership in the Council of Urban Boards of Education and in several eligible districts. Sixty-two urban school districts responded to the survey. Of this total, 47 (68 percent) of the Council's participating districts completed the survey. The participating districts educate over 5 million children or approximately 12 percent of all elementary school and secondary school students. Survey issues covered the school district, school boards, district finances, school facilities, legal issues, the superintendent, the staff, vital youth issues, and federal data. Highlights of the study include the following: (1) on average urban district's student bodies comprise 15.38 percent of the total district residents; (2) 79 percent of districts report discussion of extending the school year; (3) the typical school board member is male and white; (4) local funds comprise approximately 38 percent of the total budgetary needs of the urban districts; (5) a number of environmental issues demand administrators' attention but priority is generally given to issues connected to legislation such as lead exposure; (6) an urban superintendent is most likely to be male, Caucasian, and over 50 years old with an advanced academic degree. Extensive tables and figures illustrate the report. (JB)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED 361 432

A Survey of Public Education in the Nations Urban School Districts (1992 Triennial Rpt.)

List $35
Member $28
Postage & Handling $3.75

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
☒ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality
● Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
J. Floyd
National School Boards Assoc.
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

A Survey of Public Education in the Nation's Urban School Districts

Council of
Urban Boards of
Education

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

UD029442

A SURVEY OF PUBLIC INFORMATION IN THE NATION'S URBAN SCHOOL DISTRICTS

- 1992 -

National School Boards Association

E. Harold Fisher, President
Thomas A. Shannon, Executive Director
Harold P. Seamon, Deputy Executive Director

Council of Urban Boards of Education Research Committee

Jonathan Wilson, Chairman, Des Moines
Leland Yee, Vice Chairman, San Francisco
Florence Cox, Chicago
Wendell P. Holmes, Jacksonville
Luis Reyes, New York City
Carl Robinson, New Orleans
Donald Samuels, Ft. Lauderdale
Karen Shook, Washington, DC
Donald Clark, Pennsylvania Department of Education, Consultant
Raymond Milam, New Jersey School Boards Association, Consultant
Frank Hayden, ex officio, Detroit
Michael A. Resnick, Associate Executive Director,
    Office of Federal and National Education Issues Advocacy
Lynne Glassman, Director, Network Operations
Katrina A. Kelley, Director, Urban School District Advocacy
Adria Thomas, Director, Research & Management Services
Carol Skinner, Manager, Network Operations
Anne Wright, Manager, Surveys, Evaluations, and Studies

A Survey of Public Education in the Nation's Urban School Districts, 1992

Price of report: single copy, $35.00. Discounts on quantity orders: 10-49 copies, 10%; 50-99 copies, 15%; 100 or more copies, 20%. Shipping and handling charges will be added to billed orders.

REPRODUCTION: No part of this report may be reproduced in any form without prior written permission from NSBA. Address communications to the Council of Urban Boards of Education, National School Boards Association, 1680 Duke Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22314.

©1992 by National School Boards Association. All rights reserved.
ISBN No. 0-88364-178-X

FOREWORD

Since its establishment by the NSBA Board of Directors in 1967, the Council of Urban Boards of Education (CUBE) has been working with big city school leaders to assist in addressing urban challenges and problems at the local level. Through advocacy, conferences, workshops, specialized publications, topical and ad hoc research committee projects, standing committees, networking initiatives, cooperative projects with other organizations, and local governance assistance, CUBE has been at the forefront of cultivating excellence in urban public schools for more than two decades. In keeping with the goals and objectives set forth by CUBE, NSBA is pleased to provide **the Survey of Public Education in the Nation's Urban School Districts**.

These are challenging times for our urban schools. More than ever we must work together to influence the policy decisions that effect our students, their families and our communities. That is why NSBA's Council of Urban Boards of Education has compiled this very rich study of the characteristics as well as critical issues facing urban schools today.

Individual school boards are eligible to participate in CUBE if they are a member of their state school boards association and they serve a community with a core city population of at least 100,000. **The Survey of Public Education in the Nation's Urban School Districts** provides a profile of many of the school systems constituting the Council of Urban Boards of Education and a number of CUBE-eligible districts. Sixty-two urban school districts responded to the survey. Of this total, 47 or 68 percent of the Council's participating districts completed the survey. These urban districts educate over five million children or approximately 12 percent of all elementary and secondary students*.

The survey results provide data designed to assist school leaders in meeting their responsibilities, an in depth description of urban schools, their students and staffs, as well as a substantive support for advocacy efforts in urban centers. In addition, it provides a meaningful look at urban districts -- their boards, finances, school facilities, legal issues, staffs, and vital youth issues. The reader will note that in addition to presenting substantive information about our urban public schools, the report indicates significant trends in public education.

We trust that you will find this publication informative and invite your comments.

Very truly yours,

Thomas A. Shannon
Executive Director
National School Boards Association

* School enrollment - Social and Economic Charactersitics of Students: October 1990; Series P-20, No. 460; Bureau of the Census

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

HIGHLIGHTS

PART A. THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Student Body	1
The School Year	2
Educational Programs	2

PART B. THE SCHOOL BOARD

School Board Characteristics	41
Board Member Compensation and Reimbursement	43
Board Member Qualifications and Training	43
Meetings of the School Board	44
Citizen Participation	46

PART C. SCHOOL DISTRICT FINANCES

District Budgets for 1990	85
Local Funding	86
State Funding	87
Federal Funding	88
Private Sector/Foundation Funding	88
Levies	88
Allocation of Resources	88
Renovation and Construction Costs	89

PART D. THE SCHOOL FACILITY

Environmental Issues	113
Facility Utilization	114

PART E. LEGAL ISSUES

Legal Counsel	125

PART F. THE SUPERINTENDENT

Demographics	133
Experience	133
Compensation and Contracts	135

PART G. THE STAFF

Central Office and Administrative Staff	139
Teachers	140
Central Office Staff and Building Administrators	140
Counseling Services	140
Affirmative Action	140
Collective Bargaining	141

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

PART H. VITAL YOUTH ISSUES Page

HIV/AIDS Education 171
Teen Pregnancy Prevention 175
Drug and Substance Abuse Prevention 183
Early Childhood Education (Pre-Kindergarten) 186
Teacher and Administrator Shortages 190
Technology 195
Day Care 197
Desegregation 199

PART I. FEDERAL SECTION

Federal Dollars Received by CUBE Members and Eligible CUBE Districts 269
Report #1 - Total Federal Dollars 271
Report #2 - Chapter 1, Basic Grants, Concentration Grants, Even Start, Migrants 277
Report #3 - Special Education, State Grants, Preschool, Infants and Families, Personnel Development 284
Report #4 - Vocational Education, Basic Grants, Tech Prep, Adult Education 291
Report #5 - Impact Aid, Chapter 2, Drug-free Schools, Math and Science 298
Report #6 - Bilingual Education, Magnet Schools, Dropout Prevention, Head Start, School Lunch and Breakfast 305

LISTING OF TABLES

Page

Official Names of School Boards and School Districts

PART A: THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Drop-Out Prevention Program Budgets 5
Population and Enrollment 6
Composition of Student Enrollment 8
Average S.A.T. Scores of High School Students 10
Percentage of High School Students Attending College 12
Participants in Discussions to Extend the School Year 13
Actions/Decisions Taken to Extend the School Year 15
1990-91 Pre-Kindergarten Programs 17
1990-91 Head Start Programs 19
1990-91 Bilingual Education Programs (K-12) 20
1990-91 Continuation School For Pregnant Minors, School-Age Parents 22
1990-91 Business/Industry Partnerships (K-12) 23
1990-91 Vocational Education Programs 24
1990-91 Career Education Programs 26
1990-91 Multicultural Education for Ethnic Heritage Programs 27
1990-91 Magnet Schools/Programs 28
Before/After School Educational Programs Funded and Staffed by School Districts 29
1990-91 Before/After School Educational Programs Operated by Community-Based Organizations 30
1990-91 Educating Homeless Students 31
Programs Dependent Upon Outside Funds for Support 32
Estimated Number of Homeless Students 37
1990-91 Percentage of Students Graduating or Not Completing High School 38

PART B: THE SCHOOL BOARD

School Board Member Classifications 47
School Board Members by Race 49
School Board Members by Gender 51
Board Members with School-Aged Children and Board Members with Children in Public Schools 53
Board Members' Terms and Tenure 55
Districts with Student Representative on Board 56
Districts with Decentralized School Boards/Councils 57
Terms of Office for Decentralized Board/Council Members 57
Legal Requirements for Board Members 58
Districts with Salaried Board Members 60
Districts Paying Stipends to Board Members 60

LISTING OF TABLES (continued)

PART B: THE SCHOOL BOARD (continued)

	Page
Districts Providing Reimbursements and Per Diems for Board Members	61
Districts Providing Other Compensations for Board Members	62
Maximum Reimbursement or Compensation	63
Districts Mandating In-Service Training for Board Members	63
Frequency of School Board Meetings	64
Executive Sessions of the School Board	67
Other Reasons for Executive Sessions of the School Board	68
Term of Office for Board Officers	69
Districts Whose President/Chair Rotates Among Board Members	71
Districts Whose President/Chair Is Elected by Members of the Board	71
Districts Whose President/Chair Is Determined by Other Means	71
Districts Using Standing Committees of the School Board	72
Districts Using Ad-Hoc Committees of the School Board	73
Citizen Participation at School Board Meetings	74
Districts with Citizen Participation in Decision-Making Process Through Councils	76
Composition of Site-Based Councils/Committees	77
Districts with Citizen Participation in Decision-Making Process Through Ad-Hoc Committees	78
Districts with Citizen Participation in Decision-Making Process Through Community Surveys	79
Districts with Citizen Participation in Decision-Making Process Through Open Public Forums	80
Districts with Citizen Participation in Decision-Making Process Through Other Means	81
Areas of Citizen Participation	82
Districts with Televised/Broadcast Board Meetings	84

PART C: SCHOOL DISTRICT FINANCES

Fiscal Dependence and Independence	86
Districts Issuing Tax or Revenue Anticipation Notes - 1990-91	87
Projections for State Funding Proportion of Budget for 1992-93	87
Estimated Dollar Figure Spent/Allocated by Category (1990)	90
District Funding by Source	92
Guidelines for Reallocating Funds	94
Authority to Reallocate Funds When Boards Cannot	96
Authority of School Districts to Set Levies	97
Bond Issues Attempted and Passed (1990-91)	99
Proposed and Passed Tax Levies (1990-91)	99
Renovation and Construction Costs	100

LISTING OF TABLES (continued)

PART C: SCHOOL DISTRICT FINANCES (continued) **Page**

District Reported Federal Asbestos Abatement Costs 10-Year Period: November 1987 to November 1997 102
Districts That Made Arbitrage Rebate Payments 103
Districts with Unfunded Federal Mandates for This Year 104
Private Sector/Foundation Funding Previously Received by School Districts 105

PART D: THE SCHOOL FACILITY

Replacement of Water Coolers/Fountains to Meet EPA Standards 115
District Reported Concern for Radon 117
Environmental Issues Addressed by School Districts 118
Procedures for Closing Schools 121

PART E: LEGAL ISSUES

Legal Counsel 126
Legal Counsel Reporting Structure 128
Legal Expenses (1990-91) 130

PART F: THE SUPERINTENDENT

Renewable Contracts on a Yearly Basis 136
Length of Superintendent's Contract 136
Months Prior to Expiration of Contract Notice of Renewal is Made 136
Years Remaining on Superintendent's Contract 137
Gender of Superintendents 137
Superintendents' Total Experience 137
Superintendents' Experience in Current District 137
Superintendents' Annual Salary 138
Ethnicity of Superintendent 138
Age of Superintendent 138
Academic Credentials 138

PART G: THE STAFF

Districts with Administrative Regions 139
Districts That Have Used Non-Traditional Bargaining Techniques 141
Staff Reporting Directly to Superintendent 143
Districts Having Authority to Certify Personnel 153
Number of Instructional Staff (1990-91) 154
Number of Central Office Staff and Building Administrators (1990-91) 156
Ethnic Breakdown of Full-Time Instructional Staff (1990) - Certified and Non-Certified 158
Counseling Services (1990-91) 160
Range of Actual Salaries of Beginning and Tenured Teachers 162
Districts with Affirmative Action Plans 164

LISTING OF TABLES (continued)

PART G: THE STAFF (continued) **Page**

Districts with Affirmative Action Plans Showing Provisions for Minority-Based Enterprises 165
Districts with Affirmative Action Plans Showing Provisions for Women-Based Enterprises 166
Districts Covered by Collective Bargaining Laws 167
Organizations with Which Districts Bargain 168
Persons Who Handle Bargaining Issues for District 169

PART H: VITAL YOUTH ISSUES

Districts Providing HIV Prevention Education to All District Employees 173
Districts Not Providing HIV Prevention Education to All District Employees 173
Districts Offering In-Service Training for Teaching HIV/AIDS Prevention 174
Districts Not Offering In-Service Training for Teaching HIV/AIDS Prevention 174
Parental Support for Pregnancy Prevention Education 176
Districts Reporting Budgets for Special Pregnancy Prevention Programs (1990-91) 178
Districts with School-Based Health Clinics 179
District Budgets for Parental and Infant Care Classes (1990-91) 180
Districts with Day Care Services for Student Parents 181
Funding for Day Care Services for Children of Student Parents (1990-91) 182
Budgets for Special Substance Abuse Prevention Education (1989-91) 183
Federal Money for Drug Free Schools 184
Parental Support for Early Childhood Education (Pre-Kindergarten) 187
Early Childhood Education Programs (Pre-Kindergarten) 188
District Budgets for Early Childhood Education Programs (1990-91) 189
Districts with Recruitment Programs for Subject Area Shortages 191
Recruitment Program Descriptions 191
Non-Educational Day Care Programs Status 197
Desegregation Strategies Employed by Districts 200
Amount of Government Money Received by Districts for Desegregation Efforts During the 1990-91 School Year 202
Districts with Students Receiving HIV Prevention Education 204
Grade Level HIV Prevention Education Starts 205
Districts with Condom Availability Policies for Students - Distribution 207
Districts Which Have Not Adopted Condom Availability Policies for Students 207
Districts Providing Counseling for HIV Testing 208
Pregnancy Prevention Curriculum 209

LISTING OF TABLES (continued)

PART H: VITAL YOUTH ISSUES (continued) **Page**

Major Pregnancy Prevention Budget Expenses for Special Programs 211
Districts Planning to Begin Special Pregnancy Prevention Programs 212
Reasons Why Districts Do Not Currently Have Special Pregnancy Prevention Programs 212
School-Based Health Clinic Management and Funding 213
Districts Offering Pregnant Girls the Option of Homebound Instruction to Continue Their Studies 214
Special Parental and Infant Care Classes 215
Districts Teaching Substance Abuse Prevention 217
Districts with Special Substance Abuse Programs Separate from General Health Education 219
Districts without Special Substance Abuse Prevention Programs That Are Planning to Begin One 221
District Support Services for Students with Drug/Alcohol Abuse Problems 221
District Assistance for Staff Members Recovering from Drug or Alcohol Abuse 223
District Programs to Provide Counseling on Substance Abuse Prevention 225
Early Childhood Education - State Mandated Programs 227
Major Budget Expenditures for Pre-Kindergarten Education 230
Status of Districts' Plans to Begin Early Childhood Education Programs That Do Not Currently Have Programs 231
Reasons Why Districts Do Not Currently Operate Early Childhood Education Programs 231
Recruitment Programs/Incentives 232
Districts with Programs to Encourage Students to Enter Teaching 234
Districts Currently Participating in Distance Learning Programs 236
Anticipated Participation in Distance Learning Projects by Districts Currently Not Participating 237
Districts Reporting the Use of Computer Technology 238
Districts Reporting the Use of Interactive Video Technology 240
Districts Reporting the Use of Television Programming Technology 241
Districts Reporting the Use of Radio Programming Technology 242
Other Technology Reported by Districts 242
Percentage of Students Receiving Computer Enhanced Instruction 243
Districts Using CD-ROM Technology for Instruction 244
Districts Using Videodiscs for Instruction 245
Districts Using Satellite Downlink/Uplink 246
Districts Using Computers for Classroom Management 247
Districts Using On-Line Telecommunications 248
Districts Using "Channel One"/"Newsroom" 249
Districts Administering Non-Educational Day Care Programs - Limited to Potentially At-Risk Children 250

LISTING OF TABLES (continued)

PART H: VITAL YOUTH ISSUES (continued) **Page**

Fee Structure of Non-Educational Day Care Programs 250
Non-Educational Day Care Before and After School 251
Non-Educational Day Care Information 252
Reasons Why Districts Do Not Provide Non-Educational Day Care 253
District Participation if Federal Funding Available for Non-Educational Day Care 254
Districts That Now Have, or Have Ever Had, Desegregation Plans for Their Schools 255
Districts That Have Never Had Desegregation Plans for Their Schools 255
Districts Currently Involved in Desegregation Efforts in Their Schools 256
Districts Currently Not Involved in Desegregation Efforts in Their Schools 256
Origins of the Desegregation Plans That Districts Are Currently Using 257
Districts Using Busing in Their Desegregation Plans 258
Current Status of Plans Initiated by a Court Order 259
Districts' Policies on What Would Be Done if Original Court Order (Still in Effect) Were Lifted 260
Districts Under Federal Court Order - Decisions to Seek "Unitary Status" 261
Districts That Have Had Desegregation Plans That Are No Longer In Effect or Were Different from the Plans Now Being Used 262
Districts Still Using Their Original Desegregation Plans 262
Descriptions of Districts' Original Desegregation Plans 263
Strategies Used in Districts' Original Desegregation Plans 264
What Became of Original Plans That Were Initiated by a Court Order 265
Districts Originally Under Court Order - Decisions to Seek "Unitary Status" 266
ESAA Funds (Emergency School Assistance Aid) 267

HIGHLIGHTS

HIGHLIGHTS

Urban school districts are of particular interest because in many ways they amplify or magnify what is currently taking place in public education. They are faced with the challenge of educating student bodies that are ethnically, economically, and culturally diverse. At the same time schools are under growing pressure to improve the quality of education and prepare their students for the twenty-first century. These challenges must often be accomplished within budget limitations that call on school administrators and teachers to maximize their resources and management and teaching skills. The following highlights from our study document these critical issues.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

THE STUDENT BODY

The urban school districts in this report serve large and diverse student bodies. On average, their student bodies comprise 15.38 percent of the total district residents. In absolute terms, these urban districts directly affect the lives of over five million students.

According to U.S. Department of Education 1986-90 statistics, the U.S. school population consists of 70.4 percent Caucasians, 16.1 percent African-Americans, 9.9 percent Hispanics, 2.8 percent Asian/Pacific Islanders, and .9 percent Native Americans. In this study, the average urban district student body is 40.7 percent Caucasians, 37.1 percent African/Americans, 16.5 percent Hispanics, 3.6 percent Asian/Pacific Islanders, and one percent Native Americans.

One measure of how well schools are meeting the challenge of educating diverse student bodies is the Scholastic Aptitude Test (S.A.T.). The S.A.T. is an indicator of higher education success. To provide some perspective, based on U.S. Department of Education figures for 1990-91, the total average S.A.T. score is 896; the total average score of reporting districts is 840.

THE SCHOOL YEAR

There has been a great deal of debate on the issue of extending the school year in order to improve academic performance. This is reflected by the number of respondents (49 or 79%) reporting discussions on this issue. Not only is debate widespread, the participants in the debate represent a wide spectrum of the school community -- teachers, parents, school boards, community leaders, and other groups.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

What follows is a brief overview of the programs offered by urban districts beyond their standard curriculums.

Over 80 percent of the responding districts have **pre-kindergarten** programs involving a total of 72,768 children, 4,155.6 full-time equivalent employees, and a budget of $148,770,266. The average enrollment is 1,427 and on average 84.8 staff members are employed and a budget of $3,036,128 is utilized.

Many educators believe **head start** programs are necessary to give children with disadvantaged backgrounds the essential skills they will need for school. Twenty-seven of the respondents or 44 percent participate in head start programs. In absolute terms this means a total of 29,652 children, 1,217.2 full-time employees, and a total budget of $49,084,088.

Over three-fourths of responding districts have **bilingual education** programs. This tends to reflect the racial and cultural diversity of urban student bodies. A look at the total figures shows that 441,165 children participate along with 15,255.9 full-time equivalent employees. The total budget amount for all the reporting districts is $490,412,525.

Teenage pregnancy can have a serious impact on the education of high school students. This impact can carry over to the children of teenage parents, affecting the education of future generations. Over half (66%) of the responding urban districts reported they have **continuation school for pregnant minors, school age parents**. On average, 326 students are enrolled, 27.3 staff members are employed, and a budget of $848,333 is allotted.

As the nation's need for a work force prepared to take on the tasks of a highly technical, information-based society grows, corporate and community partners are working with schools to provide students with an education that will let them live, learn, and work in a global society. Approximately 65 percent of responding districts have some form of **business/industry partnership**.

Fifty of the 62 respondents reported having **vocational education programs** with total enrollments of 489,839, total full-time staffs of 9,507.7, and total budgets of $450,958,538.

Teenagers are often faced with critical career decisions while lacking the knowledge and experience to make informed decisions. **Career education programs** can help them deal with important employment choices. Forty-six percent of the districts offer career education programs involving a total of 379,908 students, 4,866.4 full-time staff and a total budget of $165,563,076.

Multicultural education for ethnic heritage programs teach children about other cultures and emphasize respect for differences. Twenty-five schools reported having such programs. On average, 34,024 students and 232.1 full-time teachers participate. The average budget is $460,634.

The debate on improving the quality of education includes arguments for **magnet schools**. Approximately 70 percent of the districts responding to the survey make such programs available.

Thirty-two districts reported that they operate **before/after school educational programs** to give extra attention to students needing it. Toledo and Savannah make such programs available to all students.

The concept that schools are an integral part of the community is well based considering the economic and social roles they play and the growing community interest in school reform issues. Nineteen urban districts reported that there are **before/after school educational programs** in their districts which are operated not by them, but by community-based organizations. These programs may serve as few as 40 students (Wichita) or as many as 20,130 (San Diego 2).

In recent years the problems of homeless students have received more attention from the media and the education community. Evidence of this attention and the growing problem of homelessness can be found in the 31 urban districts reporting **programs for homeless students**. The average enrollment, number of full-time staff, and budget for these programs are respectively 400.2, 218.4, and $330,687.

Teenagers who drop out of school not only create problems for themselves but for society. Today's workplace and the workplace of the future require educated and skilled workers. Over half, or 63 percent of respondents, address the problem with a **drop-out prevention program**. The average budget for these programs is $4,082,284.

THE SCHOOL BOARD

The roles and responsibilities of school boards are diverse and numerous. However, the governance role of a board involves setting a vision, establishing the structure to implement that vision, providing public accountability, and being an effective advocate for children. Following is information on individuals who have chosen to meet that challenge.

According to responses from participants in this study, the typical member of an urban school board is white and male.

The average school **board member** term of office is 4.1 years, as stated by urban districts in this report. The shortest term reported is three years, while the longest is eight years. The average reported tenure of current board members is 6.2 years.

For the majority of urban districts included in this study (53), **board officers** serve one-year terms in their position.

In 21 of the districts, student body representatives serve on school boards. With the exception of five districts, representatives serve for the entire school year.

Twenty-seven school districts compensate their board members in the form of salaries or honoraria -- ranging from $167 per month to $29,307 per year. Nineteen districts compensate board members based on the number of meetings attended. Compensation ranges from $10 per meeting to $150 per meeting. In Washington, D.C. student representatives receive a $50 per meeting stipend. Other forms of compensation are expenses and per diems.

Board members in the following states must receive training as mandated by state agencies: New Mexico, Georgia, Illinois, Texas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and West Virginia.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

In order that local citizens may have input into the type of education they want for their children, school boards must consider the public's needs and wants. Urban school districts included in this study formally involve citizens in board decisions in a number of areas: budget (53 districts), curriculum reviews (46 districts), policy formation (45 districts), goal setting (46 districts), school closings (45 districts), superintendent selection (38 districts), school assessment (30 districts), principal selection (27 districts), and collective bargaining (11 districts). Citizens are involved in the decision making process through councils, ad-hoc advisory committees, community surveys, and open board meetings.

SCHOOL DISTRICT FINANCES

Schools districts are being pulled in a variety of directions. They are under growing pressure to improve the quality of education and to produce students with the skills to live and work in a global society. At the same time they face demands for a variety of services not traditionally provided by schools -- day care, early childhood education programs -- they also face limited budgets. These combined forces require school administrators and teachers to utilize all their management and teaching skills.

Because of high enrollment numbers and increased demand for services, urban districts tend to have large budgets. New York reported the highest budget -- approximately $6.9 billion in 1990. The average total budget of the districts that responded is $507,817,052.

Local funds comprise approximately 38 percent of the total budgetary needs of the urban districts in this study.

On average, urban school districts in this study received 46 percent of their total revenues during 1990 from **state funds**.

Districts reported receiving an average of nine percent of their funding from federal sources. **Federal funds** are generally the smallest government funding source.

THE SCHOOL FACILITY

School administrators are under growing pressure to provide a safe environment for their students. There are a number of environmental issues that demand administrators' attention, but priority is generally given to issues that are tied to legislation and identifiable standards. One such issue is exposure to lead, which can be especially harmful for younger children.

Thirty-one of the 59 districts that responded to the question on lead in drinking water reported that they would have to replace water coolers/fountains in their schools to meet EPA standards.

Other environmental issues being addressed include indoor air quality, asbestos abatement, radon contamination, underground storage tanks, hazardous waste, and recycling.

LEGAL ISSUES

Litigation, especially the cost of litigation, is a major concern in our society. Districts that responded to the question on legal expenditures spent a total of approximately $11,528,397 on in-house legal expenses and $14,460,755 on outside counsel costs, for a grand total of $25,989,152.

Twenty-eight urban districts use permanent full-time in-house legal staff and three use part-time in-house staff. Forty districts reported using outside legal counsel. Sometimes there is overlapping of these figures, since 12 districts use both outside and full-time in-house counsel and two districts use all three types -- outside, full-time in-house, and part-time in-house.

THE SUPERINTENDENT

A profile of urban superintendents can be derived from district responses. In general, an urban superintendent is most likely to be male, Caucasian, over 50 years old with an advanced academic degree. Only six out of 61 responding districts indicated that they have female superintendents. The race of superintendents breaks down as follows: 33 are Caucasians, 20 are African/Americans, and seven are Hispanics. None are Asian/Pacific Islanders or Native Americans.

According to the Educational Research Service, Inc., the average salary of superintendents (1991-92) is $83,342. Compared to the national average, reporting districts generally pay their superintendents above average salaries. Only four districts pay salaries of $72,500 to $84,999. All the remaining districts pay higher salaries with the average working out to be $108,764.

THE STAFF

The average number of **central office, administrative region or administrative staff** that report directly to the superintendent is 10. The types of functions the central office and administrative staffs are responsible for most commonly include finance and business, communications and public relations, instruction and curriculum, legal and legislative issues, and development activities. Except for secretarial support, salaries are generally above $40,000.

The number of **full-time certificated instructional** staff varies considerable from city to city. The range is from 582 (Phoenix) to 88,937 (New York), and the average number is approximately 5,687.2. On average, the districts in this study employ one full-time instructional staff member for every 15.2 students enrolled.

Educational Research Services, Inc. provides some yardsticks by which to measure teachers' incomes. The Service lists the average teacher's salary as $34,565. According to the results of this survey, the average beginning teacher's salary is $27,050. Comparatively, the average salary for tenured teachers is $34,165.

VITAL YOUTH ISSUES

Schools in many ways reflect our society. They have been called on to help teach children about pregnancy prevention, drug and substance abuse, and the dangers of HIV/AIDS. To accommodate the realty of single-parent households, and homes in which both parents work, schools are under growing pressure to provide day care services and early childhood education programs.

As a society we are also greatly concerned about the quality of education because of the impact it can have on our children's future quality of life. School districts feel the interest in improving education. They know there is a need to attract the brightest people to the teaching profession, but at the same time administrators face the problems of teacher shortages in specific subject areas and recruiting the best teachers possible for every subject. To compound the situation, it is often more difficult to attract the most capable teachers and administrators to schools where many of the students are at risk and face problems such as drug abuse that stand in the way of their acquiring an education.

While the issues above are not unique to urban schools, the intensity of the problems in urban districts is unique.

HIV/AIDS EDUCATION

Teenagers are fast becoming a segment of society most at risk for becoming infected with HIV/AIDS. One hundred percent of the districts that responded to the survey provide HIV/AIDS prevention education to students in their districts.

An issue that is much more sensitive than prevention education is whether schools should make condoms available to students. Just six districts reported they have a condom availability policy for students: Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Springfield, and Tampa.

Among the questions students may have about HIV/AIDS is how to get tested. Testing also plays a major role in helping to prevent the spread of the disease. Forty districts, or 65 percent, provide counseling about HIV antibody testing.

TEEN PREGNANCY PREVENTION

The rise in the number of teenage pregnancies in recent years has resulted in growing support for sex education in schools. This support comes from parents, teachers, and school administrators. In part, it can be attributed to the effects of teenage pregnancy. There is a great deal of consensus among researchers and educators about the negative impact of a pregnancy on a child's education. This negative impact often reaches into the next generation resulting in the children of teenagers having difficulty in school. Sex education can play an important role in stopping this cycle.

When urban districts were asked to assess parental support for pregnancy prevention, their responses echoed the growing concern for the problem. Twenty-seven (44%) of the districts that responded to the survey reported that parental support for pregnancy prevention was high. Twenty (32%) indicated that support was moderate and only five (8%) gave it a low assessment. While teaching pregnancy prevention is generally encouraged, it is mandated by the state in 25 districts. These districts represent 40 percent of the respondents to the survey.

Twenty-five districts reported teaching pregnancy prevention as a special program, separate from general health education.

Health clinics are related to the issue of pregnancy prevention. School-based health clinics can be found in 25 responding districts (40%). Family planning is offered by clinics in 15 districts and eight districts have clinics that dispense contraceptives.

Teenage Parents

Not all pregnancies are prevented. Homebound instruction to allow pregnant students to continue their studies is provided by 74 percent of the districts that responded to the survey.

To improve parental skills, 48 districts have classes for expectant teenage parents and 51 have classes for teenage parents with infants.

To encourage student parents to stay in school, many districts offer day care services. Thirty-eight systems actually provide services and 25 coordinate day care for students. Some schools perform a combination of these tasks. Ten districts reported that they do not have any kind of day care program.

DRUG AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION

Drug abuse is a serious problem in our society and it reaches into the nation's schools. Prevention education is one weapon used to wage war on drugs. It is especially important in urban districts where the problems of drug use are often amplified.

The pervasiveness of the drug problem is indicated by the number of districts that reported teaching substance abuse prevention -- 61. Another indicator is the grade at which schools begin to teach substance abuse prevention. Fifty-one districts begin prevention education at the pre-kindergarten or kindergarten level. Six districts start educating students in the first grade. Only four schools responded that their programs begin after first grade: Albuquerque (grade 2), Oakland (grade 4), Houston 2 (grade 7), and Bakersfield 2 (grade 9).

Beside prevention education and counseling, districts provide an assortment of services for students with drug problems: referral to treatment programs, access to specially trained school counselors, school support groups, referrals to alcoholics anonymous or narcotics anonymous groups, school-based peer counseling sessions, and referrals to social service agencies.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION (PRE-KINDERGARTEN)

Early childhood education can contribute to a child's long term success in school. This is particularly true in urban districts, where many children have socio-economic disadvantages. Recent research on such programs indicates that the preparation and achievements children experience tend to increase their chances for success in traditional school settings.

There is growing support for early childhood education among parents as well as educators. Thirty-six respondents felt there was strong parental support for early childhood education in their districts. Fifteen districts assessed parental support as moderate, and not a single district gave parental interest a low rating.

A total of 47 districts administer their own early childhood education programs and 27 have ones administered by another organization. Some districts indicated that they offer both types -- self and other administered programs.

TEACHER AND ADMINISTRATOR SHORTAGES

There is concern that the nation faces a shortage of teachers in a variety of subject areas, especially math and science. Also of concern is a shortage of minority teachers. Minority teachers can be excellent role models at a time when fewer minorities are acquiring baccalaureate degrees, choosing careers in teaching, and doing well on college entrance examinations. Perhaps these concerns and others discussed throughout this report have contributed to a growing shortage of administrators.

Fifty-two districts (84%) reported having special recruitment programs or incentives aimed at minority teachers. Twenty-four (39%) have recruitment programs for substitute teachers. About one-third are using special programs and incentives to obtain administrators. Special education teachers are being recruited with programs and incentives in 39 districts. Over half the districts (56%) have recruitment programs for bilingual education teachers. Subject area shortages are being addressed with recruitment programs in 24 districts.

To avoid future shortages a number of districts have developed programs to encourage students to enter the teaching profession. Seventy percent of the districts that responded to the survey have programs to encourage students to become teachers.

TECHNOLOGY

The President's agenda for education incorporates the goal of equipping students to compete in the twenty-first century and in a global society. The ability to understand and use technology is most certainly one of the keys to achieving this goal. The application of technology is a requirement for this century, the next, and for living with the reality of global competition.

Technology Use

Almost all the school systems (60) use computer technology for instructional purposes. The same is true for the administrative uses of computers. Forty-seven utilize computers in human resource development. Forty-eight districts use interactive video technology in instructional programming, 11 use it in administrative functions, and 16 apply it to human resource development. Television programming technology performs instructional functions in 57 districts, administrative functions in about half of the responding districts, and human resource development in 23. Fewer school systems use radio technology. Twenty-two employ it for instructional purposes and seven employ it in administration and human resource development.

Distance learning can connect home-bound students to schools and has the potential to greatly expand the boundaries of the classroom. Eighteen districts participate in distance learning programming as transmitters, 39 as receivers, and 17 are both transmitters and receivers.

The use of computers to enhance instruction is widespread among responding districts. Over 95 percent reported using computers in this capacity.

DAY CARE

The increase in the number of women in the workforce and the number of single parent households has put pressure on school districts to provide day care services. Another pressure is the quality of day care. It is often difficult for parents to judge the fitness of individual day care providers and privately-run day care facilities. However, school systems are generally more familiar to parents and there is the growing recognition that it is important to provide children with quality care to avoid future learning problems and to provide for their emotional well being.

One-fourth of responding districts administer their own day care programs, while 47 percent have day care programs administered by an outside organization. Approximately 35 percent do not have a day care program. Compared to the last study, there is a small increase in the number of districts offering day care. Of the districts administering their own programs, only two, Cleveland and Orlando, limit them to potentially at-risk children.

Twenty-five districts indicated they would participate in federally funded day care if full funding was provided.

DESEGREGATION

Of the 62 districts that received surveys, 42 reported that they are currently involved in desegregation efforts in their schools.

The origins of desegregation plans that districts are currently using break down as follow: 18 districts have plans ordered by a federal court; (17) voluntary plans; (5) state court ordered plans; (6) plans negotiated with the Federal Office for Civil Rights; and (2) out of court settlements with plaintiffs. The programs of a few districts have more than one source of origin.

A variety of strategies, often used in combination, are employed by districts to address desegregation problems: 37 districts use magnet schools or programs; (35) voluntary transfers within district; (32) voluntary busing; (29) faculty desegregation/ affirmative action; (28) in-service training on race relations; (20) mandatory busing; (17) upgrading previously minority schools; (12) pairing or clustering; (4) transfers to other school districts; and (2) housing related policies.

FEDERAL SECTION

The Federal Section uses data that was collected independently of the rest of the data in this Triennial Report. The focus of this section is on the federal dollars received by CUBE and CUBE-eligible districts throughout the country. The purpose is to provide readers with a wealth of information to help them enhance their advocacy efforts, assess their use of federal funds, and evaluate and compare the allocation of federal dollars to urban centers. City enrollments and school districts' total operating budgets are provided to make it easy to identify comparable urban centers and districts.

A total of six reports cover a variety of categories of federal dollars. The federal categories reported on are: Total Federal Dollars, Chapter 1, Basic Grants, Concentration Grants, Even Start, Migrants, Special Education, State Grants, Preschool, Infants and Families, Personnel Development, Vocational Education, Basic Grants, Tech Prep, Adult Education, Impact Aid, Chapter 2, Drug-free Schools, Math and Science, Bilingual Education, Magnet Schools, Dropout Prevention, Head Start, and School Lunch and Breakfast.

OFFICIAL NAMES OF SCHOOL BOARDS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS

City	Official Name Of School District	Official Name Of School Board
Akron	Akron City School District	Akron Board of Education
Albuquerque	Albuquerque Public Schools	Board of Education
Anchorage	Anchorage School District	Anchorage School Board
Atlanta	The Atlanta Public Schools	Board of Education of the City of Atlanta
* Bakersfield	Bakersfield City School District	Bakersfield City School District Board of Education
** Bakersfield 2	Kern High School District	Board of Trustees
Baltimore	Baltimore City Public Schools	The Board of School Commissioners
Boston	School Committee of the City of Boston	School Committee of the City of Boston
Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Bridgeport Board of Education
Chicago	Chicago Public Schools (District 299)	Board of Education of the City of Chicago
Cincinnati	Cincinnati Public Schools	Board of Education of the City School District of the City of Cincinnati, Ohio
Cleveland	Cleveland City School District	Cleveland Board of Education
Columbia	Richland County School District One	Board of School Commissioners of Richland County School District One
Dallas	Dallas Independent School District	DISD Board of Education
Dayton	Dayton Public Schools	Dayton Board of Education
Denver	School District #1 in the City and County of Denver and the State of Colorado	Board of Education - Denver Public Schools
Des Moines	Des Moines Independent Community School District	Board of Directors, Des Moines Independent Community School District
Detroit	Detroit Public Schools	Detroit Board of Education Board Members
Ft. Lauderdale	School Board of Broward County, Florida	The School Board of Broward County, Florida
Gary	Gary Community School Corporation	Board of Trustees
*** Houston	Houston Independent School District	The Board of Education of the Houston Independent School District
**** Houston 2	Spring Branch Independent School District	Board of Trustees
Huntington	Board of Education of the County of Cabell	Board of Education of the County of Cabell
Indianapolis	Indianapolis Public Schools	The Board of School Commissioners of the City of Indianapolis
Jackson	Jackson Public School District	No Response

---

* Represent grades K - 8.

** Represents grades 9 - 12.

*** Represents area of 1.3 million residents and 188,924 students grades K - 12.

**** Represents area of 125,000 residents and 27,500 students grades K - 12.

OFFICIAL NAMES OF SCHOOL BOARDS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS (continued)

City	Official Name Of School District	Official Name Of School Board
Jacksonville	Duval County Public Schools	The Duval County School Board
Laredo	Laredo Independent School District	Laredo Independent School District Board of Trustees
Las Vegas	Clark County School District	The Board of School Trustees School District #001
Lincoln	Lancaster School District #001	Board of Education of Lincoln - Lancaster County
Long Beach	Long Beach Unified School District	Board of Education
Memphis	Memphis City Schools	Memphis Board of Education
Mesa	Mesa Unified District #4	Mesa Unified District #4 Governing Board
Miami	Dade County Public Schools	The School Board of Dade County, Florida
Milwaukee	Milwaukee Public Schools	Milwaukee Board of School Directors
Montgomery	Montgomery Public Schools	Montgomery County Board of Education
New York	New York City Public Schools	New York City Board of Education
Norfolk	Norfolk Public Schools	The School Board of the City of Norfolk
Oakland	Oakland Unified School District	Board of Education of the Oakland Unified School District
Orlando	Orange County Public Schools	School Board of Orange County
Philadelphia	The School District of Philadelphia	School District of Philadelphia Board of Education
Phoenix	Roosevelt Elementary District No.66	Governing Board of Roosevelt School District No. 66
Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh Public Schools	The Board of Education for the School District of Pittsburgh
Portland	Portland Public Schools	Board of Education
Providence	Providence Public Schools	Providence School Board
Raleigh	Wake County Public School System	Wake County Board of Education
Reno	Washoe County School District	The Board of Trustees of the Washoe County School District
San Bernardino	San Bernardino City Unified School District	San Bernardino City Unified School District Board of Education
***** San Diego	San Diego Unified School District	San Diego Unified School District
# San Diego 2	Chula Vista Elementary School District	Chula Vista Elementary School District Board of Education

---

***** Represents an area of 916,813 residents and 123,606 students grades K - 12.

Represents an area of 18,131 students grades K - 6; Number of residents unavailable.

OFFICIAL NAMES OF SCHOOL BOARDS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS (continued)

City	Official Name Of School District	Official Name Of School Board
Savannah	Savannah-Chatham County	The Board of Education for the City of Savannah and the County of Chatham
South Bend	South Bend Community School Corporation	The Board of School Trustees
Springfield	Springfield Public School System	Springfield School Committee
St. Louis	St. Louis Public Schools	St. Louis Board of Education
Syracuse	Syracuse City School District	Syracuse School District Board of Education
Tacoma	Tacoma Public Schools	The Board of Directors of the Tacoma School District 10
Tampa	Pinellas County Florida	The School Board of Pinellas County, Florida
Toledo	Toledo Public Schools	The Toledo School Board
Tucson	Tucson Unified School District	Governing Board of Tucson Unified School District No. One
Tulsa	Independent School District #1, Tulsa County, Oklahoma	Tulsa School Board
Virginia Beach	Virginia Beach City Public Schools	Virginia Beach City Public Schools School Board
Washington, DC	Washington, District of Columbia	District of Columbia Board of Education
Wichita	Wichita Public Schools, USD 259	Board of Education

PART A

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

THE STUDENT BODY

Urban schools districts serve large and diverse student bodies. The size and diversity of their enrollments adds to the challenge of educating students. One perspective on the student body is provided by examining enrollments relative to the total number of residents in the community. On average, the urban districts in this study reported that their student bodies comprised 15.38 percent of the total district residents. The district with the highest student to resident rate is Laredo with 32.47 percent of the residents in the district enrolled in its schools.

In absolute terms, the urban districts responding to this survey directly affect the lives of 5,278,449 students. The district with the smallest enrollment (10,800) is Phoenix. Districts with the largest enrollments include New York (944,576), Chicago (408,714), Miami (299,351), and Philadelphia (195,735). Approximately half the districts have enrollments of less than 50,000 students.

The diversity of the student body is reflected in this study. According to U.S. Department of Education 1986-90 statistics, the U.S. school population consists of 70.4 percent Caucasians, 16.1 percent African-Americans, 9.9 percent Hispanics, 2.8 percent Asian/Pacific Islanders, and 0.9 percent Native Americans. In this study, the average urban district student body is 40.7 percent Caucasians, 37.1 percent African/Americans, 16.5 percent Hispanics/ Latinos, 3.6 percent Asian/Pacific Islanders, and one percent Native Americans. While Asian/Pacific Islanders accounted for only 3.6 percent of overall enrollments, a few districts, Long Beach, Oakland, Providence, San Diego, and Tacoma reported percentages of Asian students ranging from 21 percent to 11 percent. The Hispanic student population is more evenly distributed, but concentrations can be noted in western, southwestern, and southeastern districts of the United States. Native Americans showed concentrations mostly in western districts -- Anchorage (10%), Albuquerque (5%), Tulsa (6%), and Houston (4%).

A measure of how well schools are meeting the challenge of educating diverse student bodies is the Scholastic Aptitude Test (S.A.T.). The S.A.T. is an indicator of higher education success. To provide some perspective, based on U.S. Department of Education figures for 1990-91, the total average S.A.T. score is 896 and the percent of graduates taking the test is 42 percent. The total average score of reporting districts is 840. Of the districts providing separate verbal and math results the average verbal score is 453 and the average math score is 409. Urban school districts with total scores greater than 1,000 are Albuquerque (1,029), Des Moines (1,094), Lincoln (1,030), Memphis (1,012), and Wichita (1,048). Also of interest is the percent of students taking the S.A.T. On average, 32.15 percent of high school students took the exam in 1990-91. Districts indicating that over 50 percent of their high school students participated in the S.A.T. are Albuquerque (80%), Anchorage (54%), Baltimore (51%), Bridgeport (51%), Chicago (59%), Ft. Lauderdale (58.7%), Houston (52%), Houston 2 (80%), Norfolk (53%), Portland (56%), Providence (56%), Raleigh (73%), Savannah (57%), and South Bend (59%). On average, urban districts reported that 62.99 percent of high school students attend college.

THE SCHOOL YEAR

There has been a great deal of debate on the issue of extending the school year in order to improve academic performance. This is reflected by the number of respondents (49 or 79%) reporting discussions on this issue. Not only is debate widespread, the participants in the debate represent a wide spectrum of the school community -- teachers, parents, school boards, community leaders, and other groups. About half of the respondents involve representatives from each of the groups listed above. In some cases legislation has been drafted and pilot studies have been started. In most cases, however, proposals are still under study or discussion.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

What follows is a brief overview of the programs offered by urban districts beyond their standard curriculums. Many of these programs are funded through grants from federal or state governmental agencies and/or private organizations. Tables A7 through A18 detail the program data reported, while Table A19 indicates which programs are funded through outside sources.

Pre-Kindergarten Programs (1990-91)

Over 80 percent of the responding districts have pre-kindergarten programs involving a total of 72,768 children, 4,155.6 full time equivalent employees, and a budget of $148,770,266. The average enrollment is 1,427 and on average 84.8 staff members are employed and a budget of $3,036,128 is utilized. Districts with enrollments greater than 2,000 are Baltimore (4,667), Boston (4,821), Chicago (10,000), Denver (2,120), Houston (7,918), Miami (2,910), New York (12,088), Philadelphia (4,552), and Washington, D.C. (3,663).

Head Start Programs (1990-91)

Many educators believe such programs are necessary to give children with disadvantaged backgrounds the essential skills they will need for school. Twenty-seven of the respondents or 44 percent participate in head start programs. In absolute terms this means a total of 29,652 children, 1,217.2 full time employees, and a total budget of $49,084,088. From the perspective of averages, 1,348 children are enrolled, 64.1 staff members are employed, and a budget of $2,454,204 is allocated. Urban school districts with large enrollments are Boston (6,025), Chicago (5,160), and San Diego 2 (6,000).

Bilingual Education Programs (K-12) (1990-91)

Over three-fourths of responding districts have bilingual education programs. This tends to reflect the racial and cultural diversity of urban student bodies. A look at the total figures shows that 441,165 children participate along with 15,255.9 full-time equivalent employees. The total budget amount for all the reporting districts is $490,412,525. Average enrollment, staff, and budget figures are respectively 9,386, 331.7, and $11,145,739. Outstanding enrollment numbers are Chicago (49,160), Houston (37,512), Miami (44,227), New York (121,777), and San Diego (29,000).

Continuation School for Pregnant Minors, School Age Parents (1990-91)

Teenage pregnancy can have a serious impact on the education of high school students. This impact can carry over to the children of teenage parents, affecting the education of future generations. Over half (66%) of the responding urban districts reported they have continuation schools. Total enrollment is 11,793, total full-time staff is 929.0, and the total budget for the districts is $30,539,983. On average, 326 students are enrolled, 27.3 staff members are employed, and a budget of $848,333 is allotted. Enrollment has a range from four students in Phoenix to 1,650 in Philadelphia.

Business/Industry Partnerships (K-12) (1990-91)

As the nation's need for a work force prepared to take on the tasks of a highly technical, information-based society grows, corporate and community partners are working with schools to provide students with an education that will let them live, learn and work in a global society. Business/Industry Partnerships can take many forms, from financing college scholarships to providing experience in the workplace. Approximately 65 percent of responding districts have some form of Business/Industry Partnership. Totals for students, full-time equivalent staff, and budgets are 538,489, 16,621.9, and $18,335,137. Respective averages for these three categories are 17,950, 664.9, and $705,198. Districts with outstanding enrollments also tend to have the largest budgets.

Vocational Education Programs (1990-91)

Fifty of the 62 respondents have vocational education programs with total enrollments of 489,839, total full-time staffs of 9,507.7, and total budgets of $450,958,538. The average enrollment, staff, and budget is 11,133, 216.1, and $9,803,446. Again districts with the largest enrollments tend to have the largest budgets. However, this survey does not explore the question of which is the driving force, enrollments/student needs or budgets.

Career Education Programs (1990-91)

Teenagers are often faced with critical career decisions while lacking the knowledge and experience to make informed decisions. Career education programs can help them deal with important employment choices. Forty-six percent of the districts offer career education programs involving a total of 379,908 students, 4,866.4 full-time staff and a total budget of $165,563,076. Average enrollment is 14,612, but Chicago (43,202), Cincinnati (50,077), Cleveland (70,019), Norfolk (42,222), and St. Louis (44,065) are leading urban districts. The average number of full-time staff is 187.2 and the average budget is $6,622,523.

Multicultural Education for Ethnic Heritage Programs (1990-91)

Multicultural Education Programs teach children about other cultures and emphasize respect for differences. Twenty-five schools reported having such programs. In Portland programs are available at all schools and to all students, but on average 34,024 students and 232.1 full-time teachers participate. The average budget is $460,634.

Magnet Schools/Programs (1990-91)

The debate on improving the quality of education includes arguments for magnet schools. Approximately 70 percent of the districts responding to the survey make such programs available. Chicago and San Diego (2) make the greatest use of magnet school programs reporting that 321,366 and 200,000 students are enrolled. The average district's program enrolls 22,592 students, employees 232.6 full-time equivalents, and costs $7,694,008.

Before/After School Educational Programs Funded By And Staffed By School Districts (1990-91)

Thirty-two districts reported that they operate educational programs before and after school to give extra attention to students needing it. Toledo and Savannah make such programs available to all students. Enrollments range from approximately 25 to 176,986 students with an average of 10,948. The number of full time staff range from two to 430 with an average of 65.9, while budgets range from $5,000 to $6,179,778 with an average of $1,091,628. The leading districts with regard to budgets are Houston ($2,043,198), Jacksonville ($6,179,778), Miami ($4,076,068), and Philadelphia ($3,029,724).

Before/After School Educational Programs Operated By Community-Based Organizations (1990-91)

The concept that schools are an integral part of the community is well based considering the economic and social roles they play and the growing community interest in school reform issues. Nineteen urban districts reported that there are before or after school programs in their districts which are operated not by them, but by community-based organizations. These programs may serve as few as 40 students (Wichita) or as many as 20,130 (San Diego 2).

Educating Homeless Students (1990-91)

In recent years the problems of homeless students have received more attention from the media and the education community. Evidence of this attention and the growing problem of homelessness can be found in the 31 urban districts reporting programs for homeless students. The cities of Cleveland (1,200), New York (3,219), Oakland (1,000), Philadelphia (900), and Washington D.C. have the greatest number of children in programs. The average enrollment, number of full time staff, and budget for these programs are respectively 400.2, 218.4, and $330,687. Approximately 67 percent of responding districts indicated the number of homeless students in their respective areas. The average number of homeless students in a district is 156.

Drop-Out Prevention (1990-91)

Teenagers who drop out of school not only create problems for themselves but for society. Today's workplace and the workplace of the future require educated and skilled workers. On average, districts reported that 70.8 percent of their students complete high school. Over half or 63 percent of respondents address the drop-out problem with a prevention program. The average budget for these programs is $4,082,284. A detailed listing is provided below:

DROP-OUT PREVENTION PROGRAM BUDGETS

CITY	BUDGET	CITY	BUDGET
Akron	700,000	Miami	110,000
Albuquerque	336,405	New York	58,800,000
Anchorage	1,937,722	Norfolk	17,478
Bakersfield	43,105	Orlando	8,360,000
Bakersfield 2	2,050,013	Philadelphia	359,263
Baltimore	761,937	Raleigh	1,400,000
Chicago	6,653,349	Reno	1,586,068
Columbia	878,061	San Bernardino	1,041,376
Dayton	430,190	South Bend	166,306
Ft. Lauderdale	22,574,026	Syracuse	431,974
Gary	80,000	Tacoma	80,914
Houston	2,700,000	Tampa	16,080,639
Houston 2	60,000	Toledo	300,000
Huntington	750,000	Tucson	767,000
Las Vegas	737,693	Tulsa	78,347
Long Beach	191,233	Washington, DC	800,000

Note: Bridgeport, Dallas, Detroit, Jacksonville, Mesa, Milwaukee and Oakland - Have Programs; figures not provided.

Approximate Per Pupil Program Costs (1990-91)

Budget totals and averages do not always clearly convey the cost of programs in terms of the students they serve. The per pupil costs in the following chart offer a different cost view.

PROGRAM	AVERAGE PER PUPIL COST
Pre-Kindergarten	$2,044
Head Start	$1,655
Bilingual Education	$1,112
Continuation School For Pregnant Minors, School Age Parents	$2,590
Business/Industry Partnerships	$34
Vocational Education	$921
Career Education Programs	$436
Multicultural Education For Ethnic Heritage	$15
Magnet Schools	$305
Before/After School Educational Programs (Administered by Districts)	$96
Before/After School Educational Programs (Community-Based)	$50
Educating Homeless Students	$719

TABLE A1 : POPULATION AND ENROLLMENT

City	District Residents	District Enrollment
Akron	223,019	33,227
Albuquerque	513,082	89,835
Anchorage	237,905	44,738
Atlanta	450,000	59,000
Bakersfield	172,608	25,892**
Bakersfield 2	NR	21,286***
Baltimore	740,000	110,000
Boston	550,000	58,000
Bridgeport	145,000	20,225
Chicago	2,783,726	408,714
Cincinnati	400,000	50,077
Cleveland	584,000	70,800
Columbia	196,720	27,191
Dallas	890,326	130,527
Dayton	182,044	26,853
Denver	500,000	58,255
Des Moines	190,000	30,998
Detroit	1,027,974	170,728
Ft. Lauderdale	1,255,488	170,036
Gary	116,646	24,481
Houston	1,300,000	188,924
Houston 2	125,000	27,500
Huntington	80,000	14,627
Indianapolis	NR	47,051
Jackson	196,637	33,247
Jacksonville	672,971	108,775
Laredo	80,000	25,977
Las Vegas	750,000	129,000
Lincoln	195,000	28,806
Long Beach	494,447	74,462
Memphis	610,337	105,366
Mesa	340,000	64,500
Miami	1,970,000	299,351
Milwaukee	628,000	99,000
Montgomery	205,000	35,000
New York	7,322,564	944,576
Norfolk	290,000	40,620
Oakland	372,242	52,095
Orlando	711,840	104,580
Philadelphia	1,585,577	195,735
Phoenix	NR	10,800
Pittsburgh	374,039	40,137
Portland	404,000	54,475
Providence	167,000	21,540
Raleigh	423,380	66,915
Reno	260,000	41,000
San Bernardino	173,000	42,000
San Diego	916,813	123,606
San Diego 2	*	18,131****
Savannah	217,000	33,796
South Bend	110,000	21,427
Springfield	155,942	23,694
St. Louis	396,685	39,804
Syracuse	163,860	22,133
Tacoma	182,000	30,775
Tampa	857,427	95,934
Toledo	332,943	40,452

TABLE A1: POPULATION AND ENROLLMENT (continued)

City	District Residents	District Enrollment
Tucson	443,000	58,000
Tulsa	375,000	41,800
Virginia Beach	406,000	74,392
Washington, DC	606,900	80,618
Wichita	300,000	47,965

---

* Unavailable
** Grades K - 8
*** Grades 9 - 12
**** Grades K - 6

Note: NR = No Response.

TABLE A2: COMPOSITION OF STUDENT ENROLLMENT

City	Asian/ Pacific Islander %	African American %	Hispanic/ Latino %	Native American %	Caucasian %
Akron	1.6	39.0	0.4	0.1	59.0
Albuquerque	1.8	3.1	42.5	5.1	47.4
Anchorage	6.0	8.0	3.0	10.0	73.0
Atlanta		91.0	1.0		7.0
Bakersfield	2.0	14.0	49.0	2.0	33.0
Bakersfield 2	2.0	7.0	34.0	2.0	54.0
Baltimore	0.3	82.0	0.3	0.4	17.0
Boston	9.0	47.0	22.0	1.0	21.0
Bridgeport	3.6	40.8	41.5	0.3	13.8
Chicago	2.9	5.8	27.1	0.2	11.8
Cincinnati	0.6	63.1	0.1		35.2
Cleveland	1.3	69.1	6.6	0.2	22.8
Columbia	0.5	74.0	0.5		25.0
Dallas	1.7	46.1	34.4	0.4	17.3
Dayton	0.5	62.2	0.5		36.8
Denver	3.6	21.6	40.4	1.4	33.0
Des Moines	4.5	12.0	2.4	0.5	80.6
Detroit	0.8	88.5	2.4	0.3	8.1
Ft. Lauderdale	2.1	32.3	9.8	0.3	55.6
Gary	0.1	95.5	3.0	0.1	1.3
Houston	3.0	37.0	47.0	4.0	14.0
Houston 2	8.0	8.0	36.0		48.0
Huntington	1.0	6.0			93.0
Indianapolis	0.5	51.0	0.8		47.8
Jackson	0.3	79.8	0.8	0.1	19.7
Jacksonville	2.5	36.9	1.8	0.1	58.7
Laredo			98.0		2.0
Las Vegas	4.3	13.6	13.3	0.7	68.0
Lincoln	2.3	4.5	1.9	1.0	90.3
Long Beach	21.0	19.4	33.3	0.4	25.9
Memphis		68.9			30.1
Mesa	1.6	2.2	12.6	3.0	80.6
Miami	1.3	33.6	46.7		18.4
Milwaukee	3.0	56.0	10.0	1.0	29.0
Montgomery	1.0	60.0			39.0
New York	7.9	38.0	35.0	0.1	19.0
Norfolk	3.0	59.0	1.0	2.0	36.0
Oakland	17.7	56.3	15.9	0.4	8.4
Orlando	3.1	26.1	12.7	0.3	57.8
Philadelphia	4.6	62.6	10.0	0.1	22.7
Phoenix	0.2	25.4	64.0	0.8	9.6
Pittsburgh	1.3	52.1	0.3	0.1	46.2
Portland	8.0	15.0	3.0	2.0	72.0
Providence	11.0	23.0	27.0	0.5	36.0
Raleigh	2.5	27.1	0.9	0.2	69.3
Reno	4.0	3.0	11.0	3.0	79.0
San Bernardino	5.0	18.0	41.0	2.0	33.0
San Diego	19.0	16.2	28.7	0.6	35.5
San Diego 2	3.9	4.9	48.5	0.6	35.1
Savannah	1.1	58.4	0.4	0.6	39.5
South Bend	1.5	29.4	4.6	0.5	64.0
Springfield	2.0	28.0	33.0		37.0
St. Louis	1.2	78.0	0.3		20.4
Syracuse	1.4	37.6	3.2	0.8	51.4
Tacoma	12.0	18.0	3.0	2.0	65.0

TABLE A2: COMPOSITION OF STUDENT ENROLLMENT (continued)

City	Asian/ Pacific Islander %	African American %	Hispanic/ Latino %	Native American %	Caucasian %
Tampa	2.0	18.0	2.0		78.0
Toledo	0.8	38.0	5.3	0.1	55.8
Tucson	2.1	6.2	37.8	3.4	50.6
Tulsa	1.0	30.0	3.0	6.0	60.0
Virginia Beach	6.0	18.0	1.0	0.1	75.0
Washington, DC	1.1	89.5	5.4		4.1
Wichita	3.0	44.0	4.0	2.0	48.0

Note: Zeros were left blank to make table easier to read.

TABLE A3: AVERAGE S.A.T. SCORES OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

City	% of High School Students	% of Seniors Only	Verbal	Math	Total
Akron	N/A				N/A
Albuquerque	80.00		485	544	1,029
Anchorage	54.00				922
Atlanta	50.00		350	393	743
Bakersfield	N/A				N/A
Bakersfield 2	4.00				891
Baltimore	51.00		352	386	738
Boston	12.00				745
Bridgeport	50.60				684
Chicago	59.00**				17***
Cincinnati	33.00		403	435	838
Cleveland	2.40		346	380	726
Columbia	50.00		382	422	804
Dallas	38.60		374	419	793
Dayton	16.00				800
Denver	50.00		438	472	910
Des Moines	1.40	6.70	517	577	1,094
Detroit	22.00		356	392	748
Ft. Lauderdale	58.70				872
Gary	40.00*		340	370	710
Houston	52.00				840
Houston 2	80.00				975
Huntington	21.20				959
Indianapolis		33.50	351	387	738
Jackson	0.40		460	450	910
Jacksonville	30.00*				891
Laredo	15.00				802
Las Vegas		17.20	432	488	920
Lincoln	15.00		485	545	1,030
Long Beach	34.50		388	459	847
Memphis	6.70		490	522	1,012
Mesa	24.70		453	512	965
Miami	7.30				820
Milwaukee	7.00		439	489	928
Montgomery	9.00				954
New York	N/A				N/A
Norfolk	52.60				783
Oakland	9.70				777
Orlando	45.00		415	465	880
Phoenix	N/A				N/A
Philadelphia	44.00				771
Pittsburgh	44.87		384	417	801
Portland	56.00				907
Providence	56.00		371	417	788
Raleigh	73.00				904
Reno	29.00		453	493	946
San Bernardino	4.90		402	441	843
San Diego	39.00		409	478	886
San Diego 2	N/A				N/A
Savannah	57.00		374	413	787
South Bend	58.60				581
Springfield	37.00		372	421	793
St. Louis	16.60				768
Syracuse	12.20				856
Tacoma	40.00		412	457	869
Tampa	46.00		424	482	906

TABLE A3: AVERAGE S.A.T. SCORES OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS (continued)

City	% of High School Students	% of Seniors Only	Verbal	Math	Total
Toledo	7.00				867
Tucson		27.00	437	487	924
Tulsa	3.50	15.00	469	502	971
Virginia Beach		55.00			889
Washington, DC	38.00		334	368	702
Wichita	8.50		499	549	1,048

---

* 11th and 12th graders.
** A.C.T.
*** Composite score.

TABLE A4: PERCENTAGE OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS ATTENDING COLLEGE

City	Percentage	City	Percentage
Akron	43.0	Mesa	34.0
Albuquerque	83.0	Miami	70.0
Anchorage	75.0	Milwaukee	50.0
Atlanta	55.0	Montgomery	66.0
Bakersfield	N/A	New York	81.2
Bakersfield 2	N/A	Norfolk	76.4
Baltimore	N/A	Oakland	N/A
Boston	71.1	Orlando	80.0
Bridgeport	56.4	Philadelphia	57.0
Chicago	48.0	Phoenix	N/A
Cincinnati	52.0	Pittsburgh	54.0
Cleveland	37.0	Portland	66.0
Columbia	56.0	Providence	46.0
Dallas	59.3	Raleigh	80.0**
Dayton	47.0	Reno	50.0
Denver	55.0	San Bernardino	35.0
Des Moines	68.7	San Diego	65.6
Detroit	60.0*	San Diego 2	N/A
Ft. Lauderdale	55.0	Savannah	53.0
Gary	35.0	South Bend	62.0
Houston	78.0	Springfield	61.0
Houston 2	85.0	St. Louis	52.8
Huntington	50.0	Syracuse	80.7
Indianapolis	47.2	Tacoma	N/A
Jackson	89.5	Tampa	84.0
Jacksonville	80.0	Toledo	41.0
Laredo	68.0	Tucson	85.0***
Las Vegas	47.5	Tulsa	59.0
Lincoln	60.0	Virginia Beach	85.0
Long Beach	79.0	Washington, DC	68.0
Memphis	59.6	Wichita	68.5

---

* 1989 - Enrolled in 4-Year Colleges.
** Based on Students' Plans Upon Graduating.
*** 85% plan to attend college.

TABLE A5: PARTICIPANTS IN DISCUSSIONS TO EXTEND SCHOOL YEAR

City	Teachers	Parents	School Board	Community Leaders	Others
Akron	X	X	X	X	
Albuquerque	X	X	X	X	Concerned Individuals
Anchorage		X	X	X	WISE Community Groups
Bakersfield 2	X	X	X	X	Administrators
Baltimore	X	X	X	X	
Boston	X	X	X	X	
Chicago	X	X	X	X	
Cincinnati	X	X	X	X	
Cleveland				X	White Summit Conference on Education
Columbia	X	X	X	X	
Dallas	X	X	X	X	
Dayton	X	X	X	X	
Des Moines	X	X	X	X	Administrator, students, higher education
Detroit	X	X	X	X	
Ft. Lauderdale	X	X	X	X	Administrators
Gary	X	X	X	X	State Department
Houston	X	X	X	X	Business Partners
Houston 2	X	X	X	X	
Huntington			X		Central Office Supervisors & Administrators
Indianapolis					State Legislature
Jackson					Administrators
Jacksonville	X	X	X	X	
Laredo					Administrators
Las Vegas	X	X	X	X	Business leaders
Lincoln			X		
Long Beach	X	X	X	X	
Memphis	X	X	X	X	
Mesa	X	X	X	X	
Miami	X	X	X		
Montgomery					Administrators
New York	X	X	X	X	City Officials
Oakland	X	X	X	X	
Orlando	X	X	X	X	
Philadelphia	X	X	X	X	Administration
Pittsburgh	X			X	State Legislators
Portland	X	X	X	X	
Providence	X	X	X		
Raleigh	X	X	X	X	Central Staff
San Bernardino			X		
Savannah	X	X		X	
South Bend					Superintendent's Cabinet
Springfield	X	X	X	X	Collective Bargaining Unit
Syracuse	X	X	X		
Tacoma	X		X		Management Staff/Admin. Staff
Toledo	X		X	X	

TABLE A5: PARTICIPANTS IN DISCUSSIONS TO EXTEND THE SCHOOL YEAR (continued)

City	Teachers	Parents	School Board	Community Leaders	Others
Tucson	X	X	X		
Tulsa	X	X	X	X	
Virginia Beach	X	X	X	X	
Washington, DC	X	X	X	X	

TABLE A6: ACTIONS/DECISIONS TAKEN TO EXTEND SCHOOL YEAR

City	Actions/Decisions
Akron	Proposal based on levy.
Albuquerque	Partial year-round education.
Anchorage	$75,000 to evaluate the idea has been added to the 1992-93 budget.
Bakersfield 2	School year has been lengthened.
Baltimore	(None provided.)
Boston	Extended school days and Saturday classes are in affect, but extending the school year is being discussed.
Chicago	Discussions in progress.
Cincinnati	Summer school in 1992 will be eight weeks long.
Cleveland	None.
Columbia	The district is conducting a field study of extended year - single track programs.
Dallas	Five (5) pilot schools to begin in 1992-93.
Dayton	Two year-round schools.
Des Moines	There is no implementation at this point in time. Dissemination of information is now being conducted and community input being sought.
Detroit	General discussions over the years. No decisions reached.
Ft. Lauderdale	Decision has not been made.
Gary	None.
Houston	Free Summer School for all students.
Houston 2	175 to 180 decisions/actions - State mandated, but were in agreement.
Huntington	We have a grant to study the possibility of moving in this direction.
Indianapolis	School year extended to 180 days.
Jackson	None.
Jacksonville	Modified School Calender Program was implemented at three elementary schools during the 1991-92 school year. The program is scheduled to be expanded for the 1992-93 school year to include nine schools - eight elementary schools and one middle school.
Laredo	Two (2) Principals are assigned to study the possibility of year-round schools.
Las Vegas	Legislative bill drafts have been developed; teachers' contracts have been extended by 11 minutes.
Lincoln	In discussion stage.
Long Beach	Nothing - Can't afford it.
Memphis	None.
Mesa	No action taken.
Miami	None at this time.
Montgomery	None.
New York	Expanded summer school program at every grade.
Oakland	(None provided.)
Orlando	Year-round education has been initiated.
Philadelphia	Pilot One School.
Pittsburgh	Our secondary school day has been lengthened; there has been no action taken regarding the length of the school year.
Portland	House Bill 3565 - Oregon Educational Act for the 21st Century: "The student school year will be extended to 185 days by 1996 and 220 by the year 2010.

TABLE A6: ACTIONS/DECISIONS TAKEN TO EXTEND SCHOOL YEAR (continued)

City	Actions/Decisions
Providence	On hold.
Raleigh	We have year-round schools that are NOT extended year. Other plans are just being discussed now.
San Bernardino	None.
Savannah	None.
South Bend	None as yet.
Springfield	None as yet.
St. Louis	No decisions or actions.
Syracuse	Actions delayed due to fiscal problems.
Tacoma	In planning and review stage.
Toledo	Pilot in three schools next year.
Tucson	None.
Tulsa	Extended year for low-achieving elementary students has been implemented.
Virginia Beach	None.
Washington, DC	No decisions at this time.
Wichita	None.

TABLE A7: 1990-91 PRE-KINDERGARTEN PROGRAMS

City	1990-91 Enrolled	F.T.E. Staff Assigned	Budget
Albuquerque	480	Unavail.	Unavail.
Anchorage	245	NR	NR
Atlanta	417	77.0	1,656,732
Bakersfield	140	9.0	180,670
Bakersfield 2	68	4.0	131,457
Baltimore	4,667	278.0	8,864,000
Boston	4,821	5.0	71,338
Bridgeport	435	24.0	877,208
Chicago	10,000	690.0	28,000,000
Cincinnati	500	51.0	NR
Cleveland	1,116	35.0	1,554,858
Columbia*****	NR	34.0	908,777
Dayton	699	NR	NR
Denver	2,120	60.0	1,169,812
Des Moines	352	55.0	2,059,680
Detroit	NR	NR	5,129,822
Ft. Lauderdale	NR	NR	3,200,000
Gary	276	21.0**	688,530
Houston	7,918	83.5	5,398,800
Houston 2	851	21.0	590,000
Indianapolis	75	3.0	NR
Jackson	136	147.0	276,156
Jacksonville	1,781	154.0	5,014,875
Laredo	1,200	54.0	1,296,000
Las Vegas	226	4.4	410,326
Long Beach	NR	NR	24,596
Mesa	30	2.0	50,000
Miami	2,910	291.0	12,800,000
Montgomery	95	11.0	120,360
New York	12,088	935.0	35,100,000
Norfolk	609	36.0	1,236,054
Oakland	500	30.0	950,000
Orlando	1,055	52.0	2,205,239
Philadelphia	4,552	160.0	1,299,182
Phoenix	20	5.0	70,000
Pittsburgh	110	11.0	587,213
Portland	1,479	52.8	2,364,277
Providence	12	6.0***	60,000
Raleigh	48	6.0	360,000
	250*	33.0*	1,650,525*
Reno	144	15.0	389,340
San Bernardino	650	34.3	1,941,099
San Diego	839	50.2	1,548,152
San Diego 2	384	8.0	900,000
Savannah	135	31.0	168,000
Springfield	505	23.0	****
Syracuse	864	82.0	3,168,359
St. Louis	1,123	110.0	1,354,110
Tacoma	216	16.6	677,475
Tampa	426	45.0	2,012,974
Toledo	197	8.0	251,281
Tucson #	426	27.1	594,056
Tulsa	220	11.0	465,103
Washington, DC	3,663	216.0	7,847,180
Wichita	794	37.7	1,096,650

---

* Pre-School Handicapped.

TABLE A7: 1990-91 PRE-KINDERGARTEN PROGRAMS (continued)

** 17 Teachers; 2 Administrators; 2 Tutors.

*** Part-Time.

**** Budget amount distributed on a "per child" basis. There is no specific budget per program.

***** No general fund budgets are included except for Before/After School Educational Programs directly funded and staffed by school district.

Includes Special Education.

TABLE A8: 1990-91 HEAD START PROGRAMS

City	1990-91 Enrolled	F.T.E. Staff Assigned	Budget
Akron	680	62.0	1,318,417
Albuquerque	11	1.0	35,200
Atlanta	0	0.0	0
Boston	6,025	9.0	375,000
Chicago	5,160	330.0	10,936,220
Cincinnati	524	56.0	1,051,026
Dayton	53***	2.0	857,728
Denver	0	0.0	0
Des Moines	342	18.0	424,441
Detroit	1,880	194.0	3,875,518
Ft. Lauderdale	807	93.0	4,200,000
Gary	*	*	*
Lincoln	260	32.5	730,874
Long Beach	802	70.0	2,497,972
Miami	480	48.0	1,000,000
Montgomery	0	0.0	0
Norfolk	0	0.0	0
Orlando	1,145	NR	NR
Philadelphia	1,771	94.0	11,984,164
Phoenix	160	20.0	**
Pittsburgh	620	56.0	1,934,039
Portland	460	N/A	362,558
Providence	1,032	52.0	1,118,882
San Diego 2	6,000		1,200,000
Tacoma	252	29.7	1,258,906
Washington, DC	900	30.0	3,449,593
Wichita	288	20.0	473,550

---

* Handled by outside agency.
** Funded through City of Phoenix.
*** Mainstreamed into regular Head Start Program.

TABLE A9: 1990-91 BILINGUAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS (K-12)

City	1990-91 Enrolled	F.T.E. Staff Assigned	Budget
Akron	294	2.5	0
Anchorage	4,800	20.0	2,270,271
Atlanta	1,146	NR	*
Bakersfield	3,776	96.0	775,062
Baltimore	200	3.0	90,000
Boston	10,201	520.0	27,356,602
Bridgeport	2,100	150.0	3,388,499
Chicago	49,160	1,643.0	61,500,000
Cincinnati	254	15.0	99,640
Cleveland	3,000	160.0	3,800,000
Columbia	NR	6.0	40,440
Denver	6,394	365.0	4,827,732
Des Moines	793	37.5	999,631
Detroit	4,500	160.0**	3,300,000
Gary	196	14.0***	396,000
Houston	37,512	1,960.4	47,225,217
Houston 2	798	37.0	1,050,000
Huntington	0	0.0	0
Jackson	47	7.0	84,000
Jacksonville	600	30.0	1,800,000
Laredo	10,593	413.0	2,050,366
Las Vegas	5,820	73.0	3,809,349
Lincoln	304	3.2	132,739
Long Beach	21,715	119.9	8,189,562
Memphis	756	15.0	408,785
Miami	44,227	1,198.0	64,287,000
Montgomery	0	0.0	0
New York	121,777	5,420.0	203,740,243
Norfolk	69	6.0	165,780
Oakland	17,052	532.0	4,242,416
Orlando	6,546	126.5	4,427,500
Philadelphia	7,684	280.0	10,649,723
Phoenix	1,300	NR	NR
Pittsburgh	260	7.0	385,140
Portland	2,537	124.9	5,600,000
Providence	4,953	99.3	3,874,711
Raleigh	533	Unavail.	Unavail.
San Bernardino	6,724	NR	2,400,000
San Diego	29,000	980.0	5,050,114
San Diego 2	1,500	76.0	1,198,650
Savannah	130	8.0	103,000
South Bend	NR	NR	987,903
Springfield	2,439	174.0	****
St. Louis	492	19.0	490,000
Syracuse	228	8.0	391,200
Tacoma	181	51.7	2,024,475
Tampa	1,324	49.0	1,761,562
Tucson*****	292	19.0	658,521
Tulsa	288	14.0	329,492
Virginia Beach	NR	16.0	NR
Washington, DC	6,769	220.0	3,000,000
Wichita	1,001	36.8	1,051,200

---

* No Federal Funding.

** 103 Teachers; 35 SSA; 22 Tech.

*** 8 Teachers; 1 Administrator; 5 Paraprofessionals.

TABLE A9: 1990-91 BILINGUAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS (K-12) (continued)

**** Budget amount is distributed on a per pupil basis. There is no specific budget per program.

***** Special Education Program.

TABLE A10: 1990-91 CONTINUATION SCHOOL FOR ,PREGNANT MINORS, SCHOOL-AGE PARENTS

City	1990-91 Enrolled	F.T.E. Staff Assigned	Budget
Akron	214	8.0	206,920
Anchorage	15	2.0	150,000
Atlanta	***	NR	202,744
Bakersfield 2	140	12.0	430,000
Baltimore	180	33.0	1,222,000
Bridgeport	110	9.0	178,689
Chicago	913	117.0	4,564,922
Cincinnati	0	0.0	25,000
Cleveland	N/A	1.0	60,000
Denver	150	5.0	8,000 #
Des Moines	634*	58.0	1,437,725**
Detroit	400	31.0	218,125
Houston	298	24.0	674,275
Houston 2	98	4.0	60,000
Huntington	0	0.0	0
Long Beach	210	4.0	174,670
Miami	914	122.0	5,500,000
Montgomery	248	2.0	53,267
New York	1,128	257.0	6,810,250
Norfolk	244	10.0	451,013
Oakland	360	24.5	559,192
Orlando	770	NR	NR
Philadelphia	1,650	28.0	1,379,032
Phoenix	4	NR	20,000
Pittsburgh	250	6.0	500,000
Portland	700	25.0	2,000,000
Providence	38	2.0	40,000
Reno	120	4.0	172,742
San Bernardino	82	1.0	1,600
San Diego	93	4.9	680,782
San Diego 2	0	0.0	0
Savannah	105	15.0	302,275
South Bend	132	NR	123,208
Springfield	98	12.0	****
St. Louis	210	30.0	997,946
Syracuse	126	9.5	464,950
Tacoma	24	N/A	N/A
Tucson*****	231	7.1	322,531
Tulsa	164	9.0	198,774
Virginia Beach	20	9.0	287,500

---

* Alternative Schools - Varied Programs.
** Wages.
*** Students are part of the regular school program.
**** Budget amount is distributed on a "per pupil" basis. There is no specific budget per program.
***** Includes Special Education.
# Estimated.

Note: Ft. Lauderdale - Figures were unavailable.
Gary - Students may remain in regular school or attend adult alternative school - King Academy.
Phoenix - Contract with County Schools.
Jacksonville - Has program; figures unavailable.
Las Vegas - Enrolled as regular students.

TABLE A11: 1990-91 BUSINESS/INDUSTRY PARTNERSHIPS (K-12)

City	1990-91 Enrolled	F.T.E. Staff Assigned	Budget
Anchorage*	NR	0.3	NR
Atlanta	50,000	NR	**
Bakersfield	N/A	N/A	12,000
Boston	1,800	27.0	1,500,000
Bridgeport	123	4.0***	54,000
Chicago	7,500	250.0	NR
Cincinnati	50,077	3,360.0	333,425
Cleveland	70,019	1.0	55,000
Denver	150	0.0	0
Des Moines****	NR	NR	500
Detroit	15,000	60.0	585,000
Gary	755	16.5	5,683
Gary	NR	13.0*****	NR
Houston	NR	NR	116,630
Huntington	43	0.0	0
Las Vegas	N/A	####	11,148
Long Beach	205	0.0	0
Mesa	340	9.6	320,000
Miami	7,808	225.0	10,397,331
Montgomery	20	13.0	0
Mew York	NR	NR	###
Norfolk	262	0.0	0
Orlando	1,667	NR	NR
Philadelphia	195,735	12,545.0	1,230,800
Pittsburgh	227	0.0	119,000
Providence #	NR	0.0	0
Raleigh	300	11.5	489,155
Reno	150	5.0	148,000
San Bernardino	0	0.0	15,000
San Diego	330	7.0	306,415
Savannah	33,796	All	NR
South Bend	930	NR	7,452
St. Louis	44,065	11.5	768,352
Syracuse	6,000	1.5	84,509
Tacoma	N/A	1.0	48,094
Tampa	1,940	54.0	1,392,400
Tucson ##	2	1.0	34,659
Tulsa	71	NR	NR
Virginia Beach	NR	1.0	NR
Washington, DC	1,209	1.0	294,000
Wichita	47,965	3.0	6,584

---

* 7 Partnerships.

** No separate funding.

*** 1 Full-time; 3 part-time.

**** 63 schools have Partners for Progress. The District is a partner in the Business/Education Alliance.

***** Budget: $5,683 for Gov't. & Economics Seminar; the balance is for Junior Achievement which is infused into regular programs.

30 Partnerships

Special Education Program.

Private funds.

Supported from non-general fund sources.

Note: Ft. Lauderdale, Jacksonville and San Diego 2 - Have programs; figures were unavailable.
Portland - Conventional program only.
Akron - Partnerships in 29 schools.
Phoenix - Several businesses invest time and money.

TABLE A12: 1990-91 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

City	1990-91 Enrolled	F.T.E. Staff Assigned	Budget
Akron	6,107	187.6	9,097,887
Atlanta	23,524*	264.0	14,963,816
Bakersfield 2	NR	NR	440,537
Baltimore	10,240	472.0	17,335,000
Boston	1,545	67.0	5,320,163
Bridgeport	900	55.0	329,602
Chicago**	43,202	975.0	48,000,000
Cincinnati	7,824	254.0	1,623,056
Cleveland	8,911	306.0	13,942,351
Columbia	148	147.5	501,896
Denver ####	6,567	195.0	8,719,968
Des Moines***	15,066	129.0	321,056****
Detroit	55,752	180.0	25,000,000
Ft. Lauderdale	NR	41.0	1,900,000
Gary	1,268	56.0	1,300,000
Houston	23,387	380.0	19,571,389*****
Houston 2	5,559	85.0	2,040,000
Jackson	2,663	83.0	1,418,699
Laredo	3,741	52.0	2,390,448
Las Vegas ###	1,596	106.0	5,524,236
Long Beach	10,373	79.0	543,031
Memphis	NR	NR	15,675,679
Mesa	13,011	140.0	682,080
Miami	17,749	431.0	21,140,890
Montgomery	4,721	114.0	4,162,909
New York**	27,081	1,635.5	80,512,061
Norfolk	14,367	153.5	10,711,078
Oakland	5,474	NR	505,576
Orlando	32,435	NR	NR
Philadelphia	4,704	932.0	53,567,396
Phoenix	NR	15.0	450,000
Pittsburgh	2,441	26.0	2,024,333
Portland	282	4.0	109,022
Providence	640	28.0	1,120,741
Raleigh	16,000	267.0	10,000,000
San Bernardino	1,611	40.5	643,519
San Diego	30,000	220.0	12,976,551
Savannah	6,831	91.0	4,427,560
South Bend	NR	NR	735,860
Springfield	1,511	70.0	#
St. Louis	416	NR	8,028,105
Syracuse	2,508	27.9	903,096
Tacoma	1,675	42.6	3,809,604
Tampa	51,179	413.0	26,955,700
Toledo	6,231	202.0	11,299,254
Tucson ##	8,655	142.4	793,624
Tulsa	4,000	36.0	1,500,000
Virginia Beach	NR	274.0	12,181,944
Washington, DC #####	3,565	52.0	1,734,500
Wichita	4,379	35.2	NR

---

* Figure includes students enrolled in Career education program.

** Vocational and Career education programs are combined.

*** Grades 6 - 12.

**** Does not include wages.

***** Funding for Career education is included.

TABLE A12: 1990-91 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS (continued)

Budget is Distributed on a "per pupil" basis. There is no specific budget per program.
Includes Special education.
Combined with Magnet schools/programs.
Reimbursable classes only.
Statistics are pertinent to the handicapped, disadvantaged, limited-English proficient, adults, single parents/homemakers and non-traditional students.

Note: Jacksonville - Has program; figures unavailable.

TABLE A13: 1990-91 CAREER EDUCATION PROGRAMS

City	1990-91 Enrolled	F.T.E. Staff Assigned	Budget
Akron	33,213	1,665.0	190,000
Atlanta	23,524*	35.0	1,144,123
Boston	1,212	12.0	489,000
Bridgeport	700	7.0	60,000
Chicago**	43,202	975.0	48,000,000
Cincinnati	50,077	81.0	275,861
Cleveland	70,019	N/A	****
Denver	735	48.0	2,825,732
Ft. Lauderdale		3.0	300,000
Gary	12,065	13.0	15,000
Houston	698	7.0	19,571,389***
Huntington	0	0.0	0
Long Beach	1,630	8.2	299,948
Miami	4,513	82.0	2,798,004
Montgomery	1,093	20.0	1,259,485
New York**	27,081	1,635.5	80,512,061
Norfolk	42,222	0.0	3,600
Philadelphia	855	27.0	1,510,970
Pittsburgh	716	11.0	474,033
Providence	3,375	42.0	47,739
Raleigh	0	0.0	0
Reno	401	12.0	480,000
San Bernardino	405	12.5	476,852
St. Louis	44,065	9.0	670,960
Syracuse	998	10.8	336,496
Tampa	13,805	115.0	2,829,900
Toledo	825	7.0	284,879
Tucson*****	479	20.4	707,044
Tulsa	2,000	8.0	NR

---

* Includes students enrolled in Vocational education programs.

** Career and vocational education programs are combined.

*** Funding for Vocational education is included.

**** Budget and staff are part of Vocational and General education budgets.

***** Special education program.

Note: Des Moines - Infused in all vocational and academic areas.
Jacksonville - Has program; figures unavailable.
Portland - Conventional program.
Savannah - Incorporated in all Vocational programs.

TABLE A14: 1990-91 MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION FOR ETHNIC HERITAGE PROGRAMS

City	1990-91 Enrolled	F.T.E. Staff Assigned	Budget
Anchorage	382	17.0	29,996
Cincinnati	50,077	3,360.0	NR
Columbia	NR	0.0	18,806
Des Moines	1,300	32.0	8,500
Detroit	4,500	180.0	0
Ft. Lauderdale	NR	56.6	2,300,000
Houston	0	6.0	261,061
Long Beach	0	0.0	0
Miami	150,000***	14.0	847,487
Montgomery	0	0.0	0
New York	NR	NR	800,000
Norfolk	2,160	0.0	285,144
Orlando	200	NR	NR
Pittsburgh	43,000	6.0	800,000
Portland*	54,904	4.0	322,000
Providence	100	16.0	80,000
San Bernardino	539	NR	NR
San Diego	121,152	N/A	1,456,021
Savannah	33,796	5.0**	17,878
South Bend	NR	NR	51,860
Syracuse	207	0.5	28,368
Tacoma	1,450	3.1	174,290
Tampa	NR	2.0	60,000
Washington, DC	80,618	11.0	750,000

---

* Available to all schools and students.

** All staff participate; 5 coordinators.

*** Approximately one-half of student population receives some form of multicultural education program.

Note: Akron, Atlanta, Gary, Philadelphia and Raleigh - Infused throughout curriculum.
Jacksonville - Has program; figures unavailable.
Phoenix - Each school has a program.
San Diego 2 - Information unavailable.

TABLE A15: 1990-91 MAGNET SCHOOLS/PROGRAMS

City	1990-91 Enrolled	F.T.E. Staff Assigned	Budget
Atlanta	3,266	NR	*
Bakersfield	1,657	96.0	4,673,675
Boston	2,200	38.0	4,046,976
Bridgeport	1,918	145.0	1,553,578***
Chicago	321,366	816.0	31,831,519
Cincinnati	20,030	234.0	480 ###
Cleveland**	7,712	1.5	80,000
Dayton	16,559	NR	NR
Denver	1,000	50.0	N/A
Des Moines	1,058	112.0	180,000
Ft. Lauderdale	NR	5.0	4,700,000****
Gary	515	28.0	1,196,161
Houston	31,653	555.0	35,000,000
Huntington	0	NR	NR
Indianapolis	4,508	NR	NR
Las Vegas ##	1,596	106.0	5,524,236
Long Beach	14,615	64.0	11,126,441
Memphis	12,189	53.0	1,745,811
Miami	10,667	179.0	11,007,375
Montgomery	2,156	145.0	4,054,000
New York	109,103	336.8	21,875,664
Norfolk	83	3.5	1,500
Oakland	5,449	166.0	1,500,000
Orlando	788	NR	NR
Philadelphia	3,662	253.0	2,458,213
Phoenix	1,312	110.0	3,723,366
Pittsburgh	8,512	827.0	N/A
Portland*****	5,116	641.9	32,558,641
Providence	3,288	116.0	729,730
Raleigh	17,603	1,642.0	96,000
San Bernardino	9,329	36.0	2,720,000
San Diego	33,695	370.2	17,052,522
San Diego 2	200,000	2.0	340,000
Savannah	2,528	146.0	5,193,552
South Bend	NR	NR	3,896,020
Springfield #	1,293	NR	NR
St. Louis	8,922	NR	45,578,827
Syracuse	2,475	104.5	4,000,000
Tacoma	5,000	45.1	2,331,032
Tampa	1,214	74.0	3,096,589
Tulsa	2,392	157.0	5,085,365
Virginia Beach	NR	NR	333,000
Wichita	3,777	249.3	NR

---

* A part of the regular budget.

** Magnet schools are treated just like regular schools; they are assigned regular administrative staff, teachers, etc. The 1 F-T staff is a central personnel administrator who coordinates the operation of the magnet schools in the district.

*** Does not include elementary teacher salaries.

**** 4.3 mil. from school budget; 0.4 mil. from department budget.

***** Benson, Jefferson and Lincoln High Schools.

Budget amount distributed on a "per pupil" basis. There is no special budget per program.

Combined with Vocational education budget.

Miscellaneous Funds.

Note: Jacksonville - Has program; figures unavailable.

TABLE A16: BEFORE/AFTER SCHOOL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS FUNDED AND STAFFED BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS

City	1990-91 Enrolled	F.T.E. Staff Assigned	Budget
Atlanta	1,253	83.0*	300,000
Boston	274	6.0	347,000
Cincinnati	43	2.5	NR
Columbia	2	2.0	75,040
Des Moines	7,500	17.0	200,000
Detroit	0	0.0	0
Gary	1,118	29.0	77,090
Houston	1,932	0.0	2,043,198
Jacksonville	3,000	160.0	6,179,778
Las Vegas	N/A	**	737,693
Long Beach	0	0.0	1,323,278
Memphis	0	0.0	0
Miami	11,379	NR	4,076,068
Montgomery	190	4.0	5,000
Norfolk	0	0.0	0
Oakland	112	10.0	300,000
Orlando	150	NR	NR
Philadelphia	176,986	***	3,029,724
Portland	0	0.0	0
Providence	2,800	196.0	700,000
Raleigh	4,584	190.0	1,445,227
San Bernardino	705	0.9	19,080
Savannah****	33,769	180.0	1,574,532
South Bend	115	9.0	0
St. Louis	NR	0.0	52,536
Syracuse	4,609	18.5	787,005
Tacoma	25	NR	26,400
Tampa	645	20.0	389,971
Toledo	4,890	145.0	38,000
	*****	10.0	71,832
Virginia Beach	NR	54.0	NR
Washington, DC	5,131	430.0	1,347,000
Wichita	180	28.0	NR

---

* 1 staff to 15 students.

** Part-time staff only.

*** Extra-curriculum hours.

**** All students may participate without restriction - remediation and enrichment.

***** Dial-A-Teacher; provided for all students in Toledo Public Schools.

Note: Phoenix - Has programs; figures unavailable.
Laredo - District wide.

TABLE A17: 1990-91 BEFORE/AFTER SCHOOL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS OPERATED BY COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS

City	1990-91 Enrolled	F.T.E. Staff Assigned	Budget
Atlanta	1,424	NR	NR
Chicago	200	5.0	NR
Detroit	300	10.0	22,000*
Houston	918	0.0	375,927
Jacksonville****	NR	NR	NR
Miami	6,418	NR	NR
Montgomery	2,170	63.0	231,430
Norfolk	0	0.0	0
Orlando	280	NR	NR
Philadelphia	420	**	302,600
Pittsburgh	1,150	7.0	35,000
Providence	NR	NR	20,000
San Diego 2	20,130	12.0	20,130
Savannah	2,035	38.0	848,290
Syracuse	408	N/A	74,325
Tacoma	***	***	169,249
Toledo	4,890	145.0	38,000
Washington, DC	2,348	234.0	N/A
Wichita	40	8.0	NR

---

* Per month.

** Extra-curriculum hours.

*** City of Tacoma Community School.

**** Varied - dependent upon demands; self-supporting, fee-based.

Note: Miami, Ft. Lauderdale, Oakland and Raleigh - Have programs; figures unavailable.
Gary - Youth Services Bureau.
Portland - May have a program; isn't sure.

TABLE A18: 1990-91 EDUCATING HOMELESS STUDENTS

City	1990-91 Enrolled	F.T.E. Staff Assigned	Budget
Albuquerque	NR	NR	34,000
Boston	131	6.5	262,000
Bridgeport	220	N/A	N/A
Chicago	0	2.0	40,000
Cincinnati	0	0.0	16,985
Cleveland	1,200	0.5	30,000
Denver	280	2.0	120,000
Detroit	165	1.0	68,062
Gary	0	1.0	0
Houston	586	0.0	162,076
Huntington	0	0.0	0
Jacksonville	75	1.0	45,000
Laredo	57	13.0	34,948
Long Beach	20	1.0	0
Miami	158	NR	*
Montgomery	0	0.0	0
New York	3,219	150.0	4,768,882
Norfolk	0	0.0	0
Oakland	1,000	1.0	60,000
Orlando	91	NR	NR
Philadelphia	900	8.0	104,200
Phoenix	4	**	0
Portland	189	2.5	110,000
Raleigh***	90	1.0	64,000
San Diego 2	12	8.0	42,000
Savannah	53	9.0	NR
South Bend	NR	NR	102,876
Springfield	157	NR	****
Tacoma	250	2,710.0	122,761
Tampa	83	2.0	40,706
Washington, DC*****	4,800	9.0	385,243

---

* No special allocations.

** Contract with County School District.

*** Approximately 14 at a time; total served in one year equals approximately 90 students.

**** Budget amount is distributed on a "per pupil" basis. There is no specific budget per program.

***** 400 students are served on average per month.

Note: Atlanta, Ft. Lauderdale and Des Moines - A part of regular program.

TABLE A19: PROGRAMS DEPENDENT UPON OUTSIDE FUNDS FOR SUPPORT

City	Kinds of Projects	Funding Source
Akron	Career Education	Ohio Dept. of Educ.
	Vocational Education	Ohio Dept. of Educ. & C.D. Perkins Act
Bakersfield 2	Project 2000 - A special program designed for the average student.	Private corporations and/or individuals
Bridgeport	Home Economics & Technology Ed. Programs in High Schools	Carl Perkins Federal Funds
	Career Centers in High Schools	Carl Perkins Federal Funds
Chicago	Bi-lingual	ESEA Title VII (Federal)
	Pre-Kindergarten	Il State Board of Education
	Occupational Homemaking Program (for unwed teen parents)	State and Federal funds
	Selected after-school programs	Various external organizations
	Business Partnerships Program	Various private companies and organizations
	Bi-lingual	Il State Board of Education
	Head-Start	Department of Human Services (Federal)
Cincinnati	Career Education	Federal and State
	Single Parent	Federal
	Alternative Programs	Federal
	ABE Homeless	Federal
	Vocational Education	Federal and State
	Bilingual Education	Federal
	Pre-school	Federal and State
Cleveland	GRADS (Single Parents & Displaced Homemakers)	Ohio State Department of Education
	Medical/Biological Studies (John Hay High School)	Cleveland Clinic Foundation
	Cleveland School of the Arts	
	Carl Perkins Vo-Tech Programs	Ohio State Department of Education
	Day Care Services of Vocational Education	Department of Human Services
	School of Science	North Coast Cable, TRW, East Ohio Gas, Ohio Bell, B.F. Goodrich, NASA, and local universities.
	Career Beginnings	Ohio State Department of Education
	Job Training Public Assistance (JTPA)	(Federal Grant)
	Magnet Schools Assistance Programs	U.S. Department of Education
	Sex Equity for Consumer Education	Ohio State Department of Education
	GOALS (Graduation/Occupation and Living Skills)	Ohio State Department of Education
	Communications and Technology (John F. Kennedy High School)	East Ohio Gas Company
	Aviation High School	NASA
	Homeless Children	Ohio State Department of Education

TABLE A19: PROGRAMS DEPENDENT UPON OUTSIDE FUNDS FOR SUPPORT (continued)

City	Kinds of Projects	Funding Source
Cleveland (continued)	Scholarship-In-Escrow (Money incentives for A,B,C grades 7-12)	Ohio State Department of Education; Cleveland's Corporate Industries/Business; Others
	Youth Opportunities Unlimited	Cleveland's Corporate Industries/Business
	Emergency Immigrant Education	Ohio State Department of Education
	Max Hayes Vocational High School	Morse Diesel
	Teaching Professions	General Electric
	Law & Public Service (Martin Luther King High School)	Cleveland State University
	Academy of Finance (East High School)	Society National Bank
	Adult Basic Education	Ohio State Department of Education
	SUPERA Model for Dropout Prevention	Gund Foundation
Columbia	Vocational Education, Trade Exam, Curriculum of the family, EH Horticulture, CBO Leadership	Federal
	Discover Ties: Binding African & African American	State
	Atlas Road Learning Center	Federal
	Dropout Prevention/Retrieval Project Goal	State
	4-Year Old Early Childhood	State - EIA
	LPN - Vocational	State
	Model Program for Young Women & Single Parent Homemakers	Federal
	Pre-school Handicapped	Federal
	Bilingual Education	Federal
Denver	Pregnancy Prevention	Junior League of Denver - Private
	Special Alternative	Title VII - Federal
	Pre-school Bilingual	Title VII - Federal
	Family Resource Schools	Federal and Private
	Class of 1995	Private
	Educational Outreach Program for the Homeless	JFM Foundation, Piton, Hunt
Des Moines	Business/Education Alliance	Chamber of Commerce - Business Community
	Even Start (Pre-K)	Federal/State/DMACC
	Head Start	Federal/State
	Alternative High School North	United Way/State Grants
	Early Childhood Learning Centers	State Grants
	Vocational Education	Local, State and Federal
Gary	University Workshops	Chapter 2
	Model Site	Office of Gifted and Talented Education IDOE
Jackson	(None provided.)	Jackson Public School District
Mesa	Family Tree Literacy Program	Even Start (Federal), U.S. West Foundation

TABLE A19: PROGRAMS DEPENDENT UPON OUTSIDE FUNDS FOR SUPPORT (continued)

City	Kinds of Projects	Funding Source
Montgomery	Community Education	State Community Education/Fees
	Homebound Tutorial	State Sex Equity Grant
	First Time Parents	Children's Trust Fund/Alabama Power Co.
	Enrichment	State Community Education/Fees
Oakland	Comprehensive Health and Safety Plan	Drug, Alcohol and Tobacco Education (DATE), Community Drug Free School Zone and General Purpose.
	Magnet Programs (Academies)	Oakland Redevelopment Agency
	CTAPP	East Bay Perinatal Council, Children's Hospital, AT&T, Alameda Co., S.F. Foundation, Stuart Foundation
Orlando	Project Success	Citizen's Commission for Children
	Challenge Center	Walt Disney Co.
	Plaza Education Center	JTPA/PIC; Business Partners
	Head Start Program	Orange County (Federal & CCC Funds)
Philadelphia	Head Start	Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 (P. 97-35)
	Alternative Classes & Intensive Soc. Services	Carl D. Perkins Vocational Ed. Act of 1984
	Afterschool Tutorial & Enrichment Program, Acceleration of Mainstreaming of Asians	Bilingual Education Act, Title VII
	Pre-Kindergarten	Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 (P. 97-35)
	Staff Development, 2 Homework Centers, School Supplies	Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (P.L. 100-77)
Phoenix	ESL Classes	State Department - Federal Funds
	8 Head Start	City of Phoenix
	Pre-School at Risk	State Department and Private Funding
	Magnet	Taxes
	Computer	Taxes
	Tutoring and Computer	Private
	Gifted & Bilingual	Taxes
	After Schools	Taxes
Pittsburgh	Parental Involvement Efforts	H.C. Frick Educational Fund
	ESL Summer Intensive Program (4-week summer program for 30 middle school ESL students)	Chapter 2 ECIA
	Conflict Resolution	Richard King Mellon Foundation
	Board of Visitors/Evaluation Components	Pew Charitable Trust

TABLE A19: PROGRAMS DEPENDENT UPON OUTSIDE FUNDS FOR SUPPORT (continued)

City	Kinds of Projects	Funding Source
Pittsburgh (continued)	Prospect Multicultural Center	Buhl and Alcoa Foundations
	Dropout Prevention Career Awareness, Work Experience	JTPA
	Integrated Preschool Project serves 30 children in mainstream setting.	State Preschool Integration Project
	Curriculum Infusion	Richard King Mellon Foundation
	Instructional Support Co-op Work Experience	Carl D. Perkins
Portland	Migrant Education	Chapter I, M, U.S. Dept. of Ed.
	Title VII Projects - ACE, WRITE, PACT	U.S. Dept. of Ed., OBEMLA
	Pregnant Minors	MESD, PIC, Welfare Reform/AFS, Meger Trust, MDRC, Job Corps.
	Vocational Mentoring	Federal grant
Providence	Dropout Demo Grant	Department of Education
	Even Start	Department of Education
	Head Start	Department of Health and Human Services
	Chapter I Project, Grades 2-6 Elementary Schools for Reading and Mathematics.	Chapter I Funds
Raleigh	At-Risk Math & Media Technology Teachers	ESEA Chapter 2
	Evaluation of Innovative Programs Homeless	$15,000 grant from SDPI for Homeless and $15,000 from locally-raised funds for Teacher Assistants.
	Visual & Performing Arts	ESEA Chapter 2
San Bernardino	Partnership Grant	California Partnership Academies
	Voluntary Magnet Program	
San Diego	Federal Magnet Schools Assistance Programs	Department of Education
	Work Experience	Job Training Partnership Act
	State Pre-school	State of California Budget Act of 1990-91
	Specialized Vocational Education	Regional Occupational Program
	Perkins Act	Supplement Vocational Education
	Sheltered English Pre-school Project	Title VII Special Population
San Diego 2	Bilingual	State of California
	Magnet	State of California
	Preschool	State of California
Syracuse	5 site-specific grants to sustain the academic skills of LEP pupils.	Bilingual Categorical Funds Building-Based Grants - Improving School Service for Limited English Proficient.

TABLE A19: PROGRAMS DEPENDENT UPON OUTSIDE FUNDS FOR SUPPORT (continued)

City	Kinds of Projects	Funding Source
Tacoma	Business Mentors, primarily for students of color.	TPS & Best Alliance/ Tacoma Pierce Co. Chamber of Commerce
	Evening enrichment courses, offered at no charge to students.	City of Tacoma
	Provides education for children living in shelters, cars, or abandoned buildings.	TPS/Young Women's Christian Association
Toledo	Vocational supplementary programs	Federal/State
	Pre-Kindergarten	State/Federal
	Career Education	State/Federal
Tucson	Regional Planning	State
	Various Discretionary Grants	State & Federal
	Priority	State
	Carl Perkins	Federal
Tulsa	ECDC	Federal
Washington, DC	Discover D.C. Enrichment	U.S. Dept. of Ed., Title VII
	Computer Aided Immersion	U.S. Dept. of Ed., Title VII
	Technical Assistance to Homeless Adults	Stewart B. McKinney Act
	Plug-In Opportunities for Populations w/Special Needs	U.S. Dept. of Ed., Title VII
	Who Lives & Works at the Zoo	Apple Computer
	Skills Training Sec. Youth & Adults	Carl D. Perkins Act
	Preschool Reading in English	U.S. Dept. of Ed., Title VII
	Videodisc Technology Literacy	U.S. Dept. of Ed., Title VII

TABLE A20: ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOMELESS STUDENTS

City	# Homeless Students
Akron	91
Albuquerque	1,800
Anchorage	257
Bakersfield	200
Baltimore	2,194
Boston	131
Chicago	10,000
Cincinnati	30
Cleveland	1,200
Dayton	1,400
Denver	280
Des Moines	200
Detroit	165
Houston	586
Houston 2	10
Huntington	45
Jackson	93
Jacksonville	187
Laredo	57
Las Vegas	1,000
Memphis	2,100
Montgomery	2,933
New York	3,219
Norfolk	57
Orlando	100
Philadelphia	1,506
Phoenix	10
Pittsburgh	649
Portland	50*
Raleigh	600
Reno	524
San Bernardino	362
San Diego 2	100
Savannah	53
Springfield	157
Syracuse	0
Tampa	2,400**
Tucson	2,000
Tulsa	0
Virginia Beach	49
Washington, DC	701
Wichita	766

---

* Total estimated by the state to be living in Portland.

** Number of school-age children who maintained residence homeless shelters during school year.

Note: Atlanta, Bakersfield 2, Bridgeport, Columbia, Dallas, Ft. Lauderdale, Gary, Indianapolis, Lincoln, Long Beach, Miami, Mesa, Milwaukee, Oakland, Providence, San Diego, South Bend, St. Louis, Tacoma and Toledo provided no figures.

TABLE A21: 1990-91 PERCENTAGES OF STUDENTS GRADUATING OR NOT COMPLETING HIGH SCHOOL

City	Graduating	Not Completing
Akron*	68.8	31.8
Albuquerque	59.5**	23.4
Anchorage	83.5	2.9
Atlanta	95.0	4.6
Bakersfield	NR	NR
Bakersfield 2	75.0	25.0
Baltimore	NR	10.3
Boston	55.5	32.7
Bridgeport	93.2	31.7
Chicago	43.7	13.2 #
Cincinnati***	46.6	41.0
Cleveland	36.1	64.0
Columbia	54.0	3.0
Dallas**	53.0	39.0
Dayton	67.0	33.0
Denver	72.5	24.7
Des Moines ###	93.7	6.3
Detroit	52.1	38.8
Ft. Lauderdale	76.2	6.1
Gary	72.0	28.0
Houston	68.0	32.0
Houston 2	97.0	3.0
Huntington	88.0	13.1
Indianapolis	68.3	27.7
Jackson	93.0	6.3
Jacksonville	77.0**	9.0
Laredo	92.3	7.7
Las Vegas	84.2	10.4
Lincoln	NR	NR
Long Beach	88.0	31.6
Memphis	65.6	34.4
Mesa	86.0	3.3
Miami	80.0	20.0
Milwaukee	NR	16.0
Montgomery	79.0	21.0
New York	56.9	29.4
Norfolk	82.0	18.0
Oakland	74.0	26.0
Orlando	82.3	17.7
Philadelphia	65.0	35.0
Phoenix	N/A	N/A
Pittsburgh	73.9	26.1
Portland	89.0****	7.0 ##
Providence	65.5	34.5
Raleigh*****	88.0	22.0
Reno	77.0	17.0
San Bernardino	78.2	21.8 @
San Diego	@@	@@
San Diego 2	NR	NR
Savannah	NR	NR
South Bend	17.0	NR
Springfield	63.0	37.0
St. Louis ####	28.7	32.0
Syracuse	58.7	41.3
Tacoma	15.0	14.0
Tampa	73.3	5.6
Toledo	39.1	6.9

TABLE A21: 1990-91 PERCENTAGES OF STUDENTS GRADUATING OR NOT COMPLETING HIGH SCHOOL (continued)

City	Graduating	Not Completing
Tucson	79.5	30.0
Tulsa	95.0	N/A
Virginia Beach	96.0	4.0
Washington, DC	#####	#####
Wichita	91.0	24.0

---

* 1989-90.

** Of 9th graders within four years.

*** 1987-88 9th grade cohort; 12.4% still in school.

**** Of seniors starting the year.

***** These numbers are estimates because students who dropout and return multiple times are counted as dropouts each time and affect yearly rate of 5.49 % (grades 9 - 12).

# Annual Dropout rate.

## Dropout rate/year = 25 - 30% after 4 years.

### 1990-91.

#### Percentage of cohort of students who were expected to graduate in spring of 1991.

##### Unavailable in the format requested.

@ Tracking 10th graders over 3 years. Dropout report 9/91.

@@ Can't determine.

PART B

THE SCHOOL BOARD

THE SCHOOL BOARD

SCHOOL BOARD CHARACTERISTICS

The roles and responsibilities of school boards are diverse and numerous. However, the governance role of a board involves setting a vision, establishing the structure to implement that vision, providing public accountability, and being an effective advocate for children. Urban school districts add to the complexity of the governance role. The greater size and diversity of their student bodies, alone, places additional pressures on urban boards to meet budget constraints and develop relevant curriculum. In addition, urban school districts must cope with problems associated with escalating numbers of at-risk students. Officials governing these urban school districts are faced with the awesome challenge of providing their students with a quality education. Following is information on the individuals who have chosen to meet that challenge.

- In over half (32) of the responding urban school districts, the school board is composed of seven members.
- The lowest reported number of members on a district's school board is five (12 districts); the highest number is 15 (Chicago).
- The average number of board members in a school district elected at-large is 5.2; the average number elected from a ward or district is 6.6.

According to responses from participants in this study, the typical member of an urban school board is white and male. On average, three members of a board have children in public schools.

Maintaining continuity of membership on school boards is fundamental for effectiveness. Two major factors affecting continuity are the length of term for which board members are elected or appointed and the number of terms served.

- 4.1 years is the average school board term of office, as stated by urban districts in this report. The shortest terms reported (3 years) are in Anchorage, Baltimore, Dallas, Des Moines, Houston 2, Laredo, Providence, and Virginia Beach, while the longest term reported (8 years) is in Norfolk.
- While the average tenure of current board members reported is 6.2 years, Bakersfield 2 (11 years), Miami (12 years), Orlando (11 years), Phoenix (12 years), and Washington, D.C. (12 years) had the most experienced boards.
- With the exception of three districts, school board members serve in staggered terms. The exceptions, Atlanta, Memphis, and New York, have members whose terms all expire concurrently.

- Fifty-six districts stated that their board president/chair is elected by members of the board. Three districts -- Akron, Gary, and Memphis -- rotate the office of board president/chair among their board members. In Baltimore and Boston, the board president/chair is appointed by the mayor; Savannah elects its board president/chair in a county-wide election; and in Springfield the mayor is the chairperson.

- For the majority of urban districts included in this study (53), board officers serve one-year terms in their position.

TERMS OF BOARD OFFICERS

6 Months

Portland

One Year

Albuquerque, Anchorage, Atlanta, Bakersfield, Bakersfield 2, Baltimore*, Boston, Bridgeport, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbia, Dallas, Dayton, Des Moines, Detroit, Ft. Lauderdale, Gary, Houston, Houston 2, Indianapolis, Jackson, Jacksonville, Las Vegas, Lincoln, Long Beach, Memphis, Mesa, Miami, New York, Norfolk, Oakland, Orlando, Philadelphia, Phoenix, Pittsburgh, Raleigh, Reno, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Diego 2, Savannah**, South Bend, St. Louis, Syracuse, Tacoma, Tampa, Toledo, Tucson, Tulsa, Virginia Beach, Washington, D.C., Wichita

Two Years

Denver, Huntington, Laredo, Montgomery, Springfield

Three Years

Providence

Four Years

Akron, Milwaukee, Savannah**

---

* Term of office is one to three years.

** President's term is four years; other officers' terms are one year.

In an attempt to operate schools which are more responsive to the needs of the community, two districts reported having decentralized boards.

- Board members of Chicago's decentralized board serve two-year terms and report to the Central Board.***

- In New York, board members serve three-year terms and report to the Chancellor and Central Board of Education.***

*** Other figures apply to central boards.

In 21 of the districts, student body representatives serve on school boards. With the exception of five districts, representatives serve for the entire school year. The exceptions are Las Vegas, where student officers are rotated for each meeting; Anchorage and Jackson, which have terms of nine months; Reno, where student representatives serve for one semester, and Tucson that permits student representatives to serve for one to two years. Student representatives are appointed in six districts and elected in 15. In the following districts, student board members may vote on board issues: Baltimore, Boston, Long Beach and Oakland.

Forty-five districts indicated that some of the work of the board is delegated to standing committees. Generally, these standing committees cover the areas of personnel, facilities use, legislative issues, business and finance, policy, affirmative action and civil rights, and curriculum and instruction. Forty-two districts reported that they use ad-hoc committees. As one would expect, these committees deal with a broad range of education issues. A complete listing of the ad-hoc committees formed during the 1990-91 school year is shown in Table B24.

BOARD MEMBER COMPENSATION AND REIMBURSEMENT

Twenty-seven school districts compensate their board members in the form of salaries or honoraria -- ranging from $167 per month ($2,000/year) in Gary, Indianapolis, and South Bend to $29,307 per year in Washington, D.C. Nineteen additional districts compensate board members based on the number of meetings attended. Compensation ranges from $10 per meeting in Baltimore to $150 per meeting in Columbia. Two of these districts impose a ceiling for compensation that can be earned during a particular period -- Las Vegas ($280 per month), and San Bernardino ($400 per month). In Washington, D.C. student representatives receive a $50 per meeting stipend.

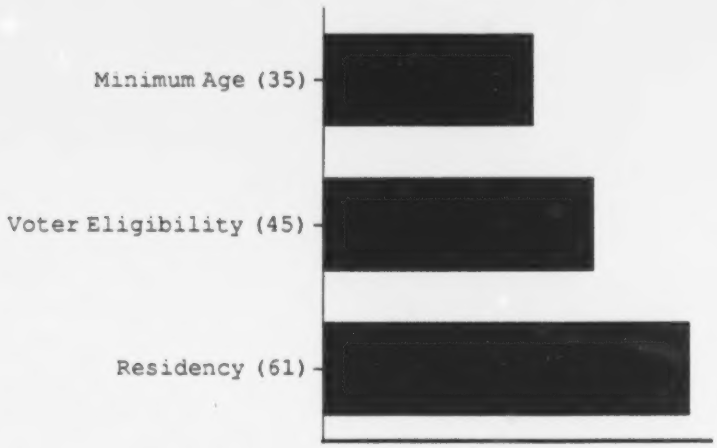
In 13 districts board members are paid expenses for attending board meetings; expenses for attending to school district business in 35 districts; and expenses when traveling outside the district on school business in 45 districts. Board members in seven districts receive per diem when attending to district business, and in 14 districts members receive per diem when traveling outside the district.

BOARD MEMBER QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING

Qualifications for board members existed in all of the districts responding to the survey.

- Sixty-one districts reported that school board members were required to meet residency requirements.
- Forty-five districts require their board members to be eligible to vote.
- In 35 districts, board members must be of a minimum age to hold office.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS FOR BOARD MEMBERS
(Number of Districts Responding)



Board Members in the following states must receive board training as mandated by state agencies: New Mexico, Georgia, Illinois, Texas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and West Virginia.

MEETINGS OF THE SCHOOL BOARD

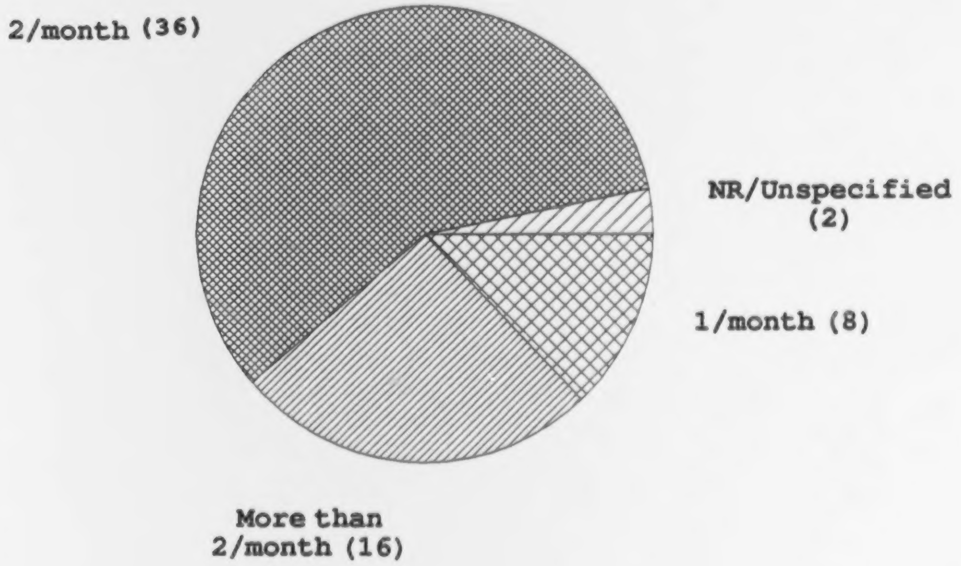
Fifty-four districts reported that their boards must conduct a minimum number of meetings to be in compliance with legal requirements. On the other hand, six districts have no legal requirements for conducting meetings.

- Twelve boards are required to meet less than monthly; 20 must meet monthly, and 17 must meet twice monthly.

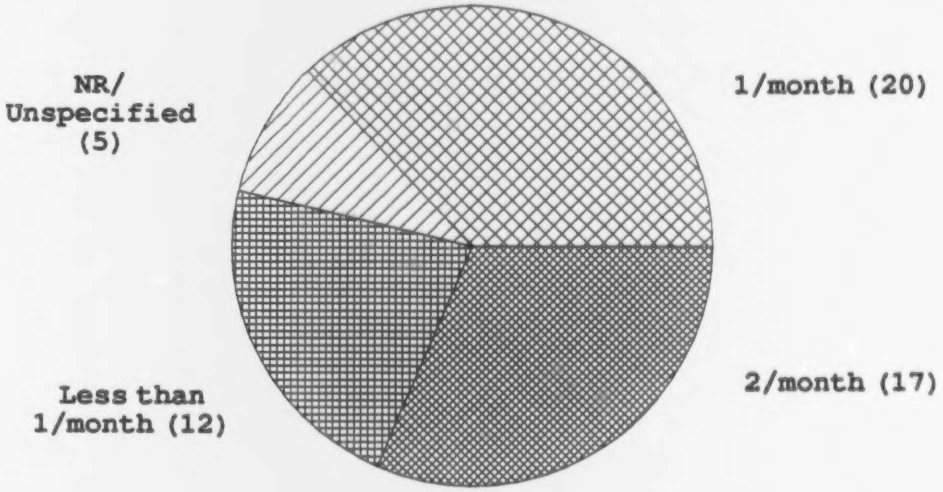
The actual frequency of meetings held, however, varies greatly.

- The urban school boards included in this study most often meet twice monthly (36). Sixteen meet more than twice per month, and eight meet once per month.

NUMBER OF MEETINGS HELD
(Number of Districts Reporting)



NUMBER OF MEETINGS REQUIRED
(Number of Districts Reporting)



At various times, board members may meet in sessions closed to the public. According to the survey respondents, Executive Sessions of the Board are held to discuss personnel issues (58 districts); legal strategies for pending or imminent litigation (49 districts); real estate transactions (39 districts); negotiations and collective bargaining (45 districts); student discipline issues (42 districts); and security measures (11 districts).

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

With the exception of Bridgeport and Columbia, all responding districts reported that an official policy or set of rules governs citizen participation at school board meetings. Citizens of 36 districts must give advance notice of their intention to speak at a meeting. Generally, a citizen's presentation must conform to time limits. Time limits range from a high of 15 minutes to a low of two minutes.

In order that local citizens may have input into the type of education they want for their children, school boards must consider the public's needs and wants. Urban school districts included in this study formally involve citizens in board decisions in a number of areas:

- Budget (53 districts);
- Curriculum reviews (46);
- Policy formation (45);
- Goal setting (46);
- School closings (45);
- Superintendent selection (38);
- School assessment (30);
- Principal selection (27);
- Collective bargaining (11), and
- Other areas (10)

Citizens are involved in the decision making process through councils, ad-hoc advisory committees, community surveys, and open board meetings. Generally, those districts that have site-based councils/committees involve school administrators, teachers, parents, students, and other community members as decision makers. In addition, many districts are now televising their board meetings to increase citizen involvement in the education process.

DISTRICTS THAT TELEVISE SCHOOL BOARD MEETINGS

Anchorage
Atlanta
Chicago
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Dayton
Gary
Jacksonville
Laredo
Lincoln
Memphis

Mesa
Miami
Milwaukee
Oakland
Portland
South Bend
Springfield
St. Louis
Tulsa
Virginia Beach
Wichita

TABLE B1: SCHOOL BOARD MEMBER CLASSIFICATIONS

City	Total Members	At-Large	Ward or District
Akron	7	7	0
Albuquerque	7	0	7
Anchorage	7	7	0
Atlanta	9	3	6
Bakersfield	5	0	5
Bakersfield 2	5	5	0
Baltimore	9	NR	NR
Boston	7	7	0
Bridgeport	9	9	0
Chicago	15	15	0
Cincinnati	7	7	0
Cleveland	7	7	0
Columbia	7	3	4
Dallas	9	0	9
Dayton	7	7	0
Denver	7	7	0
Des Moines	7	7	0
Detroit	11	4	7
Ft. Lauderdale	7	0	7
Gary	7	0	0
Houston	9	0	0
Houston 2	7	7	0
Huntington	5	NR	NR
Indianapolis	7	2	5
Jackson	5	0	5
Jacksonville	7	0	7
Laredo	7	7	0
Las Vegas	7	0	7
Lincoln	7	1	6
Long Beach	5	0	5
Memphis	9	2	7
Mesa	5	5	0
Miami	7	2	5
Milwaukee	9	1	8
Montgomery	8	0	8
New York	7	2	5
Norfolk	7	NR	NR
Oakland	7	0	7
Orlando	7	0	NR
Philadelphia	9	NR	NR
Phoenix	5	5	0
Pittsburgh	9	0	9
Portland	7	0	7 (Zone)
Providence	9	*	*
Raleigh	9	0	9
Reno	7	2	5
San Bernardino	7	7	0
San Diego	5	5	0
San Diego 2	5	5**	0
Savannah	9	1	8
South Bend	7	2	5
Springfield	7	6	NR
St. Louis	12	12	0
Syracuse	7	7	0
Tacoma	5	5	0
Tampa	7	2	5
Toledo	5	5	0

TABLE B1: SCHOOL BOARD MEMBER CLASSIFICATIONS (continued)

City	Total Members	At-Large	Ward or District
Tucson	5	5	0
Tulsa	7	0	7
Virginia Beach	11	4	7
Washington, DC	11	3	8
Wichita	7	7	0

---

* All are selected by Mayor of Providence; appointed and confirmed by City Council. They do not represent wards or districts.

** Nominated by district, then run at-large.

TABLE B2 : SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS BY RACE

City	Asian/ Pacific Islander	African American	Hispanic /Latino	Native American	Caucasian
Akron		2			5
Albuquerque			2		5
Anchorage		1		1	5
Atlanta		6			3
Bakersfield		1	1		3
Bakersfield 2					5
Baltimore		6			3
Boston	1	2	2		2
Bridgeport		1	2		6
Chicago	1	7	3		4
Cincinnati		2			5
Cleveland		4			3
Columbia		5			2
Dallas		3	2		4
Dayton		3			4
Denver		1			6
Des Moines		1			6
Detroit		8			3
Ft. Lauderdale		1	1		5
Gary		6			1
Houston		3	2		4
Houston 2					7
Huntington		1			4
Indianapolis		4			3
Jackson		2			3
Jacksonville		2			5
Laredo			6		1
Las Vegas		1			6
Lincoln					7
Long Beach		1	1		3
Memphis		5			4
Miami		1	1		5
Milwaukee		3			6
Montgomery		3			5
New York		2	2		3
Norfolk		3			4
Oakland	2	4			1
Orlando		1			6
Philadelphia		4	1		4
Phoenix		3	2		
Pittsburgh		2			7
Portland					7
Providence	1	3	1		4
Raleigh		1			8
San Bernardino	1	1	1		4
San Diego		1			4
San Diego 2			1		4
Savannah		3			6
South Bend		2			5
Springfield		1			6
St. Louis		4			8
Syracuse		2	1		4
Tacoma	1				4
Tampa					7
Toledo		1	1		3
Tucson			2		3

TABLE B2: SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS BY RACE (continued)

City	Asian/ Pacific Islander	African American	Hispanic /Latino	Native American	Caucasian
Tulsa		1		1	5
Virginia Beach		2			9
Washington, DC		8			3
Wichita		1			6

Note: Mesa and Reno did not respond.

TABLE B3: SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS BY GENDER

City	Male	Female
Akron	4	3
Albuquerque	4	3
Anchorage	3	4
Atlanta	5	4
Bakersfield	3	2
Bakersfield 2	5	0
Baltimore	5	4
Boston	6	1
Bridgeport	3	6
Chicago	8	7
Cincinnati	4	3
Cleveland	5	2
Columbia	6	1
Dallas	6	3
Dayton	5	2
Denver	1	6
Des Moines	2	5
Detroit	6	5
Ft. Lauderdale	2	5
Gary	5	2
Houston	5	4
Houston 2	5	2
Huntington	3	2
Indianapolis	5	2
Jackson	3	2
Jacksonville	5	2
Laredo	7	0
Las Vegas	4	3
Lincoln	5	2
Long Beach	0	5
Memphis	5	4
Miami	4	3
Milwaukee	4	5
Montgomery	5	3
New York	3	4
Norfolk	3	4
Oakland	2	5
Orlando	3	4
Philadelphia	5	4
Phoenix	3	2
Pittsburgh	3	6
Portland	6	1
Providence	3	6
Raleigh	3	6
Reno	3	4
San Bernardino	4	3
San Diego	1	4
San Diego 2	4	1
Savannah	3	6
South Bend	3	4
Springfield	5	2
St. Louis	8	4
Syracuse	3	4
Tacoma	3	2
Tampa	3	4
Toledo	2	3
Tucson	3	2

TABLE B3: SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS BY GENDER (continued)

City	Male	Female
Tulsa	6	1
Virginia Beach	7	4
Washington, DC	3	8
Wichita	3	4

Note: Mesa did not respond.

TABLE B4 : BOARD MEMBERS WITH SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN AND BOARD MEMBERS WITH CHILDREN IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

City	With School-Aged Children	With Children In Public Schools
Akron	4	4
Albuquerque	4	4
Anchorage	4	4
Atlanta	4	4
Bakersfield	3	3
Bakersfield 2	1	1
Baltimore	3	3
Boston	2	2
Bridgeport	2	2
Chicago	3	3
Cincinnati	3	1
Cleveland	1	1
Columbia	4	4
Dallas	2	2
Dayton	0	0
Denver	4	4
Des Moines	4	4
Detroit	7	7
Ft. Lauderdale	4	4
Gary	0	0
Houston	3	3
Houston 2	5	5
Huntington	3	3
Indianapolis	2	2
Jackson	4	4
Jacksonville	1	1
Laredo	2	2
Las Vegas	4	4
Lincoln	5	5
Long Beach	2	2
Memphis	2	2
Mesa	2	2
Miami	0	0
Milwaukee	3	3
Montgomery	2	2
New York	2	2
Norfolk	4	4
Oakland	4	4
Orlando	1	1
Philadelphia	2	2
Phoenix	3	3
Pittsburgh	3	3
Portland	3	3
Providence	3	3
Raleigh	4	4
Reno	3	3
San Bernardino	3	3
San Diego	1	1
San Diego 2	4	4
Savannah	5	5
South Bend	2	2
Springfield	5	5
St. Louis	0	0
Syracuse	6	6
Tacoma	4	4
Tampa	3	3

TABLE B4: BOARD MEMBERS WITH SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN AND BOARD MEMBERS WITH CHILDREN IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS (continued)

City	With School-Aged Children	With Children In Public Schools
Toledo	2	2
Tucson	3	2
Tulsa	1	1
Virginia Beach	5	NR
Washington, DC	4	4
Wichita	2	2

TABLE B5: BOARD MEMBERS' TERMS AND TENURE

City	Expiration Of Terms	Month Of Election/ Appointment	Term In Years	Average Years Of Service
Akron	Staggered	November	4	7.0
Albuquerque	Staggered	February	4	4.0
Anchorage	Staggered	April	3	3.5
Atlanta	Concurrent	November	4	10.0
Bakersfield	Staggered	November/ December	4	9.0
Bakersfield 2	NR	November	4	11.0
Baltimore	Staggered	NR	1 - 3	2.0
Boston	Staggered	January	4	0.5
Bridgeport	Staggered	November	4	7.0
Chicago	Staggered	May	4	2.0
Cincinnati	Staggered	November	4	10.0
Cleveland	Staggered	January	4	10.0
Columbia	Staggered	November	4	4.0
Dallas	Staggered	May	3	5.7
Dayton	Staggered	November	4	NR
Denver	Staggered	May	6	5.5
Des Moines	Staggered	September	3	6.0
Detroit	Staggered	November	4	4.0
Ft. Lauderdale	Staggered	November	4	8.0
Gary	Staggered	July	4	4.0
Houston	Staggered	November	4	4.0
Houston 2	Staggered	January	3	9.0
Huntington	Staggered	May	4	
Indianapolis	Staggered	May	4	8.0
Jackson	Staggered	Staggered	5	2.0
Jacksonville	Staggered	November	4	10.0
Laredo	Staggered	January	3	9.0
Las Vegas	Staggered	November	4	6.0
Lincoln	Staggered	May	4	3.5
Long Beach	Staggered	April	4	4.0
Memphis	Concurrent	October	4	NR
Mesa	Staggered	November	4	8.0
Miami	Staggered	November	4	12.0
Milwaukee	Staggered	April	4	7.0
Montgomery	Staggered	November	6	6.0
New York	Concurrent	July	4	2.0
Norfolk	Staggered	June	8	NR
Oakland	Staggered	June	4	6.0
Orlando	Staggered	November	4	11.0
Philadelphia	Staggered	December	6	10.0
Phoenix	Staggered	November	4	11.8
Pittsburgh	Staggered	November	4	5.0
Portland	Staggered	March	4	8.0
Providence	Staggered	January	3	8.0
Raleigh	Staggered	October	4	4.5
Reno	Staggered	November	4	5.4
San Bernardino	Staggered	November	4	7.0
San Diego	Staggered	June/	4	4.3
San Diego 2	Staggered	November	4	7.0
Savannah	Staggered	November	4	4.0
South Bend	Staggered	May/ November	4	6.0
Springfield	Staggered	November	4	3.1
St. Louis	Staggered	April	6	3.5
Syracuse	Staggered	November	4	5.0

TABLE B5: BOARD MEMBERS' TERMS AND TENURE (continued)

City	Expiration Of Terms	Month Of Election/ Appointment	Term In Years	Average Years Of Service
Tacoma	Staggered	November	6	5.0
Tampa	Staggered	November	4	4.0
Toledo	Staggered	November	4	3.0
Tucson	Staggered	November	4	8.0
Tulsa	Staggered	June	4	8.0
Virginia Beach	Staggered	December	3	3.0
Washington, DC	Staggered	November	4	12.0
Wichita	Staggered	April	4	3.9

Note: NR = No Response.

TABLE B6: DISTRICTS WITH STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE ON BOARD

City	Elected or Appointed	Who Makes The Appointment	Length of Term	Vote on Board Issues
Anchorage	Elected		9 Months	No
Baltimore	Appointed		1 Year	Yes*
Boston	Elected		1 Year	Yes
Chicago	Elected		1 Year	No
Dayton	Elected		1 Year	No
Denver	Elected		1 Year	No
Ft. Lauderdale	Elected		1 Year	No
Jackson	Elected		9 Months	No
Las Vegas	Appointed	Student government officers rotate.	1 Meeting	No
Long Beach	Elected		1 Year	Yes
Miami	Elected		1 Year	No
New York	Appointed	Board - Based on Student Advisory Council recommendation.	1 Year	No
Oakland	Elected		1 Year	Yes
Reno	Appointed	Principals of H/S nominating committee.	1 Semester	No
San Bernardino	Elected		1 Year	No
San Diego	Appointed	Rotation of high school student body presidents.		No
Savannah	Elected		1 Year	No
Springfield	Elected		1 Year	No
Tacoma	Elected		1 Year	No
Tucson	Appointed	Student Advisory Council.	1-2 Years	No
Washington, DC	Elected		1 Year	No

---

* Excluding personnel/credential matters.

TABLE B7: DISTRICTS WITH DECENTRALIZED SCHOOL BOARDS/COUNCILS

City	Number Of Boards/Councils	Members Elected or Appointed
Chicago	549	Elected
New York	32	Elected

TABLE B8: TERMS OF OFFICE FOR DECENTRALIZED BOARD/COUNCIL MEMBERS

City	Term (Years)	Autonomous	To Whom They Report
Chicago	2	No	Central Board
New York	3	No	The Chancellor and Central Board of Education

TABLE B9: LEGAL REQUIREMENTS FOR BOARD MEMBERS

City	Minimum Age	Residency	Voter Eligibility	Other
Akron		X		
Albuquerque	X	X	X	
Anchorage		X	X	
Atlanta	X	X		Can't hold another office.
Bakersfield		X	X	
Bakersfield 2	X	X	X	
Baltimore		X		
Boston		X	X	
Bridgeport	X	X	X	
Chicago	X	X	X	Citizen.
Cincinnati		X	X	
Cleveland	X	X	X	
Columbia		X	X	
Dallas	X	X	X	
Dayton	X	X	X	
Denver		X	X	
Des Moines	X	X		
Detroit		X		
Ft. Lauderdale	X	X	X	
Gary	X	X	X	
Houston	X	X	X	Must be mentally competent and have no felony convictions.
Houston 2		X	X	
Huntington	X	X	X	High School Degree or GED.
Indianapolis		X	X	
Jackson	X	X	X	Elected by Superintendent/ Student Advisory Council.
Jacksonville	X	X	X	
Laredo	X	X	X	U.S. Citizen and others based on Texas Election Code.
Las Vegas		X	X	
Lincoln	X	X	X	May not be an employee of the District.
Long Beach	X	X		
Memphis	X	X	X	
Mesa	X	X	X	
Miami	X	X	X	Must be a U.S. citizen.
Milwaukee		X		
Montgomery		X		Must have an "elementary" education.
New York	X	X		
Norfolk			X	
Oakland	X	X	X	
Orlando		X	X	
Philadelphia		X		
Phoenix		X		
Pittsburgh	X	X		Restriction: Cannot be a city employee.
Portland		X		
Providence		X	X	
Raleigh	X	X	X	
Reno		X	X	
San Bernardino		X	X	
San Diego	X	X		
San Diego 2	X	X	X	

TABLE B9: LEGAL REQUIREMENTS FOR BOARD MEMBERS (continued)

City	Minimum Age	Residency	Voter Eligibility	Other
Savannah	X	X		Qualifying fee.
South Bend	X	X		
Springfield	X	X	X	
St. Louis	X	X		Cannot be an elected official.
Syracuse	X	X	X	
Tacoma		X	X	
Tampa		X	X	
Toledo	X	X	X	
Tucson		X	X	Nominating petitions must be filed.
Tulsa		X	X	
Virginia Beach	X	X	X	
Washington, DC	X	X	X	
Wichita		X	X	

TABLE B10: DISTRICTS WITH SALARIED BOARD MEMBERS

City	Salary or Honorarium
Anchorage	$900/month
Atlanta	$12,276/year
Bakersfield	$400/month
Ft. Lauderdale	$25,000/year
Gary	$2,000/year
Indianapolis	$2,000/year
Jacksonville	$23,371/year
Long Beach	$1,500/month
Memphis	$5,999/year
Miami	$24,484/year
Milwaukee	$7,200/year
Montgomery	$300/month
New York	$15,000/year/member; $20,000/president
Oakland	$750/month
Orlando	$23,386/year
Providence	$3,500/year
Raleigh	$8,615/year
Reno	$220/month for President and Clerk; $200 Members
San Diego	$18,000/year
San Diego 2	$400/month
Savannah	$300/month
South Bend	$2,000/year
Springfield	$3,600/year
Syracuse	$5,500/year
Tampa	$23,979/year
Virginia Beach	$200/month
Washington, DC	$29,307/year

TABLE B11: DISTRICTS PAYING STIPENDS TO BOARD MEMBERS

City	Per Meeting Stipend
Akron	$80
Albuquerque	$75
Baltimore	$10
Cincinnati	$80
Cleveland	$80
Columbia	$150
Dayton	$80
Detroit	$30
Gary	$57
Huntington	$80
Indianapolis	$112; $62 (special meetings)
Las Vegas	$70; $280 per month (max.).
Reno	$55 for Pres. and Clerk; $50 for Members.
San Bernardino	$100, with max. of $400 per month.
San Diego	(Based on meeting attendance.)
South Bend	$97 regular; $54 special
Tacoma	$50
Tulsa	$25
Washington, DC	$50 (Student Member only).

TABLE B12: DISTRICTS PROVIDING REIMBURSEMENTS AND PER DIEMS FOR BOARD MEMBERS

	Expenses When			Per Diem When	
City	Attending Board Meetings	Attending District Business	Traveling Outside District	Attending District Business	Traveling Outside District
Akron				NR	NR
Albuquerque					$75 per day
Anchorage		X	X		
Atlanta		X	X		
Bakersfield		X	X		
Bakersfield 2	X	X			
Boston			X		
Chicago	X	X	X		
Cincinnati			X		
Columbia			X		$26 per day (in-state) $34 per day (out-of-state)
Dallas			X		
Denver		X	X		
Des Moines	X	X	X		
Detroit		X			
Ft. Lauderdale		X	X	Cost	Cost
Gary		X	X		$50 per day
Houston		X	X		
Houston 2					
Huntington			X		
Indianapolis	X	X			
Jackson			X		
Jacksonville		X	X		
Laredo	X	X		$.24 per mile to and from destination; lodging; $25 for food.	
Las Vegas		X	X	$25 per day	$25 per day
Lincoln		X	X		
Long Beach		X	X		
Memphis			X		
Mesa		X	X		
Miami	X	X	X		$21 per day
Milwaukee		X	X		
Montgomery					
New York	X	X	X		
Norfolk			X		
Oakland		X	X	$30 per day	$30 per day
Orlando		X	X	$0.20 per mile	$50 per day
Philadelphia			X		
Pittsburgh		X	X		
Portland	X	X	X		
Raleigh			X		
Reno	X	X	X		$174 per day
San Bernardino		X	X		
San Diego		X	X		
San Diego 2	X	X	X		
Savannah		X	X		
South Bend			X		
Springfield		X	X		

TABLE B12: DISTRICTS PROVIDING REIMBURSEMENTS AND PER DIEMS FOR BOARD MEMBERS (continued)

	Expenses When			Per Diem When	
City	Attending Board Meetings	Attending District Business	Traveling Outside District	Attending District Business	Traveling Outside District
St. Louis			X		
Tacoma			X		$85 per day
Tampa					$50 per day
Toledo	X	X	X		
Tucson	X	X	X	$20 per day plus hotel /transportation.	$25 per day plus hotel /transportation.
Virginia Beach	X	X	X	"reasonable" limit"	"reasonable limit"
Washington, DC			X		$118 per day
Wichita		X	X		

TABLE B13: DISTRICTS PROVIDING OTHER COMPENSATIONS FOR BOARD MEMBERS

City	Description
Bakersfield	Medical, Dental, Vision Insurance.
Bakersfield 2	Health Insurance.
Chicago	Monthly expense reimbursement of $300.
Denver	Mileage for school business.
Houston 2	Actual expenses when attending state and national school board convention. Also, actual expenses for training sessions.
Miami	Actual Hotel Reimbursement.
Montgomery	$225 per month for expenses.
Orlando	Airfare, lodging, public transportation, etc.
San Diego 2	Mileage reimbursement for district business travel in personal automobile.
Tampa	$0.20 per mile travel reimbursement or $75 per month travel in county allowance.

TABLE B14: MAXIMUM REIMBURSEMENT OR COMPENSATION

City	Amount/Description
Akron	$1,840 (for stipends).
Albuquerque	$300 per month.
Baltimore	$10 per meeting.
Columbia	$4,500
Dayton	$80
Huntington	$4,160
Indianapolis	24/year Regular; 170/year Special.
Las Vegas	$280 per month.
Montgomery	$525 per month.
Reno	$220 per month for President and Clerk; $200 for Members.
San Bernardino	$720 + fringe benefits package of $4,650.
San Diego	$18,000
San Diego 2	$400
Tacoma	$4,800
Toledo	$30,000*
Tulsa	$100
Washington, DC	$178

---

* Annual Service Fund appropriation for board member expenses.

TABLE B15: DISTRICTS MANDATING IN-SERVICE TRAINING FOR BOARD MEMBERS

City	Mandating Authority
Albuquerque	State Department of Education
Atlanta	State Department of Education
Chicago	State Law
Dallas	State Education Agency
Houston	The Texas Educational Agency
Houston 2	State
Huntington	State Law
Jackson	State Legislature
Laredo	Texas Legislature
Memphis	State
Norfolk	General Assembly of Virginia
Raleigh	State Legislature
Savannah	Georgia School Boards Association
Tulsa	State Legislature
Virginia Beach	Virginia State Code

TABLE B16: FREQUENCY OF SCHOOL BOARD MEETINGS

City	Frequency of Meetings Required (Per Month)	Frequency of Meetings Held (Per Month)
Akron	Once	Twice (23 times per year).
Albuquerque	Once	Three
Anchorage	Twice	Three (plus 8 additional budget meetings).
Atlanta	Twice	Twice
Bakersfield	Twice	Twice
Bakersfield 2	One/Year - the Annual Organization Meeting.	Once (with special meetings; 1 to 2 per month).
Baltimore	Twice	21 months
Boston	No requirement.	Twice
Bridgeport	Twice	Weekly
Chicago	Once	Once
Cincinnati	Once every two months.	Twice
Cleveland	10 times per year.	Twice (Sep. - May), Once (Jun. - Aug.).
Columbia	Twice	Twice, in addition to called meetings and work sessions.
Dallas	Not Specified.	Three times.
Dayton	Once	Twice
Denver	Three	Three (minimum).
Des Moines	State law requires only 2 meetings per year - the annual meeting and the organizational meeting.	Twice (usually).
Detroit	Twice	Twice
Ft. Lauderdale	Twice, plus 2 Board Conferences per month.	4 times per month.
Gary	Twice	Twice
Houston	No legal requirement.	Twice
Houston 2	Once	Every Monday evening.
Huntington	Once	Twice
Indianapolis	NR	Three (except December and June).
Jackson	Regularly, as designated by an order entered upon the minutes.	Once
Jacksonville	Once	Once
Laredo	No requirement.	Once
Las Vegas	Twice	Twice
Lincoln	Once	Twice (usually).
Long Beach	According to schedule set by Board of Education.	Three
Memphis	Twice	Twice

TABLE B16: FREQUENCY OF SCHOOL BOARD MEETINGS (continued)

City	Frequency of Meetings Required (Per Month)	Frequency of Meetings Held (Per Month)
Mesa	No requirements except for annual meeting.	Twice
Miami	Once, plus meetings called by the board.	Twice
Milwaukee	Once	Once
Montgomery	Six meetings per year.	"Monthly on a schedule and more often as needed.
New York	No requirement.	Twice
Norfolk	Once a year.	Once
Oakland	Twice	Twice
Orlando	Twice	Twice
Philadelphia	Once every two months - September to June.	Bi-weekly
Phoenix	Once	Twice
Pittsburgh	Once	Five (at least).
Portland	Twice	Twice
Providence	Once	Twice
Raleigh	The 1st Monday in January, April, July and October of each year.	Twice
Reno	Once	Twice (with 1 to 2 special meetings additionally).
San Bernardino	72-hour notice must be given on regular meetings and 24-hour notice for special meetings.	Twice (at least).
San Diego	Once	Three
San Diego 2	Once per year for organizational meeting. Other than this, the governing board shall by rule and regulation fix the time and place for its regular meetings.	Twice (usually).
Savannah	Once	Twice
South Bend	Once	Twice
Springfield	NR	NR
St. Louis	"Regularly".	Twice
Syracuse	Annual Meeting - Once annually per New York State Law.	Twice
Tacoma	Twice	Twice
Tampa	Once	Twice
Toledo	Twice	Twice (at least once a month).
Tucson	Once	Four or more times.
Tulsa	No legal requirement.	2 to 4 times/month.

TABLE B16: FREQUENCY OF SCHOOL BOARD MEETINGS (continued)

City	Frequency of Meetings Required (Per Month)	Frequency of Meetings Held (Per Month)
Virginia Beach	Once	Twice
Washington, DC	Once	Twice
Wichita	Once	Twice

TABLE B17: EXECUTIVE SESSIONS OF THE SCHOOL BOARD

City	Personnel	Collective Bargaining	Real Estate	Pending Litigation	Student Disciplinary Actions	Security
Akron	X	X	X	X		X
Albuquerque	X	X	X	X		
Anchorage	X	X		X	X	
Atlanta	X		X			
Bakersfield	X	X		X	X	
Bakersfield 2	X	X	X	X	X	X
Baltimore	X	X				
Boston	X	X		X		
Bridgeport	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chicago	X	X	X	X		
Cincinnati	X	X	X	X	X	
Cleveland	X			X		
Columbia	X			X	X	
Dallas	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dayton	X	X	X	X	X	
Denver	X	X		X		
Des Moines	X	X	X	X	X	
Detroit	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ft. Lauderdale	X	X	X	X	X	
Gary	X	X	X			
Houston	X		X	X	X	
Houston 2	X		X	X	X *	
Huntington	X		X	X	X	X
Indianapolis	X	X	X	X	X	
Jackson	X				X	
Jacksonville	X	X			X	
Laredo	X		X	X	X	X
Las Vegas	X	X		X	X	
Lincoln	X	X	X	X		
Long Beach	X	X	X	X	X	
Memphis				X		
Mesa	X	X	X	X	X	
Miami		X				
Milwaukee	X	X	X	X	X	X
Montgomery	X			X	X	
New York	X	X	X	X	X	
Norfolk	X					
Oakland	X	X	X	X	X	
Orlando		X				
Philadelphia	X	X	X	X	X	
Phoenix	X		X	X	X	
Pittsburgh	X	X	X	X	X	
Portland	X	X		X		
Providence	X				X	
Raleigh	X		X	X	X	
Reno	X	X			X	
San Bernardino	X	X	X	X	X	
San Diego	X	X	X	X	X	
San Diego 2	X	X	X	X	X	
Savannah	X		X	X	X	X
South Bend	X	X	X	X	X	
Springfield	X	X				
St. Louis	X		X	X	X	
Syracuse	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tacoma	X	X	X	X	X	
Tampa		X **				

TABLE B17: EXECUTIVE SESSIONS OF THE SCHOOL BOARD (continued)

City	Personnel	Collective Bargaining	Real Estate	Pending Litigation	Student Disciplinary Actions	Security
Toledo	X	X		X		X
Tucson	X	X	X	X	X	
Tulsa	X	X		X		
Virginia Beach	X		X	X	X	
Washington, DC	X	X				
Wichita	X	X	X	X	X	

---

* But decision is rendered in public session.
** Only to discuss bargaining strategies.

TABLE B18: OTHER REASONS FOR EXECUTIVE SESSIONS OF THE SCHOOL BOARD

City	Description
Cleveland	Board decides when to meet, in executive sessions.
Des Moines	Law enforcement matters.
Ft. Lauderdale	Programs and other expenditures.
Indianapolis	Board Training w/Outside Consultants.
Mesa	Consultation with attorney, discussion of records exempt by law from public inspection.
Montgomery	Other items when the good name and character of an individual is involved.
New York	Law Enforcement/Investigating Appeals.
Pittsburgh	Strategy on Negotiations.
Syracuse	Freedom of Information Law N.Y.S.
Toledo	As permitted by law.

TABLE B19: TERM OF OFFICE FOR BOARD OFFICERS

City	Years
Akron	4
Albuquerque	1
Anchorage	1
Atlanta	1
Bakersfield	1
Bakersfield 2	1
Baltimore	1 - 3
Boston	1
Bridgeport	1
Chicago	1
Cincinnati	1
Cleveland	1
Columbia	1
Dallas	1
Dayton	1
Denver	2
Des Moines	1
Detroit	1
Ft. Lauderdale	1
Gary	1
Houston	1
Houston 2	1
Huntington	2
Indianapolis	1
Jackson	1
Jacksonville	1
Laredo	2
Las Vegas	1
Lincoln	1
Long Beach	1
Memphis	1
Mesa	1
Miami	1
Milwaukee	4
Montgomery	2
New York	1
Norfolk	1
Oakland	1
Orlando	1
Philadelphia	1
Phoenix	1
Pittsburgh	1
Portland	6 months
Providence	3
Raleigh	1
Reno	1
San Bernardino	1
San Diego	1
San Diego 2	1
Savannah	4 - President 1 - Other Offices
South Bend	1
Springfield	2
St. Louis	1
Syracuse	1
Tacoma	1
Tampa	1
Toledo	1

TABLE B19: TERM OF OFFICE FOR BOARD OFFICERS (continued)

City	Years
Tucson	1
Tulsa	1
Virginia Beach	1
Washington, DC	1
Wichita	1

TABLE B20: DISTRICTS WHOSE PRESIDENT/CHAIR ROTATES AMONG BOARD MEMBERS

Akron
Gary
Memphis

TABLE B21: DISTRICTS WHOSE PRESIDENT/CHAIR IS ELECTED BY MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

Albuquerque
Anchorage
Atlanta
Bakersfield
Bakersfield 2
Bridgeport
Chicago
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Columbia
Dallas
Dayton
Denver
Des Moines
Detroit
Ft. Lauderdale
Gary
Houston
Houston 2
Huntington
Indianapolis
Jackson
Jacksonville
Laredo
Las Vegas
Lincoln
Long Beach
Mesa
Miami
Milwaukee
Montgomery
New York
Norfolk
Oakland
Orlando
Philadelphia
Phoenix
Pittsburgh
Portland
Providence
Raleigh
Reno
San Bernardino
San Diego
San Diego 2
South Bend
St. Louis
Syracuse
Tacoma
Tampa
Toledo
Tucson
Tulsa
Virginia Beach
Washington, DC
Wichita

TABLE B22: DISTRICTS WHOSE PRESIDENT/CHAIR IS DETERMINED BY OTHER MEANS

Baltimore	Appointed by Mayor.
Boston	Selected by Mayor.
Savannah	Elected by voters in county-wide elections.
Springfield	The Mayor is the chairperson.

TABLE B23: DISTRICTS USING STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SCHOOL BOARD

City	Budget/ Fiscal/ Finance	Personnel	Building /Facilities	Legislative/Governmental	Affirm Act /Civil Rights	Policy	Curriculum/Instruction
Akron	X	X	X	X			
Albuquerque	X		X	X		X	
Anchorage	X				X	X	
Atlanta	X	X		X		X	X
Bakersfield	X	X					X
Bakersfield 2							X
Boston	X						X
Bridgeport	X	X	X				X
Chicago	X	X	X			X	X
Cincinnati	X	X	X	X	X		X
Cleveland	X	X	X			X	X
Columbia	X	X	X				X
Dayton	X					X	
Denver	X		X	X		X	
Des Moines				X		X	
Detroit	X	X	X				X
Ft. Lauderdale	X			X			
Gary	X	X	X			X	X
Houston	X	X	X	X			X
Houston 2	X*		X	X			
Indianapolis	X		X	X		X	X
Laredo	X				X		X
Las Vegas	X					X	X
Long Beach	X	X	X				X
Memphis	X	X	X	X			X
Milwaukee	X	X					X
Montgomery	X	X	X	X		X	X
New York**	X*	X	X	X			
Norfolk	X	X					X
Oakland	X	X	X	X		X	X
Orlando	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Philadelphia	X	X		X	X	X	X
Phoenix							X
Pittsburgh	X	X	X	X		X	
Portland	X		X	X			X
Providence	X		X			X	X
Raleigh	X	X	X	X		X	X
Reno	X		X		X	X	X
San Diego 2	X		X				
Springfield	X		X	X			X
St. Louis	X	X	X	X			X
Tacoma	X			X			
Toledo	X	X		X		X	X
Tulsa	X	X					X
Washington, DC	X	X	X	X		X	X

---

* Audit.

** Also has Special Education Committee.

TABLE B24: DISTRICTS USING AD-HOC COMMITTEES OF THE SCHOOL BOARD

City	Ad-Hoc Committees During 1990-91
Akron	Long Range Planning; Business Advisory Council.
Albuquerque	Year-round education.
Anchorage	Youth at Risk.
Atlanta	Committee to Select a Superintendent.
Bakersfield	Ad-Hoc committees may be appointed by the President when, and if, needed.
Bakersfield 2	Audit Committee; Architect Selection Committee.
Boston	Athletics.
Chicago	Desegregation; Reform Implementation.
Dallas	Legislation, Townview Center, Budget and Finance, Governance.
Denver	Ad Hoc Budget; Ad Hoc Personnel.
Des Moines	Smoke-free environment, religion in the curriculum, promotion of instructional support levy and bond issue.
Ft. Lauderdale	Values of Our Society.
Houston 2	Employee Insurance Plan.
Jackson	Committee to Study Enrollment Procedures; Committee to Study the Concept of Weighted Grades; Committee for a District Student Code of Conduct and Discipline Plan.
Las Vegas	Sex Education; School Naming; American Education Week; Chapter I & II; Advisory; Investment; Special Education; and Insurance.
Lincoln	Legislative Committee.
Mesa	PABDAC - Planning and Boundary Design Advisory Committee.
Miami	None, but they are formed on an as needed basis to reflect choices of standing committees.
New York	Discipline, Parent Involvement.
Oakland	Bilingual Task Force; Safety (Guns in School); Chabot Science Center; Russian Project; Health Education; Teen Parent Child Care; MultiCultural/Anti-Discrimination.
Orlando	Impact Fee Committee; superintendent Search Committee.
Philadelphia	Expulsion Hearing Committee; Children's Health Initiative Committee.
Pittsburgh	Superintendent Search Committee.
Portland	Drug & Alcohol, Communications.
Raleigh	Board Advisory Councils, Magnet Steering Committee.
Reno	Galena High School Rezoning; School Naming Committee.
San Diego	Instructional Change Leadership Group.
Savannah	Discipline; Minority Participation; Personnel; Teacher Representatives; Finance.
Springfield	Committee of Restructuring; Committee on Violence Prevention.
Tampa	Year Around Schools; Middle School Program; High School Program; District Discipline Committee; Religious Holidays; Exam Exemption.
Toledo	Building Disposition Committee; Insurance Committee
Virginia Beach	Strategic Planning, Site Acquisition, variety of curriculum and instructional topics.

Note: Bridgeport, Detroit, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, San Diego 2, St. Louis, Syracuse, Tucson, Washington, DC and Wichita use ad-hoc committees, but did not list any for 1990-91.

TABLE B25: CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AT SCHOOL BOARD MEETINGS

City	Policy on Participation	Notice Required	Time Limit	Amount	Must Participation Concern Agenda
Akron	Yes	Yes	Yes	5 minutes	Yes
Albuquerque	Yes	No	Yes	2 minutes per individual; 5 mins. per organization.	No
Anchorage	Yes	Yes	Yes	3 minutes per individual; 5 mins. per group.	No
Atlanta	Yes	Yes	Yes	5 to 10 minutes	Yes
Bakersfield	Yes	Yes	Yes	15 minutes (per subject)	No
Bakersfield 2	Yes	No	Yes	5 minutes (per subject)	No
Baltimore	Yes	NR	Yes	5 minutes	No
Boston	Yes	Yes	Yes	3 minutes	No
Bridgeport	No		No		No
Chicago	Yes	Yes	Yes	2 minutes	No
Cincinnati	Yes	Yes	Yes	3 minutes (individual); 15 mins. (group).	No
Cleveland	Yes	Yes	Yes	3 minutes	No
Columbia	No	Yes	Yes	15 minutes (usually)	No
Dallas	Yes	No	Yes	3 minutes	No
Dayton	Yes	NR	Yes	3 minutes	No
Denver	Yes	Yes	Yes	3 minutes	No
Des Moines	Yes	No	Yes	5 minutes	No
Detroit	Yes	Yes	Yes	5 minutes	Yes
Ft. Lauderdale	Yes	Yes	Yes	3 minutes	Yes***
Gary	Yes	Yes	Yes	3 minutes	No
Houston	Yes	Yes	Yes	3 minutes (per agenda item)	No
Houston 2	Yes	Yes*	Yes**	5 minutes per person	No
Huntington	Yes	No	No		No
Indianapolis	Yes	## Yes	## Yes	5 minutes	No
Jackson	Yes	Yes	Yes	3 to 5 minutes	No
Jacksonville	Yes	No	Yes	3 minutes	Yes
Laredo	Yes	Yes	Yes	10 minutes	No****
Las Vegas	Yes	Yes	Yes	3 - 5 minutes	Yes
Lincoln	Yes	NR	Yes	5 minutes (for public comment)	Yes #
Long Beach	Yes	Yes	Yes	5 minutes	No
Memphis	Yes	Yes	Yes	3 minutes	No
Mesa	Yes	Yes	Yes	3 minutes (generally)	Yes
Miami	Yes	Yes	Yes	2 minutes (usually)	Yes*****
Milwaukee	Yes	NR	No		Yes
Montgomery	Yes	Yes	Yes	3 minutes	No ###
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes	3 minutes	No
Norfolk	Yes	No	#### Yes	3 minutes - when a limit is imposed.	No
Oakland	Yes	Yes	Yes	3 minutes	No
Orlando	Yes	Yes	Yes	5 minutes	No
Philadelphia	Yes	Yes	Yes	5 minutes #####	No
Phoenix	Yes	No	No		Yes
Pittsburgh	Yes	Yes	Yes	5 minutes	No
Portland	Yes	NR	Yes	(No limit provided.)	Yes
Providence	Yes	Yes	No		Yes
Raleigh	Yes	No	Yes	3 minutes	No
Reno	Yes	No	Yes	2 - 5 minutes	No
San Bernardino	Yes	No	Yes	5 minutes	No
San Diego	Yes	No	Yes	5 minutes	No
San Diego 2	Yes	No	Yes	5 minutes	No
Savannah	Yes	Yes	Yes	5 minutes	Yes @

TABLE B25: CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AT SCHOOL BOARD MEETINGS (continued)

City	Policy on Participation	Notice Required	Time Limit	Amount	Must Participation Concern Agenda
South Bend	Yes	No	No	3 minutes (agenda item); 5 mins. (non-agenda item)	No
Springfield	Yes	Yes	Yes	5 minutes	No
St. Louis	Yes	No	Yes	3 minutes	No
Syracuse	Yes	No	No		No
Tacoma	Yes	No	Yes	3 minutes for individuals; 5 mins. for group	No
Tampa	Yes	Yes	Yes	5 minutes/ 10 mins. on appeals	No
Toledo	Yes	Yes	Yes	5 minutes per person; 30 minutes per subject (max.)	No
Tucson	Yes	Yes	Yes	3 minutes	No
Tulsa	Yes	No	Yes	5 minutes	No
Virginia Beach	Yes	No	Yes	5 minutes or discretion of Board	No
Washington, DC	Yes	Yes	Yes	5 minutes	No
Wichita	Yes	Yes	Yes	5 minutes	No @@

---

*	Form to fill out and present to president before meeting begins.
**	Thirty minutes is allowed for this agenda item. Patrons wishing to address agenda items are given preference over non-agenda items. If more than 30 minutes is required to hear the patrons wishing to speak, the remaining ones must wait until the close of the published agenda listing. When a number of patrons indicate they wish to speak about the same item it is suggested that they organize and select 2 or 3 to speak for the group.
***	But they can also get on agenda during time set aside for delegations.
****	The school board will hear a citizen's concern, but by law no formal action can be taken if the concern is not on the agenda.
*****	No: 1st meeting of the month, any topic or a special agenda item; Yes: 2nd meeting, regular agenda item.
#	They must if the presentation is made under public comment at the beginning of the meeting and they have not signed up in advance to speak. However, during a second public comment at the end of each meeting, a citizen may address the board on any issue.
##	Yes: for Briefing & Action Sessions; No: for Public Hearing Sessions.
###	Unless they have made a request to appear before the Board one week prior to the meeting.
####	Depends.
#####	Except during open call to audience when school board members cannot discuss matters brought up.
@	At the first meeting of the month a citizen can speak on any topic. At second meeting a citizen can only speak to items on the agenda.
@@	Citizens are allowed to speak to a specific agenda item at the time the item is discussed. An open communications time is allowed during the first of the meeting (30 minutes), and again at the end of the meeting (30 minutes), at which time, they can speak to any subject.

Note: NR = No Response.

TABLE B26: DISTRICTS WITH CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING PROCESS THROUGH COUNCILS

City	School Building	District/ Regional	District or City-Wide
Albuquerque		X	
Atlanta	X		X
Bakersfield	X		
Bakersfield 2	X	X	
Boston	X	X	X
Chicago	X	X	X
Cincinnati	X	X	X
Cleveland	X	X	X
Columbia	X	X	X
Dallas	X		X
Dayton	X	X	X
Denver	X	X	X
Des Moines	X		
Detroit	X	X	X
Ft. Lauderdale	X	X	
Gary	X	X	X
Houston	X	X	X
Huntington	X	X	X
Jackson	X		X
Jacksonville	X	X	
Laredo			X
Long Beach	X	X	
Memphis	X		
Miami	X	X	X
Milwaukee	X		X
Montgomery	X		X
New York	X	X	X
Norfolk	X	X	X
Oakland	X	X	X
Orlando	X		X
Philadelphia	X	X	X
Portland	X		
Providence	X	X	X
Raleigh	X	X	N/A
San Bernardino	X		X
San Diego	X		
San Diego 2	X	X	
Savannah	X		X
South Bend	X	X	
Springfield	X	X	X
Tacoma			X
Tampa	X	X	
Tulsa	X		X
Virginia Beach	X		

TABLE B27: COMPOSITION OF SITE-BASED COUNCILS/COMMITTEE

City	School Adminis- trators	Teachers	Parents	Other Community Members	Students	Other (Description)
Albuquerque	X	X	X	X	X	
Atlanta						No Response
Bakersfield	X	X	X	X		
Bakersfield 2	X	X	X		X	
Boston	X	X	X	X	X*	
Chicago	X	X	X	X		
Cincinnati	X	X	X	X	X	Partners-in-Education; university personnel; civil service personnel.
Cleveland	X	X	X	X		
Columbia	X	X	X	X	X	
Dallas	X	X	X	X	X	
Dayton	X	X	X	X	X	
Denver	X	X	X	X	X	
Des Moines	X	X	X	X**	X*	Non-certified staff (e.g., custodian, secretary)
Detroit	X	X	X	X	X	
Ft. Lauderdale	X	X	X		X	
Gary	X	X	X	X		
Houston	X	X	X	X	X	HISD is now in the process of making policy on site-based councils/committees.
Huntington	X	X	X	X	X	
Jackson	X	X	X	X	X	
Jacksonville	X	X	X	X	X*	Support Staff Members
Laredo	X	X	X	X		
Long Beach	X	X	X		X	
Memphis	X	X	X	X	X	
Miami	X	X	X	X	X	Private/Business
Milwaukee	X	X	X	X		
Montgomery	X	X	X	X	X	
New York	X	X	X	X	X	Other Staff
Norfolk	X	X	X	X	X	
Oakland	X	X	X	X	X	
Orlando	X	X	X	X	X	
Philadelphia						No Response
Portland	X	X	X	X	X	Eleven pilot schools only ('91-'92).
Providence		X	X	X	X	
Raleigh	X	X	X	X		
San Bernardino	X	X	X			
San Diego	X	X	X	X	X	
San Diego 2	X	X	X	X		
Savannah	X	X	X	X	X	
South Bend			X			
Springfield	X	X	X	X	X***	
Tacoma	X	X	X	X	X	
Tampa	X	X	X	X	X	
Tulsa	X	X	X	X		
Virginia Beach	X	X	X	X	X	

---

* At high school levels.
** Business Representative.
*** At secondary school level.

TABLE B28: DISTRICTS WITH CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING PROCESS THROUGH AD-HOC COMMITTEES

City	School Building	District/ Regional	District or City-Wide
Akron			X
Albuquerque		X	
Anchorage	X	X	X
Atlanta	X		X
Bakersfield		X	
Bakersfield 2	X	X	
Baltimore	X		
Boston	X	X	X
Cincinnati	X	X	X
Columbia	X	X	X
Dallas	X		X
Dayton	X	X	X
Denver	X		X
Des Moines	X		X
Ft. Lauderdale	X	X	
Gary		X	X
Houston	X	X	X
Huntington	X	X	X
Jackson	X		X
Jacksonville	X	X	
Lincoln			X
Long Beach	X	X	
Memphis	X	X	X
Mesa	X		X
Miami	X	X	X
Milwaukee			X
Montgomery			X
New York	X	X	X
Norfolk	X	X	X
Oakland		X	X
Orlando			X
Philadelphia	X	X	X
Phoenix	X	X	
Pittsburgh	X		X
Raleigh		X	
Reno	X	X	X
San Diego	X		X
Savannah	X		X
Tacoma			X
Toledo	X	X	X
Tucson	X	X	X
Virginia Beach	X		
Wichita	X		X

TABLE B29: DISTRICTS WITH CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING PROCESS THROUGH COMMUNITY SURVEYS

City	School Building	District/ Regional	District or City-Wide
Akron	X		X
Anchorage	X	X	X
Atlanta	X		X
Bakersfield 2	X	X	
Baltimore	X		X
Boston		X	X
Cincinnati	X	X	X
Columbia	X	X	X
Dallas	X		X
Dayton	X		
Denver			X
Des Moines	X		X
Detroit	X	X	X
Ft. Lauderdale	X	X	
Gary	X	X	X
Houston	X	X	X
Houston 2	X	X	X
Huntington	X	X	X
Jackson	X		X
Jacksonville	X	X	
Lincoln	X		
Long Beach		X	
Memphis	X	X	X
Mesa			X
Miami	X	X	X
Milwaukee	X		X
Montgomery			X
New York		X	X
Norfolk	X	X	X
Orlando			X
Philadelphia	X	X	X
Portland			X
Providence	X		
Raleigh	X	X	
Reno	X	X	X
San Bernardino			X
Savannah	X		
Tacoma			X
Tampa	X	X	
Toledo	X	X	X
Tucson	X	X	X
Virginia Beach	X		
Wichita			X

TABLE B30: DISTRICTS WITH CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING PROCESS THROUGH OPEN PUBLIC FORUMS

City	School Building	District/ Regional	District or City-Wide
Akron	X		X
Albuquerque		X	
Anchorage	X	X	X
Atlanta	X		X
Bakersfield		X	
Baltimore	X		X
Boston			X
Chicago	X	X	X
Cincinnati	X	X	X
Cleveland	X	X	X
Columbia	X	X	X
Dallas	X		X
Dayton		X	X
Denver	X		X
Des Moines			X
Detroit	X	X	X
Ft. Lauderdale		X	
Gary		X	X
Houston	X	X	X
Houston 2	X	X	X
Huntington	X	X	X
Indianapolis			X
Jackson			X
Jacksonville	X	X	
Laredo			X
Lincoln	X		X
Long Beach	X	X	
Memphis			X
Mesa	X		X
Miami	X	X	X
Milwaukee			X
Montgomery	X		X
New York		X	X
Norfolk	X	X	X
Oakland		X	X
Orlando			X
Philadelphia	X	X	X
Phoenix		X	
Pittsburgh			X
Portland			X
Providence	X		
Raleigh		X	
Reno	X	X	X
San Diego			X
Savannah			X
St. Louis			X
Syracuse	X		X
Tacoma			X
Tampa	X	X	
Toledo	X	X	X
Tucson	X	X	X
Tulsa			X
Virginia Beach	X		
Wichita			X

TABLE B31: DISTRICTS WITH CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING PROCESS THROUGH OTHER MEANS

City	Description	School Building	District/ Regional	District or City-Wide
Cleveland	Testing	X	X	X
	Policy/Regulations	X	X	X
	Budget	X	X	X
	Personnel	X	X	X
Columbia	Focus Groups		X	X
Detroit	Business Representatives	X	X	X
Houston 2	Campus Advisory Teams composed of teachers, parents and citizens.	X	X	X
Indianapolis	Board Meetings			X
Laredo	Parent/Teacher Organizations			X
Las Vegas	Board Advisory Committees			
Norfolk	(No description provided.)	X		
Pittsburgh	Elected Parent Rep System; PTOs/PTAs/PSTAs	X		X
	School Cluster System	X		X
Springfield	Task Forces			X

TABLE B32: AREAS OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

A - Policy Formation B - Curriculum Reviews C - Budget
D - School Closings E - Goal Setting F - School Assessment
G - Collective Bargaining H - Superintendent Selection
I - Principal Selection J - Other

City	Categories	Other (Description)
Akron	A,B,C,E,G,H	
Albuquerque	A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I	
Anchorage	A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I	
Atlanta	A,B,C,D,E,F,H,I	
Bakersfield	A,B,C,D,E,F	
Bakersfield 2	B,C,E,H,J	School Boundaries.
Baltimore	A,B,D,E,F,H,I	
Boston	A,B,C,D,E,H,I	
Chicago	A,B,C,D,I	
Cincinnati	A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J	Selection of textbooks.
Cleveland	A,B,C,D,E,H,I,J	Testing; Education; Personnel.
Columbia	A,B,C,D,E,F,H,I	
Dallas	A,B,C,D,E,H	
Dayton	A,B,C,E,F,H	
Denver	A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J	You name it, we do it.
Des Moines	A,B,C,D,E,F,H	
Detroit	A,B,C,D,E,F,I	
Ft. Lauderdale	B,C,D,E	
Gary	A,B,C,D,E,F,H,I	
Houston	C,D,E,F,H,I	
Houston 2	A,B,C,E,F,I	
Huntington	A,B,C,D,E,F,H,I	
Indianapolis	A,B,C,D,H,J	Appropriations.
Jackson	A,B,C,D,E,F	
Jacksonville	A,E	
Laredo	A,B,C,D,E,F	
Las Vegas	A,B,C,E,G,J	Most non-personnel matters.
Lincoln	C,F	
Long Beach	A,B,C,D,E,F	
Memphis	C,D,E,H	
Mesa	A,B,C,E,G	
Miami	A,B,C,D,E,F,H,I	
Milwaukee	A,B,C,E,F,H	
Montgomery	A,C,D	
New York	A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J	Parents are consulted on all major policy issues.
Norfolk	A,B,C,D,F	
Oakland	A,B,C,D,E,F,H,I	
Orlando	B,C,E,H	
Philadelphia	A,B,E	
Phoenix	A,C	
Pittsburgh	A,B,C,D,F,H	
Portland	C,D,E,H	
Raleigh	A,B,C,D,E,F,H,I	
Reno	A,B,C,D,E,H,I	
San Bernardino	C,D,J	Textbook Selection.
San Diego	A,C,D,	
San Diego 2	A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J	Waivers; Developer Fees, Easements; Mello-Roos Community Facilities Districts; Real Estate, School Self-Studies, Interview Committees for Administrative Selections.

TABLE B32: AREAS OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION (continued)

A - Policy Formation
B - Curriculum Reviews
C - Budget
D - School Closings
E - Goal Setting
F - School Assessment
G - Collective Bargaining
H - Superintendent Selection
I - Principal Selection
J - Other

City	Categories	Other (Description)
Savannah	A,B,C,D,E,H,I	
Springfield	A,C,D,E	
Syracuse	A,B,C,D,E,F,H,I	
Tacoma	B,C,E,H,I	
Tampa	A,B,C,D,E,H	
Toledo	A,B,C,D,E,G,H	
Tucson	B,C,D,F,H,I	
Tulsa	B,C,D,E,F	
Virginia Beach	B,C,D,E,F,H,I	
Washington, DC	A,C,D,G,H,I	
Wichita	D,H,J	Textbook Selection.

TABLE B33: DISTRICTS WITH TELEVISED/BROADCAST BOARD MEETINGS

Anchorage
Atlanta
Chicago
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Dayton
Gary
Jacksonville
Laredo
Lincoln
Memphis
Mesa
Miami
Milwaukee
Oakland
Portland
South Bend
Springfield
St. Louis
Tulsa
Virginia Beach
Wichita

PART C

SCHOOL DISTRICT FINANCES

SCHOOL DISTRICT FINANCES

Schools districts are being pulled in a variety of directions. They are under growing pressure to improve the quality of education and to produce students with the skills to live and work in a global society. At the same time they face demands for a variety of services not traditionally provided by schools -- day care, early childhood education programs -- they also face limited budgets. These combined forces require school administrators and teachers to utilize all their management and teaching skills. The information which follows on school district finances may help districts maximize their resources and plan for the future.

Because of high enrollment numbers and increased demand for services, Urban districts tend to have large budgets. New York reported the highest budget -- approximately $6.9 billion in 1990. The average total budget of the districts that responded is $507,817,052.

DISTRICT BUDGETS FOR 1990

Greater than $1 Billion (6)

Chicago ($2,374,654,000), Ft. Lauderdale ($1,159,400,000), Las Vegas ($1,174,336,599), Miami ($1,708,195,000), New York ($6,958,000,000), Philadelphia ($1,320,700,000)

$500 - $999 Million (8)

Dallas ($619,390,232), Detroit ($943,737,329), Houston ($834,834,514), Jacksonville ($803,362,018), Milwaukee ($543,900,000), Orlando ($727,820,157), San Diego ($585,171,000), Washington, D.C. ($561,863,000)

$200 - $499 Million (24)

Anchorage ($312,856,397), Atlanta ($333,676,000), Baltimore ($471,700,000), Boston ($412,000,000), Cincinnati ($296,966,047), Cleveland ($475,289,000), Dayton ($265,280,646), Denver ($300,825,763), Indianapolis ($268,212,910), Long Beach ($302,342,460), Memphis ($313,026,243), Mesa ($254,960,000), Oakland ($283,968,515), Pittsburgh ($288,341,168), Portland ($308,128,705), Raleigh ($299,250,376), Reno ($205,513,148), St. Louis ($223,000,000), Tacoma ($202,910,000), Tampa ($415,600,000), Toledo ($213,820,463), Tucson ($239,219,203), Virginia Beach ($284,323,101), Wichita ($210,635,355)

Less than $200 Million (21)

Akron ($163,700,542), Bakersfield 2 ($98,000,000), Bridgeport ($97,301,901), Columbia ($125,093,373), Des Moines ($126,566,974), Gary ($105,847,891), Houston 2 ($117,800,000), Huntington ($56,216,046), Jackson ($134,259,324), Lincoln ($147,313,513), Laredo ($57,791,150), Montgomery ($89,531,000), Norfolk ($167,273,862), Phoenix ($49,020,915), Providence ($103,340,699), San Bernardino ($172,526,762), Savannah ($194,665,655), South Bend, ($100,312,007), Springfield ($70,940,228), Syracuse ($149,903,900), Tulsa ($133,590,995)

LOCAL FUNDING

Local funds compose approximately 38 percent of the total budgetary needs of the urban districts in this study.

Thirty districts are fiscally dependent and 30 are fiscally independent and able to determine their own budgets. Two districts did not respond. Fifty-four districts can reallocate funds within certain guidelines as described in table C3. Only six districts do not have the authority to reallocate funds and must rely on authorities specified in table C4.

FISCAL DEPENDENCE AND INDEPENDENCE

DEPENDENT	INDEPENDENT
Akron	Atlanta
Anchorage	Cincinnati
Bakersfield	Cleveland
Bakersfield 2	Dallas
Baltimore	Dayton
Boston	Denver
Bridgeport	Des Moines
Chicago	Detroit
Columbia	Ft. Lauderdale
Houston	Gary
Houston 2	Jackson
Huntington	Las Vegas
Indianapolis	Lincoln
Jacksonville	Mesa
Laredo	Miami
Long Beach	Orlando
Memphis	Philadelphia
Milwaukee	Pittsburgh
Montgomery	Portland
New York	Reno
Norfolk	San Diego
Oakland	Savannah
Phoenix	South Bend
Providence	St. Louis
Raleigh	Tacoma
San Bernardino	Tampa
Springfield	Toledo
Syracuse	Tucson
Virginia Beach	Tulsa
Washington, D.C.	Wichita

Fourteen districts tried to pass at least one bond issue during the most recent year and 13 got at least one bond issue passed. Anchorage tried to pass three and succeeded in getting two, Jackson attempted 10 and got three, and Tucson attempted two and got two. Of the 26 bond issues attempted, voters rejected just nine. In total, districts attempted bond issues valued at $967,845,000 and approximately $860,845,000 was funded.

Eleven districts tried to pass at least one tax levy during the most recent year and 10 were successful -- one district did not indicate its tax levy outcome. Ft. Lauderdale attempted five and got five and Philadelphia was two for two. Of the total number of tax levies attempted almost all were approved. In total, the districts attempted tax levies valued at $1,532,464,125 and approximately $1,505,810,563 was funded.

In addition to bond issues and tax levies, 17 districts reported they issued tax/revenue anticipation notes in 1990-91. These notes averaged $50,561,643. The highest issue was for $330 million (Milwaukee), while the lowest was for $6.5 million (Bakersfield 2).

DISTRICTS ISSUING TAX OR REVENUE ANTICIPATION NOTES - 1990-91

CITY	AMOUNT OF NOTES
Akron	$13,680,625
Bakersfield 2	6,500,000
Cincinnati	65,600,000
Cleveland	40,000,000
Denver	11,744,900
Ft. Lauderdale	17,090,000
Gary	13,570,400
Indianapolis	25,000,000
Milwaukee	330,000,000
Orlando	17,755,000
Philadelphia	120,000,000
Portland	30,000,000
Raleigh	77,370,000
San Diego	22,000,000
South Bend	12,237,000
Toledo	7,000,000
Tulsa	50,000,000

STATE FUNDING

On average, urban school districts in this study received 46 percent of their total revenues during 1990 from state funds. Increases or decreases in this large portion of the budget can have dramatic effects on a district's ability to meet the needs of its students. The picture for 1992-93 shapes up as follows:

- Nineteen of the urban districts responding anticipate the state portion of their budgets will remain the same as 1990.

- Furthermore, 22 expect the state-funded portion of their budgets to increase. On the average, this increase is expected to be nearly six percent.**

- Eighteen indicated that state funding will play a smaller role in their overall budgets for 1992-93. These districts expect an average decrease of 5.6 percent.

PROJECTIONS FOR STATE FUNDING PROPORTION OF BUDGET FOR 1992-93

RAISED	REDUCED	REMAIN THE SAME
Anchorage (10.4%)	Akron (2%)	Bakersfield
Atlanta (1.3%)	Bakersfield 2 (5.5%)	Chicago
Baltimore (13%)	Boston (3%)	Cincinnati
Bridgeport (13%)	Cleveland*	Columbia
Gary (5%)	Dayton (2%)	Dallas
Indianapolis (1.5%)	Detroit (10%)	Denver
Las Vegas (2%)	Ft. Lauderdale*	Des Moines
Lincoln (1%)	Houston (1%)	Huntington
Laredo (9%)	Houston 2 (30%)	Long Beach
Norfolk (9.6%)	Jackson (5%)	Mesa
Oakland (4.7%)	Jacksonville*	Milwaukee

---

* Percent not indicated by respondent.

** Wichita not included in calculation.

PROJECTIONS FOR STATE FUNDING PROPORTION OF BUDGET FOR 1992-93 (Continued)

RAISED	REDUCED	REMAIN THE SAME
Philadelphia (1.1%)	Miami*	Montgomery
Portland (3%)	New York (3.3%)	Phoenix
Raleigh (5%)	Orlando (5%)	Pittsburgh
Reno (33.3%)	Savannah (2.5%)	Providence
San Diego (1.5%)	Tacoma (4%)	San Bernardino
South Bend (1%)	Tampa (2.9%)	St. Louis
Springfield*	Washington, D.C. (2%)	Syracuse
Toledo(1%)		Tucson
Tulsa*		
Virginia Beach (5%)		
Wichita (300%)		

---

* Percent Not Indicated By Respondent.

FEDERAL FUNDING

On average, districts reported receiving nine percent of their funding from federal sources. Although federal funds are generally the smallest government funding source, their importance should not be underestimated. For example, districts can use federal funds to expand upon their "regular" programs to provide much needed services to at-risk children.

Related to federal funds is the issue of federal mandates. Twenty districts reported they had unfunded federal mandates for this year. The average cost per district is $28,949,894 and the average unfunded expense is $13,801,230. A variety of programs are listed as federal mandates, but the most common can be categorized as environmental or special education programs. For a complete listing refer to table C11.

PRIVATE SECTOR/FOUNDATION FUNDING

A little over half the districts (33) utilize some private sector /foundation funding. The amounts vary considerably and so do the sources. However, there are a number of large corporations among the contributors. In general private funds make up a small portion of a district's budget.

LEVIES

The authority to set levies impacts on the ability of urban school districts to meet their budgets, improve the quality of education, provide new services, and maintain and improve school buildings. Twenty-nine districts indicated that they have no authority to set levies, 24 can set levies with restrictions, and five indicated that they can set levies with no restrictions. Four did not respond to the question.

ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES

Instruction costs are generally the largest component of specified budget expenditures. Virtually all the urban school districts that responded to the survey reported on instruction, support services, operation of non-instructional services, and facilities acquisition and construction costs. The results break down as follows:

AVERAGE ALLOCATION

Instruction	$260,804,420
Support Services	$93,081,139
Non-Instructional Services	$60,778,420
Facilities Acquisition & Construction	$41,334,218
Other	$59,125,704

RENOVATION AND CONSTRUCTION COSTS

Fifty-one urban school districts responded to the question on renovation capital needs. The average capital cost for renovations through 1995 is $120,147,988. The average amount of renovation costs that districts anticipate financing is $55,940,705. Fifty-one districts answered the question on construction of new facilities. The average capital need for new facilities through 1995 is $217,366,224 and on average districts anticipate financing $103,782,404. Total capital needs for renovation are $5,646,955,450 and approximately 44 percent of this amount will need to be financed. Construction of new facilities requires a total of $9,998,846,292 of which 43 percent will need to be financed. For a detailed listing refer to table C8.

An additional facilities cost that must often be dealt with is federal asbestos abatement. When districts were asked to estimate their costs for the 10-year period of 1987-97, 77 percent of the urban school districts that responded to the survey indicated they have federal asbestos abatement costs. Chicago reported the highest asbestos abatement cost ($300,000,000) and South Bend the lowest ($150,000). The total cost for the responding districts is $989,941,977 and the average cost per district is $20,202,897.

TABLE C1: ESTIMATED DOLLAR FIGURE SPENT/ALLOCATED BY CATEGORY (1990)

City	Instruction	Support Services	Operation of Non-Instructional Services	Facilities Acquisition and Construction	Other Uses	Total
Akron	88,768,825	53,092,252	9,912	5,674,629	16,154,924	166,700,542
Anchorage	145,115,863	47,681,803	48,760,013	40,685,492	30,613,226	312,856,397
Atlanta	177,000,000	86,000,000	NR	216,000	70,460,000	333,676,000
Bakersfield 2	50,000,000	37,700,000	4,700,000	2,900,000	2,700,000	98,000,000
Baltimore	332,400,000	20,900,000	118,400,000	0	0	471,700,000
Boston	252,000,000	51,000,000	44,000,000	40,000,000	25,000,000	412,000,000
Bridgeport	70,601,169	7,163,720	19,140,804	NR	396,208	97,301,901
Chicago	1,183,369,000	635,043,000	123,745,000	299,645,000	132,855,000	2,374,654,000
Cincinnati	159,945,859	93,425,912	13,417	116,742	43,464,387	296,966,047
Cleveland	231,250,000	197,178,000	13,050,000	13,007,000	20,804,000	475,289,000
Columbia	63,887,364	18,885,779	22,087,562	7,329,192	12,903,476	125,093,373
Dallas	384,652,273	135,919,686	38,924,570	20,705,929	39,137,774	619,390,232
Dayton	77,843,330	27,940,859	158,545,043	674,277	277,137	265,280,646
Denver	176,482,344	46,042,071	70,132,438	922,622	7,246,248	300,825,763
Des Moines	85,591,650	9,801,524	15,609,955	14,492,469	1,071,376	126,566,974
Detroit	486,617,177	338,837,237	30,827,287	68,453,519	48,759,822	943,737,329
Ft. Lauderdale	488,100,000	258,100,000	116,800,000	222,300,000	74,100,000	1,159,400,000
Gary	51,132,067	46,350,670	265,751	6,207,500	1,891,903	105,847,891
Houston	404,357,668	90,599,221	113,480,166	176,240,423	50,157,036	834,834,514
Houston 2	86,800,000	2,500,000	6,000,000	10,000,000	12,500,000	117,800,000
Huntington	30,503,835	19,791,915	4,090,658	127,155	1,702,483	56,216,046
Indianapolis	113,817,480	88,779,120	11,333,981	30,254,004	24,028,325	268,212,910
Jackson	68,946,212	39,044,379	10,692,126	8,670,844	6,905,763	134,259,324
Jacksonville	283,542,357	203,570,855	30,626,941	227,957,481	57,664,384	803,362,018
Laredo	43,677,202	5,855,519	5,476,818	329,638	2,451,973	57,791,150
Las Vegas	334,794,424	166,165,389	21,218,934	221,177,368	430,980,484	1,174,336,599
Lincoln	111,533,253	6,070,708	15,671,090	12,589,391	1,449,071	147,313,513
Long Beach	240,302,542	40,187,192	5,467,661	2,609,989	13,775,076	302,342,460
Memphis	233,001,126	15,965,442	50,305,270	2,658,578	11,095,827	313,026,243
Mesa	128,787,000	29,477,000	36,881,000	14,386,000	45,429,000	254,960,000
Miami	890,730,000	251,667,000	310,258,000	213,814,000	41,726,000	1,708,195,000
Milwaukee	341,900,000	98,600,000	30,000,000	65,300,000	8,100,000	543,900,000
Montgomery	54,289,000	11,555,000	21,802,000	1,071,000	814,000	89,531,000
New York	3,377,000,000	492,000,000	1,357,000,000	NR	1,732,000,000	6,958,000,000
Norfolk	129,988,652	6,539,449	7,648,565	18,838,830	4,258,366	167,273,862
Oakland	193,011,714	43,429,764	25,427,191	300,645	21,799,201	283,968,515
Orlando	287,770,909	190,609,617	28,509,671	166,611,565	54,318,395	727,820,157
Philadelphia	713,100,000	425,000,000	82,300,000	38,800,000	61,500,000	1,320,700,000
Phoenix	20,327,021	7,222,311	9,781,346	1,731,155	9,959,082	49,020,915
Pittsburgh	154,570,617	108,490,546	3,732,786	3,971,228	17,576,665	288,341,168
Portland	160,781,038	124,174,375	268,717	169,872	22,734,703	308,128,705
Providence	72,300,641	16,005,085	11,968,297	2,038,072	1,028,604	103,340,699
Raleigh	163,974,178	64,122,187	15,046,231	55,500,000	607,780	299,250,376
Reno	83,447,470	47,730,216	16,570,371	42,407,784	15,357,307	205,513,148
San Bernardino	106,258,118	65,381,842	598,364	NR	288,438	172,526,762
San Diego	341,208,000	178,020,000	45,660,000	1,738,000	18,545,000	585,171,000
Savannah	99,407,894	35,748,823	26,362,944	32,519,456	626,538	194,665,655
South Bend	46,903,884	27,871,579	10,620,119	10,538,642	4,377,783	100,312,007
Springfield	48,714,372	7,171,180	15,054,676	NR	NR	70,940,228
St. Louis	121,000,000	39,500,000	10,200,000	34,200,000	19,000,000	223,000,000
Syracuse	81,992,900	17,877,900	146,700	2,557,400	47,329,000	149,903,900
Tacoma	110,030,000	26,240,000	44,000,000	19,540,000	3,100,000	202,910,000
Tampa	265,600,000	38,100,000	109,500,000	1,100,000	1,300,000	415,600,000
Toledo	110,684,001	78,804,122	7,900,164	3,053,604	13,378,572	213,820,463
Tucson	125,311,181	77,057,714	10,022,938	18,931,338	7,896,032	239,219,203

TABLE C1: ESTIMATED DOLLAR FIGURE SPENT/ALLOCATED BY CATEGORY (1990) (continued)

City	Instruction	Support Services	Operation of Non-Instructional Services	Facilities Acquisition and Construction	Other Uses	Total
Tulsa	70,604,440	47,607,346	433,804	349,651	14,595,754	133,590,995
Virginia Beach	230,629,989	11,573,808	41,183,381	935,923	NR	284,323,101
Washington, DC	284,623,000	59,557,000	138,018,000	79,665,000	NR	561,863,000
Wichita	116,481,729	75,061,062	8,877,693	7,367,573	2,847,298	210,635,355

Note: Albuquerque, Bakersfield and San Diego 2 did not respond.
NR = No Response.

TABLE C2 : DISTRICT FUNDING BY SOURCE

City	1990 Local Funds	1990 State Funds	1990 Federal Funds	Other	Total
Akron	98,788,096	73,532,814	26,480,328	189,801,238	388,602,476
Anchorage	65,810,352	200,810,215	11,883,269	13,159,520	291,663,356
Atlanta	195,159,925	117,467,305	617,540	NR	313,244,770
Bakersfield 2	46,600,000	42,100,000	6,200,000	NR	94,900,000
Baltimore	171,900,000	231,800,000	62,700,000	5,300,000	471,700,000
Boston	388,000,000	NR	24,000,000	NR	412,000,000
Bridgeport	47,261,210	67,075,193	15,262,240	NR	129,598,643
Chicago	929,151,000	889,890,000	247,587,000	345,503,000	2,412,131,000
Cincinnati	140,236,641	117,654,013	18,726,942	NR	276,617,596
Cleveland	174,597,000	222,882,000	29,916,000	594,000	427,989,000
Columbia *	74,082,562**	54,409,852	12,893,615	NR	141,386,029
Dallas	454,676,397	88,216,080	57,505,154	NR	600,397,631
Dayton	69,832,081	70,740,782	4,401,209	45,134,643	190,108,715
Denver	232,852,336	65,057,283	2,916,144	NR	300,825,763
Des Moines	50,956,313	65,941,487	6,558,286	4,437,741	127,893,827
Detroit	260,090,638	567,506,378	105,502,536	63,584,209	996,683,761
Ft. Lauderdale	519,000,000	496,100,000	48,800,000	0	1,063,900,000
Gary	40,292,723	64,423,201	317,552	814,415	105,847,891
Houston	485,864	220,427,258	72,615,541	180,425,195	473,953,858
Houston 2	90,000,000	22,200,000	5,700,000	NR	117,900,000
Huntington	18,749,177	33,433,991	4,177,906	132,353	56,493,427
Indianapolis	78,716,181	135,977,521	478,871	NR	215,172,573
Jackson	60,887,401	53,548,316	15,987,825	706,133	131,129,675
Jacksonville	122,835,494	319,030,208	1,650,000	406,887,851	850,403,553
Laredo	6,773,908	63,187,846	5,390,066	NR	75,351,820
Las Vegas	327,906,565	238,615,058	22,516,016	585,298,960	1,174,336,599
Lincoln	110,425,556	36,256,940	6,807,104	3,391,599	156,881,199
Long Beach	5,282,287	273,166,641	22,397,637	0	300,846,565
Memphis	166,167,349	140,732,703	7,055,500	969,304	314,924,856
Mesa	83,435,000	143,356,000	6,887,000	11,282,000	244,960,000
Miami	565,029,000	973,368,000	112,684,000	1,651,081	1,652,732,081
Milwaukee	206,000,000	301,800,000	29,600,000	6,500,000	543,900,000
Montgomery	17,710,000	72,239,000	14,642,000	5,297,000	109,888,000
New York	2,688,309,588	3,085,203,229	664,733,076	***	5,773,512,817
Norfolk	73,570,858	64,130,938	5,509,955	17,903,000	161,114,751
Oakland	28,446,537	219,981,363	28,818,954	NR	277,246,854
Orlando	273,292,091	269,721,492	30,152,060	0	573,165,643
Philadelphia	466,300,000	639,100,000	136,400,000	8,800,000	1,250,600,000
Phoenix	19,452,777	25,725,402	4,950,163	NR	50,128,342
Pittsburgh	173,145,901	107,645,203	0	741,570	281,532,674
Portland	259,396,081	50,466,743	0	25,162,500	335,025,324
Providence	48,118,476	52,012,124	145,000	312,400	100,588,000
Raleigh	78,367,977	167,614,496	10,622,017	42,645,886	299,250,376
Reno	112,376,279	45,930,540	4,711,843	8,657,804	171,676,466
San Bernardino	20,546,594	144,519,139	8,975,361	1,400,000	175,441,094
San Diego	16,930,000	507,930,000	507,588,000	38,577,000	1,071,025,000
Savannah	74,034,510	81,709,947	14,264,535	38,236,910	208,245,902
South Bend	112,402,095	45,379,565	136,092	3,601,757	161,519,509
Springfield	70,940,228	23,795,000	6,734,817	NR	101,470,045
St. Louis	121,726,066	86,330,636	699,162	3,530,587	212,286,451
Syracuse	56,299,239	88,747,054	NR	4,857,607	149,903,900
Tampa	203,100,000	224,900,000	17,700,000	NR	445,700,000
Toledo	108,867,850	104,332,077	10,196,249	0	223,396,176
Tucson	93,732,776	114,269,435	17,507,644	1,430,280	226,940,135
Tulsa	53,577,140	71,314,780	6,894,088	4,326,762	136,112,770
Virginia Beach	130,367,500	155,005,428	15,576,944	NR	300,949,872
Washington, DC	NR	497,130,000****	54,591,000	5,368,000	557,089,000

TABLE C2 : DISTRICT FUNDING BY SOURCE (continued)

City	1990 Local Funds	1990 State Funds	1990 Federal Funds	Other	Total
Wichita	125,528,867	67,602,406	5,339,242	8,879,121	207,349,636

---

* Fiscal Year 1990-91; Amounts include funding received from General, Special Revenue, Debt Service, Capital Projects, and Food Services funds for the fiscal year 7/1/90 - 6/30/91.

** Includes county funding.

*** Approximately $500,000,000 in debt service and pension is not included in the Board's Budget.

**** Considered both state and local government.

Note: Albuquerque, Bakersfield, San Diego 2 and Tacoma did not respond.
NR = No Response.

TABLE C3: GUIDELINES FOR REALLOCATING FUNDS

City	Guidelines
Akron	May spend funds for proposed budget and within guidelines established by the Auditor of the State.
Anchorage	Expenditures may not exceed the aggregate total amount of the budget which included the combined budgets of General Fund, State and Federal Grants, Special Revenue Fund, Food Service Fund, and Gift Service Fund.
Atlanta	Non-salary monies can be moved by the Superintendent from one category to another. Changes between salary and non-salary require approval of the Board.
Bakersfield	The Board must make an official transfer between the major coding categories if the spending plan has been changed.
Bakersfield 2	Board action.
Boston	Adjusted to meet unprogrammed priorities.
Bridgeport	Monies can be re-allocated to other line items as long as the Total Budget is not exceeded.
Cincinnati	Cannot exceed revenues.
Cleveland	The School Board is independent and sole appropriation authority over spending, provided it does not exceed the Certificate of Estimated Resources issued by the County Auditor.
Columbia	The State of South Carolina Defined Minimum Program Expenditures have to be met.
Dallas	May amend budget prior to end of school year.
Dayton	The Board has the ability to spend funds as it wishes but must stay within the total budget limit.
Denver	Monies must be budgeted by fund, function, and object. The Board of Education may approve transfers within pre-established guidelines.
Des Moines	State Code of Iowa defines what is to be spent from various funds available.
Detroit	The budget must remain balanced and expenditures must be in accordance with Federal, State and Local laws.
Ft. Lauderdale	The School Board must approve all amendments to the district budget, but does have the ability to make changes to the budget as needed.
Gary	Can make all transfers between all line items. Can not exceed total appropriation without a public hearing.
Houston	Texas Education Bulletin 697.
Indianapolis	Total budget appropriation approved can be reallocated but not increased.
Jackson	The Board of Trustees has the authority to amend budget as long as amended budget does not exceed funds available.
Jacksonville	The guidelines are in the Florida School Laws and State Board Rules - Florida Department of Education.
Laredo	Budget amendments are requested and require school board approval.
Las Vegas	Budget is approved in Handbook II R format, and program, function, and object codes govern.
Lincoln	Regulated only by budgeted fund totals.
Long Beach	California Education Code, State Regulations, California School Accounting Manual and Local Policies/Procedures.
Memphis	School Board cannot exceed approved expenditure amount authorized by city council without budget amendment approved by council.

TABLE C3: GUIDELINES FOR REALLOCATING FUNDS (continued)

City	Guidelines
Mesa	Discretion within fund. Cannot overspend fund totals.
Miami	State law, State Board of Education rules. State Constitution.
Milwaukee	Monies can be transferred within funds.
Montgomery	Guidelines require expenditures on line item unless budget is formally amended.
New York	City Council approval is required to move more than 5% from one major unit of appropriation to another.
Norfolk	(No description provided).
Orlando	School Board has authority to amend budget as needed.
Philadelphia	As described in the Home Rule Charter.
Phoenix	Within funds, Sub-Funds as consistent with budget.
Pittsburgh	Categorical transfers require Board resolution.
Portland	State statutes provide for fund transfers within the total appropriation.
Raleigh	It can move funds within the operating budget except those that are categorical elements from the state. It cannot move funds between funding sources - i.e., local, state, federal.
Reno	Superintendent, with advice from the Business and Financial Services Administrator, can reallocate budgeted funds provided that total appropriations are not exceeded. Controls are established in Nevada Revised Statutes, board Policy and Administrative Regulations. Statutes provide for Board approval if appropriations are transferred between functions.
San Bernardino	Money budgeted by program and by object. Amount for total program or object cannot be exceeded.
San Diego	Education Code, funding terms and conditions, local contracts, and building policy.
Savannah	Budget transfers may be processed within state approved fund totals.
South Bend	The Board may expend its total discretion within each functional category as long as the expenditure relates to the functional category. For reallocations between functional categories, action is required at a public meeting.
Springfield	Funds within the approved budget may be transferred to different appropriations only by vote of the School Committee.
St. Louis	If money is not spent, it is placed in the general operating budget, and projects are voted on by the board.
Syracuse	Administration submits requests with adequate explanation. Board of Education approves resolutions.
Tacoma	Must follow state guidelines for minimum curriculum requirements and may not exceed appropriations without filing a formal division with the state.
Tampa	Must stay within "Trim" (Truth in Millage) requirements and other statutory provisions.
Toledo	Board has authority to reallocate funds based on majority vote.
Tucson	Limited to adopted capital budget and maintenance and operation budget totals.
Tulsa	Cannot exceed the legal fund appropriation.
Virginia Beach	Instruction, administration, attendance and health, pupil transportation, operations, and maintenance.

TABLE C3: GUIDELINES FOR REALLOCATING FUNDS (continued)

City	Guidelines
Washington, DC	Public law 46.363 requires that the Mayor submit to the City Council for approval, any reprogramming request(s), which individually or on a cumulative basis would result in a change to the original appropriated authority of any responsibility center of more than $400,000 or 10% (percent).
Wichita	(No description provided.)

Note: San Diego 2 did not respond.

TABLE C4: AUTHORITY TO REALLOCATE FUNDS WHEN BOARDS CANNOT

City	Authority to Reallocate Budgeted Funds
Baltimore	City Board of Estimates
Chicago	Board of Education, City of Chicago and School Finance Authority.
Houston 2	General Superintendent
Huntington	County Board with State Approval.
Oakland	(No Response.)
Providence	City Council

TABLE C5: AUTHORITY OF SCHOOL DISTRICT TO SET LEVIES

City	No	Yes, With No Restrictions	Yes, With Restrictions	Description Of Restrictions
Akron		X		
Anchorage	X			
Atlanta		X		
Bakersfield			X	Developer Fee Levies can be established within strict state guidelines.
Bakersfield 2	X			
Baltimore	X			
Boston	X			
Bridgeport	X			
Chicago			X	Some funds have rate limits.
Cincinnati	X			
Cleveland			X	Voter approval on any new or renewal levies is required.
Columbia	X			
Dallas			X	Cannot exceed $.08 without possible rollback vote.
Dayton	X			
Denver			X	In accordance with the Colorado Public School Act of 1988.
Des Moines			X	Foundation Aid Formula in State Code of Iowa for Operating Fund. Caps and Restrictions imposed by Code on other funds provided.
Detroit			X	Voters' approval.
Ft. Lauderdale			X	The State of Florida dictates a "Required Local Effort" and also indicates a maximum "discretionary millage" that the School Board may levy.
Gary	X			
Houston			X	An increased levy in excess of 8 cents/$100 gives voters the right to petition a roll back.
Houston 2		X	X	(None provided).
Huntington	X			
Indianapolis			X	Restricted by State Legislature; set by formula.
Jackson			X	Up to 7% increase over previous year collections.
Jacksonville			X	The state mandates a maximum levy for property taxes.
Laredo			X	State maximums are set by law.
Las Vegas	X			
Lincoln	X			
Long Beach	X			

TABLE C5: AUTHORITY OF SCHOOL DISTRICT TO SET LEVIES (continued)

City	No	Yes, With No Restrictions	Yes, With Restrictions	Description Of Restrictions
Memphis	X			
Mesa	X			
Miami			X	Legislature establishes required millage and maximum discretionary, non-voted millage annually.
Milwaukee		X		
Montgomery	X			
New York	X			
Norfolk	X			
Oakland			X	Restrictions apply in some cases, such as developers fees.
Orlando			X	State Legislature establishes required millage and sets maximums on discretionary levies.
Philadelphia	X			
Phoenix	X			
Pittsburgh			X	Rate limits exist on all levies except real property tax.
Portland	X			
Raleigh	X			
Reno			X	For debt service only, with approval of the Washoe County Bonding Commission.
San Diego	X			
South Bend			X	Must be reviewed with State Tax Board with final approval from them.
Springfield	X			
St. Louis			X	Voter approval is required.
Syracuse	X			
Tacoma			X	Levy lids set by the State Legislature.
Tampa			X	Minimum and maximum millage levied are prescribed by law.
Toledo	X			
Tucson			X	Funding formula limited by state legislature.
Tulsa	X			
Virginia Beach	X			
Washington, DC	X			
Wichita		X		

Note: Albuquerque, Providence, San Bernardino, San Diego 2 and Savannah did not respond.

TABLE C6: BOND ISSUES ATTEMPTED AND PASSED (1990-91)

City	Number Attempted	Amount Attempted	Number Passed	Amount Passed
Anchorage	3	51,900,000	2	24,400,000
Baltimore	1	10,000,000	1	10,000,000
Columbia	1	4,325,000	1	4,325,000
Denver	1	199,600,000*	1	199,600,000*
Des Moines	0	0	0	0
Houston	1	147,020,000	1	147,020,000
Houston 2	1	48,000,000	1	48,000,000
Huntington	1	45,000,000	1	45,000,000
Jackson	10	76,000,000	3	36,000,000
Lincoln	1	39,500,000	0	0
Philadelphia	1	148,200,000	1	148,200,000**
Savannah	1	60,210,000	1	60,210,000
St. Louis	1	131,000,000	1	131,000,000
Syracuse	1	7,000,000	1	7,000,000
Tucson	2	90,000	2	90,000

---

* 1990 Bond Issue.

** Includes $75,138,845 of refunding bonds. All bonds were non-electoral bonds.

TABLE C7: PROPOSED AND PASSED TAX LEVIES (1990-91)

City	Number Attempted	Amount Attempted	Number Passed	Amount Passed
Cincinnati	1	30,628,000	NR	NR
Columbia*	141.2**	59,365,903	133.7**	57,500,000
Dallas	1	0.43087 per 100	1	0.43087 per 100
Des Moines	1	10,000,000	1	10,000,000
Ft. Lauderdale***	5	425,734,385	5	425,734,385
Houston	1	431,892,984	1	437,733,325
Houston 2	1	52,000,000	1	52,000,000
Milwaukee	1	206,000,000	1	206,000,000
Philadelphia	2	45,300,000	2	45,300,000***
St. Louis	1	36,928,120	1	36,928,120
Tacoma	1	39,814,733	1	39,814,733
Tampa	1	194,800,000	1	194,800,000

---

* FY 1991-92.

** Represents millage requirement; not number of initiatives.

** Required Local Effort: Discretionary; Capital; Debt Service - As per 1990-91 adopted budget.

*** The School District has no taxing power. Taxes raised by city council.

Note: NR = No Response.

TABLE C8 : RENOVATION AND CONSTRUCTION COSTS

	Renovation Through 1995		New Facilites Construction Through 1995	
City	Capital Needs	Anticipated Financing	Capital Needs	Anticipated Financing
Akron	18,000,000	0	0	0
Anchorage	16,000,000	0	175,000,000	150,000,000
Atlanta	Unavailable	Unavailable	NR	NR
Bakersfield	35,000,000	8,000,000	56,000,000	10,000,000
Bakersfield 2	9,000,000	9,000,000	140,000,000	140,000,000
Baltimore	33,000,000	33,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Bridgeport	9,000,000	9,000,000	15,500,000	15,500,000
Chicago	1,500,000,000	750,000,000	200,000,000	94,000,000
Cincinnati	4,000,000	0	40,000,000	40,000,000
Cleveland	Unavailable	17,500,000	0	0
Columbia	100,000,000	100,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000
Dallas	8,000,000	NR	255,000,000	255,000,000
Dayton	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Denver	200,000	200,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
Des Moines	30,000,000	30,000,000	14,500,000	14,500,000
Detroit	240,000,000	240,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000
Ft. Lauderdale	22,000,000	22,000,000	144,000,000	144,000,000
Gary	6,000,000	3,000,000	0	0
Houston	20,000,000	16,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000
Houston 2	68,000,000	68,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Huntington	5,000,000	5,000,000	55,000,000	40,000,000
Indianapolis	20,000,000	20,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Jackson	1,000,000	1,000,000	25,000,000	NR
Jacksonville	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable
Laredo	0	0	3,000,000	500,000
Las Vegas	45,000,000	7,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
Lincoln	0	0	40,000,000	0
Memphis	93,500,000	93,500,000	142,700,000	142,700,000
Mesa	750,000	0	18,000,000	0
Miami	36,750,000	N/A	423,000,000	423,000,000
Milwaukee	NR	NR	NR	1,200,000,000
Montgomery	10,000,000	2,000,000	60,000,000	0
New York	2,516,300,000	428,000,000	4,478,000,000	761,000,000
Norfolk	40,000,000	24,500,000	40,000,000	24,500,000
Oakland	20,000,000		40,000,000	NR
Orlando	4,000,000	4,000,000	200,171,798	200,171,798
Philadelphia	150,700,000	140,400,000	20,300,000	20,300,000
Phoenix	25,000,000	25,000,000	5,000,000	NR
Pittsburgh	47,200,000	47,200,000	0	0
Portland	N/A	Unknown	5,000,000	5,000,000
Providence	40,000,000	40,000,000	0	0
Raleigh	75,800,000	75,800,000	120,000,000	120,000,000
Reno	15,847,000	12,663,000	47,739,000	42,739,000
San Bernardino	2,100,450	0	103,535,500	51,767,750
San Diego	76,750,000	0	198,000,000	117,000,000
South Bend	30,000,000	0	30,000,000	30,000,000
Springfield	300,000	120,000	89,000,000	80,000,000
St. Louis	0	0	3,000,000	0
Syracuse	34,000,000	34,000,000	0	0
Tacoma	3,000,000	3,000,000	74,000,000	32,000,000
Tampa	15,500,000	5,500,000	98,400,000	98,400,000
Toledo	30,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	0
Tucson	258,000	258,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Tulsa	0	0	0	0
Virginia Beach	18,000,000	NR	170,000,000	NR

TABLE C8: RENOVATION AND CONSTRUCTION COSTS (continued)

	Renovation Through 1995		New Facilites Construction Through 1995	
City	Capital Needs	Anticipated Financing	Capital Needs	Anticipated Financing
Washington, DC	170,500,000	170,500,000	NR	NR
Wichita	1,500,000	1,250,000	56,000,000	4,000,000

Note: Albuquerque, Boston, Long Beach, Milwaukee, San Diego 2 and Savannah did not respond.
NR = No Response.

TABLE C9: DISTRICT REPORTED FEDERAL ASBESTOS ABATEMENT COSTS
10-YEAR PERIOD: NOVEMBER 1987 - NOVEMBER 1997

City	Amount Needed
Akron	6,000,000
Anchorage	4,000,000
Bakersfield	1,500,000
Bakersfield 2	4,000,000
Baltimore	5,000,000
Bridgeport	2,447,977
Chicago	300,000,000
Cincinnati	500,000
Cleveland	7,000,000
Columbia	300,000
Dallas	10,000,000
Denver	9,500,000
Des Moines	2,000,000
Detroit	17,000,000
Ft. Lauderdale	51,000,000
Gary	7,675,000
Houston	35,000,000
Huntington	750,000
Indianapolis	20,000,000
Jackson	8,000,000
Jacksonville	Unavailable
Laredo	325,000
Las Vegas	38,000,000
Lincoln	10,000,000
Memphis	21,059,000
Mesa	250,000
Miami	26,000,000
Milwaukee	28,700,000
Montgomery	165,000,000
New York	26,300,000
Norfolk	4,900,000
Oakland	1,500,000*
Orlando	15,000,000
Philadelphia	60,600,000
Phoenix	800,000
Pittsburgh	4,000,000
Portland	6,000,000
Raleigh	425,000
Reno	940,000
San Bernardino	5,020,000
San Diego	7,400,000
South Bend	150,000
Springfield	4,000,000
St. Louis	35,000,000
Syracuse	Unavailable
Tacoma	3,000,000
Tampa	10,000,000
Toledo	2,000,000
Tucson	15,000,000
Virginia Beach	1,900,000
Wichita	5,000,000

---

* To 1992.

Note: Albuquerque, Atlanta, Boston, Dayton, Houston 2, Long Beach, Providence, San Diego 2, Savannah, Tulsa and Washington, DC did not respond.

TABLE C10: DISTRICTS THAT MADE ARBITRAGE REBATE PAYMENTS

City	Amount of Payment
Bakersfield	77,049
Cleveland	34,000
Denver	Unavailable
Houston	2,378,663
Jacksonville	Unavailable
Indianapolis	400,000
Philadelphia	9,000
Pittsburgh	157,779
Tampa	42,000

TABLE C11: DISTRICTS WITH UNFUNDED FEDERAL MANDATES FOR THIS YEAR

City	Total Cost	Program	Unfunded Expenses
Baltimore	106,600,000	Special Education	106,000,000
		FSC	600,000
Cincinnati		NR	NR
Denver	25,611,014	Special Education	20,783,282
		Court Order Bilingual Program	4,827,732
Detroit	9,800,000	NR	
Gary	1,500,000	Programs for 46 facilities: PCB transformer removal, Asbestos management, Mainstream, OSHA bloodborne pathogens, Freon recovery system and removal of CFC's, and EPA drinking.	
Houston	5,367,155	Drug Free Place	3,155,681
		Affirmative Action	211,474
		Asbestos	2,000,000
Huntington	500,000	NR	
Jackson	97,554,331	Vocational	1,384,223
		Exceptional Education	4,995,977
		Chapter I	91,174,131
Las Vegas	19,000,000	Special Education	19,000,000
Lincoln	10,338,007	ECSE	252,908
		Environmental Hazard (Asbestos)	3,964,800
		SPED	5,993,869
		Transportation SPED	126,430
Mesa	6,000,000	Special Education	2,000,000
		Facilities	3,000,000
		ESL	1,000,000
Miami	215,774,000	Asbestos Removal	12,754,000
		Refugees Operating	34,678,000
		Renovations for Handicapped	2,000,000
		Refugees Capital	166,342,000
Montgomery	3,000,000	Special Education	3,000,000
Orlando	3,678,622	Asbestos	2,250,000
		Radon	28,000
		Underground Storage Tanks	1,233,610
		Hazardous Waste	150,000
		Lead in Drinking Water	17,012
Providence	2,500,000	Desegregation	2,500,000
Raleigh	2,700,000	Emotionally Disturbed, Dangerous	400,000
		Transition	250,000
		Accessibility	2,000,000
		Assistance Technology	50,000
San Bernardino	9,874,284	Education of Handicapped	9,874,284
San Diego	15,800,000	Asbestos Abatement	800,000
		Special Education	15,000,000
Tampa	1,000,000	Asbestos	1,000,000
Wichita	13,450,574	Special Education	12,824,111
		Bilingual Education	626,463

Note: NR = No Response.

TABLE C12: PRIVATE SECTOR/FOUNDATION FUNDING PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS

City	Company	Amount	Description
Akron	Miscellaneous/Private Funding	15,488	Miscellaneous Group Projects
	Martha Holden Jennings Foundation	22,650	Individual Classroom/School Projects
	GAR Foundations	57,000	R.O.T.C. Program/School Choir Tour
	Akron Community Foundation	17,500	Individual Classroom/School Projects
Atlanta	NR	NR	NR
Bakersfield 2	Whittier Foundation	75,000	Project 2000
	Wells Fargo Foundation	25,000	Project 2000
	Southern California Gas	1,000	Project 2000
	Shell Oil Company Foundation	56,250	Project 2000
	Occidental	20,000	Project 2000
	Mobil Chemical Company	15,000	Project 2000
	Keene Ranch	1,000	Project 2000
	Jim Burke Ford	17,000	Project 2000
	Jim Burke Family	33,000	Project 2000
	Fritts Foundation	5,000	Project 2000
	Friends of Mercy	15,000	Project 2000
	Ford Motor Company	400,000	Project 2000
	Contel	60,000	Project 2000
	Chevron	75,000	Project 2000
	California Water Service	1,000	Project 2000
	Banducci/Walker Enterprises	6,300	Project 2000
	Bakersfield Rotary/Waterman Foundation	20,000	Project 2000
	Andrew and Williamson Company	1,000	Project 2000
Cincinnati	Proctor & Gamble	8,950	Woodward College Corner
	Proctor & Gamble	71,225	Woodward Mentoring (ASPIRE)
	Proctor & Gamble	29,800	Woodward Coalition of Essential Schools
	Miami University	14,500	Woodward College Corner
	General Electric	200,000	GE Foundation - Aiken
Dayton	New Futures	10,000,000	(No description provided).
Denver	Rotary	NR	Denver Boys and Girls
	7 Companies	400,000	Family Resource Schools
	13 organizations	480,000	Class of 1995
Des Moines	Foundation	100,000	Various Grants
	Business Community	1,048,645	Smoother Sailing - Elementary Counseling
Detroit	Skillmen Foundation	506,599	At risk high school students education
	Kellogg Foundation	206,329	Northern H.S. Community Dev. & Sci. Resources
	General Motors	109,882	Plant Staff Training
	Ford Foundation	130,542	Dropout prevention and urban math/science project
	Chrysler Corp.	803,334	Plant staff training
Ft. Lauderdale	Bell South	50,000	Shared Decision Making
			Some individual schools receive bequeaths from private individuals. We have no way of knowing which schools and how much they receive.

TABLE C12: PRIVATE SECTOR/FOUNDATION FUNDING PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (continued)

City	Company	Amount	Description
Houston	Various Companies	800,000	Character Education
	Various Companies	42,400	Others
	Shell	116,000	Say "Yes"
	Exxon	50,790	Impact II and Westbury Coalition
Indianapolis	Various others	150,000	
	Lilly Endowment	250,000	Organization Management
	Lilly Endowment	381,000	Management School Support
	Lilly Endowment	500,000	Leadership Development
	Lilly Endowment	150,000	School Improvement Plan
Jackson	Kellogg Grant	41,543	Cholesterol Testing & Education
	Arts Alliance	3,900	Arts Production
Jacksonville	AT&T	214,868	Project Teacher (Alliance for Tomorrow's Teachers)
Laredo	H.B. Zachry Foundation	3,000,000	Land donation for construction of schools
	D.D. Hachar Foundation	909,311	Joint projects in construction of classrooms.
Las Vegas	CSSD Foundation	100,000	Various
Miami	Rockefeller	150,000	Humanities Project
	Knight	150,000	South Pointe Elementary
	Ford	150,000	Clinical Supervision
	Challenge	25,000	South Pointe Elementary
	Bell South	86,360	South Pointe Elementary
Milwaukee	Various		Donated Items
Montgomery	Munson Foundation	30,000	Reading Program
	Gift of Life Foundation	138,000	School Nurses
	Alabama Power	50,000	Replacement of lighting fixtures.
New York	Various	14,000,000	Various school initiatives
Oakland	Wallace A. Gerbode Foundation	452	
	Stuart Foundation	58,808	Comp. Health Clinic
	Skaggs Foundation	14,210	Teen Parent Assistance
	Skaggs Foundation	33,901	Life Connections
	Skaggs Foundation	5,510	Health Clinic
	San Francisco Foundation	25,000	Tiger Medical
	San Francisco Foundation	12,500	Summer Youth Employment Training Program (SYETP)
	San Francisco Foundation	18,804	Teenage Parenting
	PG&E	1,990	C-LEARN
	Morris Stulsaft Foundation	4,560	Life Connections
	Marcus Foster	530	Redwood H.B. School
	Kaiser Foundation	2,037	CPR
	Joe Morgan Youth Foundation	58,000	Summer Youth Employment Training Program (SYETP)
	Hewlett Foundation	7,630	Student Retention Programs
	Edna McConnell Clark Foundation	245,787	"STRETCH" Program - 3 Jr./Middle Schools
Oakland	Early Intern School Success (EISS)	6,356	Orange County Department of Education
	Cowell Foundation	100,000	Child Care Program
	Clorox Library Project	19,750	Comp. Health Clinic
	City of Oakland	49,000	Summer Youth Employment Training Program (SYETP)
	CEIF from various companies	20,096	Novel News, and Bunche (2 awards)
	Bedford Learning Program	5,000	Life Connections

TABLE C12: PRIVATE SECTOR/FOUNDATION FUNDING PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (continued)

City	Company	Amount	Description
Oakland (continued)	BASTEC/LLLAB	167,014	Improve Science
	Bank of America	965	Improve Science
	Ant-Drug Donations	500	Life Connections
	American President	2,823	Improve Science
	American Friends	2,435	Improve Science
	Alameda County Social Services	31,802	Life Connection
	Alameda County Social Services	40,000	Teenage Parenting
	Alameda County Social Services	40,000	Teen Age Parenting Program
	AED	2,750	Life Connection
	AED	5,000	Life Connection
Orlando	OCPS Foundation	15,000	Various
	Johns Manville	39,790	Property Damage Settlement Trust
	Exxon	500,000	Math/Science Teacher Training
Philadelphia	William Penn Foundation	100,000	Adventure in Harmony (Fellowship Farm)
	Widener Foundation	40,000	Widener Foundation - Summer
	Seybert Private Foundation	32,353	Seybert School Program - Douglass
	Seybert Private Foundation	29,159	Seybert School Program - Hunter
	Scott Paper Foundation	250,000	Philadelphia Parents as Teachers
	Philadelphia Schs. College	50,643	Summer Institute
	Philadelphia National Bank	48,800	Home/School Linkage Pre-School Project
	NIKE, Inc.	18,992	Dropout Prevention
	Corp. Alliance	200,000	Drug & Alcohol Prevention
	Cities in Schools	78,300	Dropout Prevention
Pittsburgh	Westinghouse Electric Foundation	200,000	Science & Math Scholarship
	Westinghouse Electric Foundation	75,000	Science & Math Program
	VIRA Heinz Foundation	35,000	Strategic Planning Process for Art Education
	The Buhl Foundation	15,100	Literature Based Ethics Curriculum
	The Buhl Foundation	90,000	Multicultural Ed Program
	The Buhl Foundation	22,500	Child Abuse & Neglect Prevention Program
	Rockefeller Foundation	207,178	Arts PROPEL
	Richard K. Mellon Foundation	600,000	School/Neighborhood Program
	Richard K. Mellon Foundation	600,000	School Restructuring Program
	Richard K. Mellon Foundation	100,000	School Museum Program
	Richard K. Mellon Foundation	45,000	Resource & Referral Network for Child Care
	Pittsburgh National Bank	20,000	Centers of Excellence
	Pittsburgh Foundation	180,000	Multicultural Education
	Pittsburgh Foundation	20,000	Embracing the Arts
	Pittsburgh Foundation	114,522	Secondary School Restructuring Process Program
	Pittsburgh Foundation	26,500	Child Abuse & Neglect Prevention

TABLE C12: PRIVATE SECTOR/FOUNDATION FUNDING PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (continued)

City	Company	Amount	Description
Pittsburgh (continued)	Pittsburgh Foundation	20,000	African American Dance Project
	Pittsburgh Foundation	75,000	Family Literacy Program
	Pittsburgh Foundation	70,276	Science Center Planning Project
	Pittsburgh Foundation	66,000	Minority Teacher Recruitment Program
	Pew Charitable Trusts	336,978	Multicultural Education Evaluation
	National Center for Family Literacy	225,000	Family Literacy Program
	Jewish Healthcare Foundation	60,000	School Health Partnerships
	Howard Heinz Endowment	600,000	Open Doors: School/Neighborhood Program
	Howard Heinz Endowment	600,000	Center of Excellence Program
	Howard Heinz Endowment	293,727	Secondary School Restructuring Program
	Howard Heinz Endowment	600,000	Propel - Arts Program
	Henry C. Frick Ed Commission	10,000	Multicultural Ed Program
	Henry C. Frick Ed Commission	5,000	Peer Counseling Program
	Henry C. Frick Ed Commission	6,000	Center for Advanced Studies Restructuring
	Henry C. Frick Ed Commission	10,000	Reform Efforts Evaluation Study
	Henry C. Frick Ed Commission	1,000	Student Opera Program
	Henry C. Frick Ed Commission	10,000	Literature Based Ethics Curriculum
	Henry C. Frick Ed Commission	10,000	Program to Support Low Achieving Gifted Students
	Henry C. Frick Ed Commission	10,000	Early Childhood Ed Conference
	Henry C. Frick Ed Commission	5,825	School Based Enrichment
	Ford Foundation	119,608	School-University Collaborative: A Teacher Training Program
	Carnegie Corp. of NY	106,800	Pittsburgh Science Inst.
	Bell of PA	175,000	Saturday & Summer Science Academies
	Allegheny General Hospital	10,000	Science & Math Teachers Incentives
	Allegheny Foundation	120,000	Multicultural Education
	ALCOA Foundation	60,000	Multicultural Education
Portland	Various	31,286,722	Federal, state, private grants
Raleigh	Wake Educational Foundation	20,000	
	Rachem Corporation	5,000	
	Northern Telecom	120,000	For Purchase of Equipment
	Northern Telecom	10,000	
	News & Observer	5,000	
	NC Council for Teachers of Mathematics	920	
	National Gardening Association	600	
	Mary Reynolds Babcock	35,000	
	Martin Marietta	10,000	
	Keehln Estate	2,000	
	Glaxo	500	

TABLE C12: PRIVATE SECTOR/FOUNDATION FUNDING PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (continued)

City	Company	Amount	Description
Raleigh (continued)	Garner Education Foundation	27,555	
	Burroughs Wellcome	11,390	
	Burger King	240,000	For Burger King Academy
	A.J. Fletcher Foundation	31,900	
Reno	Various	89,943	Small gifts and donations from a variety of donors for general education
San Bernardino	CaSA	60,000	Grants to individual teachers for school projects
San Diego	Various	1,702	Adolescent Intervention Program
		5,533	Partnerships In Education
		349	Phi Delta Kappa/Staff Dev.
		7,275	Price Family Garden Project
		2,904	Parent Outreach Program
		7,620	Pace Trust Agreement
		4,844	Project Aspire/Marshall
		5,000	Partnership Network Teen Connection
		22,692	Ready-Writers Project
		4,211	Reading Is Fundamental
		49,000	O'Farrel/Stuart Foundation 90/91
		100,325	New Beginnings/Stuart Foundation
		200,000	Loma Portal Noise Abatement
		3,991	Mead Elementary Playground Improvement
		4,200	Middle Grades Partnership
		190,781	RJR Next Century Schools
		15,000	New Beginnings Dissemination
		15,000	New Beginnings/Portable Moves
		3,000	Johnson & Johnson Grant
		21,054	Multicultural School Counseling; New Beginnings/Family Res. Ntwk. PCF. Teles.
		500	Greater S.D. Ind./Ed./Proj. Step
		15,000	Transition to Adulthood 88/89; Transition to Adulthood 89/90; TSRI/Asthma /Allergy/Auto Immun.; United Way New Beginnings
		1,700	Socratic Seminar Supplement
		15,645	Soviet Arts Festival; Stuart Foundation Grant/ Restructuring
		26,400	Student Opportunity Program/Soap 90/91
		5,512	Social Advocates For Youth
		21,502	San Diego High Youth Sufficiency
		4,365	Weingart Foundation/Dropout Demo. Program

TABLE C12: PRIVATE SECTOR/FOUNDATION FUNDING PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (continued)

City	Company	Amount	Description
San Diego (continued)		5,000	Weingart Foundation/Round Table Awards
		10,000	Weingart Foundation/Correia Music
		25,000	Rockefeller Foundation/New Leaders
		5,780	S.D. Comm. Foundation/Musical Sculpture
		1,000	S.D.G.&E. New Beginnings
		19,185	S.D. Comm. Foundation/Handgun Violence Prevention and Ocile Program
		5,000	S.D. Comm. Foundation/Boone/Excel
		28,921	S.D. Comm. Foundation/Beep Program
		1,200	S.D. Comm. Service/Dental Health
		125,000	S.D. Comm. Foundation/Wilson After School
		1,624	S.D. Comm. Foundation/Dental Health
		700	S.D. Comm. Foundation /Paradise Hills
		11,484	Cal. Proj. 2061 AAAS 91/92; Cal. Ed. Initiative Fund
		50,000	Boone/Landscp. Proj./Kroc Foundation
		5,000	Boone/Compact Parent Inv. Proj.
		7,224	Basic Skills/Math Software
		31,200	Windows of the World/Jefferson; Yes to Sports/Health & P.E.
		57,456	Cal. Lit. Regional Program
		1,000	Bell/Kids Stand/Anti Drugs
		137,654	Cal. Ed. Init./Growing Up With Uncle Sam; Cal. Lit. Proj./Gabay/Serra; Cal. Proj. 2061 AAAS 88/89
		5,872	Middle Grades Partnership 89/90
		50,000	Boone/Landscp. Proj./Kroc Foundation
		41,500	Alternative Assess/Stuart
		174,373	Exxon Grant
		28,249	Ford Foundation Dropout Prevention
		5,000	Baker Acad. Ach. Proj./Shelton
		422,993	Gluck Foundation Fine Arts Grant
		1,357	Citicorp Education Grant; Clark Foundation/Disadv./Dropout Program
		858	ESL Training/San Diego High
		261,529	Edna Clark Foundation 90/91

TABLE C12: PRIVATE SECTOR/FOUNDATION FUNDING PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (continued)

City	Company	Amount	Description
San Diego (continued)		75,000	Danforth Foundation/New Beginnings
		11,000	Chef and the Child
		3,000	County and Pilot
		18,595	Chollas Health Project
		684,274	Cal. Lit. Proj.
		7,561	Career Prep./Transition Lab 88/89; Career Prep./Transition Lab 89/90; Ceif/Correia/ M.A.R.S.H. Proj.
		35,000	Career Prep./Transition Lab 87/88
		11,991	Ceif/Hoover High/S.W.A.P.
		11,934	Ceif/Hardy/Suitcase School
Tampa	McDonalds	50,000	Enterprise Village
	Jack Eckerd	50,000	Enterprise Village
	Barnett Bank	50,000	Enterprise Village
	AT&T Paradyne	50,000	Enterprise Village
Tucson	University of Arizona	8,000	Technology and Problem Solving
	Oasis Intergenerational Tutoring	2,000	Tutoring Program
	National School Boards Association	1,000	Summer Scholarships
	National Institute of Health	9,200	Educational Science
	J.F. Shea Co. Foundation	14,794	Preschool At-Risk Caps Program
	Foundation Carinoso	2,000	Special Education Supplement
	First Interstate Bank	5,000	Tutor and Grade Improvement
	Exxon Restitution Fund	50,044	Energy Management Systems
	Exxon Education Foundation	34,000	Mathematics for All
	Educational Enrichment Fund	904	Library Power
	Edna McConnel Clark Foundation	30,000	Staff Development - Writing
	Charles Getz Charitable Trust	5,794	Needy Children Education
	AZ Dept. of Education	3,500	Exemplary Fine Art
	Ass'n for Supervision & Curriculum Development	1,000	Network Support
	Apple Computers	3,100	Technical Training
	Academy for Educational Development	5,000	Urban Middle Grades Academic Achievement
Tulsa	Various Others	149,339	All other programs
	Ford	16,685	Concurrent University Enrollment
	Community Service Council	15,000	Extended Day Program
	AMOCO	50,890	Science Enrichment
Washington, DC	Sigal/Zuckman	166,667	Values Education, Mentor's Program
	Other	784,428	Various programs
	Jostens, Lesonins Corp.	74,405	Educational Technology
	Charles Smith	150,000	Educational Programs, Ross Elementary
	Boston Properties	100,000	Improve, Beautify, Ed. Prog., Francis JHS

Note: NR = No Response.

PART D

THE SCHOOL FACILITY

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

School administrators are under growing pressure to provide a safe environment for their students. There are a number of environmental issues that demand administrators' attention, but priority is generally given to issues that are tied to legislation and identifiable standards. One such issue is exposure to lead which can be especially harmful for younger children. The effects of this toxic metal have been linked to damage of the nervous system, learning disabilities, behavioral problems, shorter stature, impaired hearing, and impaired formation and function of blood cells. Lead in drinking water can significantly contribute to a child's overall exposure to the substance. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to provide guidance to test for and remedy lead contamination in drinking water in schools and day care centers. Additionally, it charges states with establishing a lead contamination program for schools to ensure that water coolers and fountains can pass a lead contamination test.

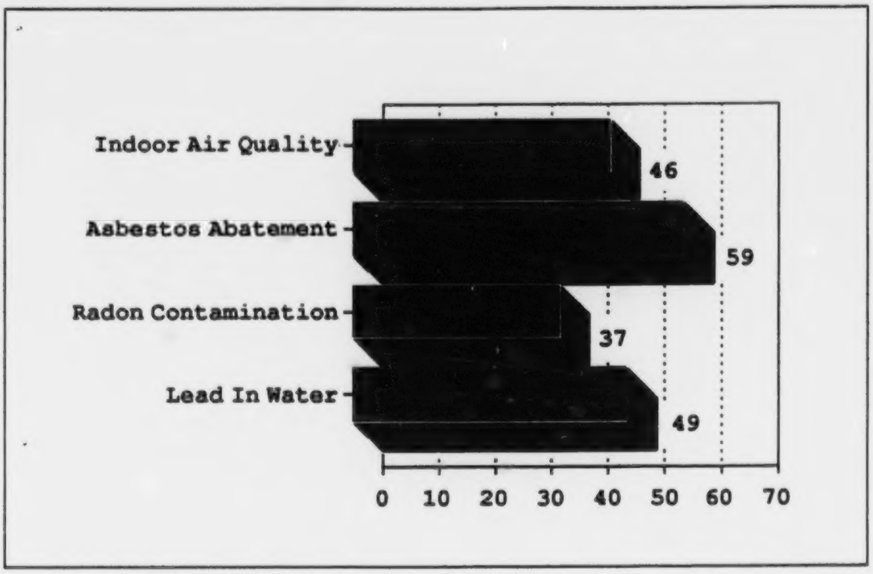
- Thirty-one of the 59 districts that responded reported that they would have to replace water coolers/fountains in their schools to meet EPA standards. Twenty-four answered that no replacements were necessary and three districts did not know if any replacements were required. One indicated that it did not have any water coolers/fountains. The number of water coolers/fountains that need to be replaced range from one to 1,200.

Radon, a radio active gas occurring naturally from soil, rocks, underground water, and air, has been linked to an increased risk of lung cancer. Radon can enter buildings from a variety of sources and it can build up to levels that are cause for concern. The level or concentration of radon depends a great deal on the type of building, ventilation system, and composition of the soil. Radon has recently received a great deal of attention from the media which adds to the public's awareness of the issue.

- Only one district (Tampa) reported that there was significant concern about radon in its schools. Ten districts (Albuquerque, Baltimore, Detroit, Huntington, Indianapolis, Memphis, Miami, Raleigh, Washington, D.C., and Wichita) responded that concern was moderate, and over half the districts (42) rated the concern for radon as negligible. Eight districts were uncertain about the level of interest in radon. In all, 61 districts provided radon ratings.

In order to get an overview of environmental issues, school districts were asked if they were addressing indoor air quality, asbestos abatement, radon contamination, and lead in drinking water. They were also given the opportunity to list other environmental issues they were working on. All but one of the 60 districts that responded to the question are addressing asbestos abatement. A complete breakdown of their answers is provided in the chart below. Problems most frequently listed under the heading of other environmental issues include: underground storage tanks, hazardous waste, and recycling.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES ADDRESSED
(Number of Districts Responding)



FACILITY UTILIZATION

A school may be closed for a variety of reasons -- insufficient enrollment, operating inefficiencies due to the physical condition of the school building, desegregation efforts, etc. Over half (32 districts) involve the public in decisions to close schools. Involvement usually takes the form of public hearings. Districts also frequently mentioned the role of the school board. Twenty-nine cited that local boards plays a role in school closing procedures. Usually the role is one of final approval.

TABLE D1: REPLACEMENT OF WATER COOLERS/FOUNTAINS TO MEET EPA STANDARDS

City	Yes	# To Replace	No	Don't Know/ Have Not Tested	Don't Have Coolers/ Fountains
Akron			X		
Albuquerque	X	350			
Anchorage			X		
Atlanta	X	126			
Bakersfield 2	X	1%			
Baltimore	X	NR			
Boston			X		
Bridgeport	X	12			
Chicago			X		
Cincinnati	X	7			
Cleveland	X	N/A			
Columbia	X	20			
Dallas	X	8			
Dayton	X	100			
Denver			X		
Des Moines			X		
Detroit	X	NR			
Ft. Lauderdale	X	250			
Houston	X	97			
Houston 2	X	75			
Huntington	X	10			
Indianapolis	X	40			
Jackson			X		
Jacksonville			X		
Laredo			X		
Las Vegas			X		
Lincoln			X		
Long Beach	X	6			
Memphis	X	18			
Mesa			X		
Miami	X	34			
Milwaukee			X		
Montgomery	X	200			
New York	X	23			
Norfolk			X		
Oakland			X		
Orlando				X	
Philadelphia	X	74			
Phoenix				X	
Pittsburgh					X
Portland	X	1,200			
Providence	X	NR			
Raleigh	X	12			
Reno			X		
San Bernardino	X	1			
San Diego			X		
Savannah			X		
South Bend	X	*			
Springfield			X		
St. Louis			X		
Syracuse			X		
Tacoma			X		
Tampa	X	50			
Toledo			X		
Tucson			X		
Tulsa				X	

TABLE D1: REPLACEMENT OF WATER COOLERS/FOUNTAINS TO MEET EPA STANDARDS (continued)

City	Yes	# To Replace	No	Don't Know/ Have Not Tested	Don't Have Coolers/ Fountains
Virginia Beach	X	20			
Washington, DC	X	505			
Wichita	X	9			

---

* Not yet determined.

Note: Gary - Does not apply.
Bakersfield and San Diego 2 - Did not respond.
NR = No Response.
N/A = Not Applicable.

TABLE D2 : DISTRICT REPORTED CONCERN FOR RADON

GREAT

Tampa

MODERATE

Albuquerque
Baltimore
Detroit
Huntington
Indianapolis
Memphis
Miami
Raleigh
Washington, DC
Wichita

NEGLIGIBLE

Akron
Bakersfield
Bakersfield 2
Boston
Bridgeport
Chicago
Cincinnati
Columbia
Dallas
Dayton
Denver
Des Moines
Ft. Lauderdale
Gary
Houston
Houston 2
Jacksonville
Laredo
Las Vegas
Lincoln
Long Beach
Mesa
Milwaukee
Montgomery
New York
Norfolk
Oakland
Orlando
Portland
Providence
Reno
San Bernardino
San Diego
Savannah
South Bend
Springfield
St. Louis
Syracuse
Toledo
Tucson
Tulsa
Virginia Beach

DON'T KNOW

Anchorage
Atlanta
Cleveland
Jackson
Philadelphia
Phoenix
Pittsburgh
Tacoma

Note: San Diego 2 did not respond.

TABLE D3: ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES ADDRESSED BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS

City	Indoor Air Quality	Asbestos Abate-Ment	Radon Contami-Nation	Lead In Water	Other
Akron	X	X			Disposal of hazardous waste; lead contamination; underground storage tanks.
Albuquerque	X	X	X	X	Underground storage tanks; ground water contamination; storm water discharge; septic tank discharge; recycling; water quality.
Anchorage	X	X	X	X	National Pollution Discharge Eliminatory System (NPDES); Storm Water Run-Off; Underground Storage Tanks (UST).
Atlanta		X	X	X	
Bakersfield	X	X	X	X	Formaldehyde.
Bakersfield 2	X	X		X	
Baltimore		X	X	X	PCBs and Lead-based paint
Boston	X	X	X	X	Hazardous materials, material handling, occupational health safety.
Bridgeport	X	X		X	
Chicago	X	X	X	X	Underground storage tanks.
Cincinnati	X	X	X	X	Underground storage tanks; pigeon droppings; refrigeration gases; hazardous materials disposal.
Cleveland	X	X		X	Chemicals in schools.
Columbia		X		X	
Dallas					Underground storage tanks; Surplus chemicals.
Dayton	X	X			
Denver	X	X	X	X	Chemical disposal, federal clean air standards, (safe pesticide use) FIERA compliance, clean water act.
Des Moines	X	X			Underground storage tanks; Possible TCE contamination at school site.
Detroit	X	X	X	X	Recycling paper/air pollution, converting from coal to gas, fire burners and replacing fuel tanks in the ground.
Ft. Lauderdale	X	X	X	X	
Gary	X	X			C & M Plan; Gross Removal; Preventative maintenance of filtration system; Removal of air through proper ventilation and air to air exchanges in smaller facilities; PCB identification, removal and disposal; Freon recover (CFC); Program recommendation in progress incinerator (air quality). We are currently attempting to shut down these items and pursue recycling techniques.
Houston	X	X	X	X	Underground Storage Tanks (USTs), Hazardous Waste Disposal.
Houston 2	X	X		X	Landfills near school sites - Safety factor for children walking to and from school because of truck traffic.

TABLE D3: ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES ADDRESSED BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (continued)

City	Indoor Air Quality	Asbestos Abatement	Radon Contamination	Lead In Water	Other
Huntington		X			Recovery of freon, Recycling Antifreeze.
Indianapolis	X	X	X	X	Underground fuel tanks.
Jackson	X	X		X	Ozone depleting products, underground storage tanks.
Jacksonville	X	X	X	X	Sewage treatment facilities at schools not connected to city facilities.
Laredo		X		X	We are training and informing all Laredo Independent School District employees of potential exposures they may encounter while working with hazardous chemicals.
Las Vegas		X			Hazardous and flammable.
Lincoln	X	X	X	X	Disposal of oil filters and other materials classified as health hazards, i.e., science materials.
Long Beach	X	X	X	X	UST; storm water permitting waste stream reduction; recycling; emergency preparedness.
Memphis		X	X	X	
Mesa	X	X	X	X	EMF, PCBs
Miami	X	X	X	X	Lead in Paint, CFCs, Clean Outdoor Air, Integrated Pest Management, Pollutant Storage Tanks, SARA Title III, Site Environmental Assessments Phase I, II and III.
Milwaukee	X	X	X	X	
Montgomery		X	X	X	Garbage Recycling.
New York	X	X		X	Energy conservation; pollution reduction; Recycling; Lead Paint Encapsulation; Hazardous Material Removal.
Norfolk	X	X	X	X	Lighting, noise.
Oakland	X	X	X	X	The District is currently updating AHERA studies - hazardous waste contamination, soil contamination - and is currently meeting the pesticide and herbicide standards.
Orlando	X	X	X	X	Abandoned underground petroleum tank removal and clean-up recycling.
Philadelphia	X	X		X	Hazardous waste; underground storage tanks; recycling of paper, cans, etc.; lead in paint.
Phoenix		X			
Pittsburgh	X	X	X	X	
Portland	X	X	X	X	Hazardous waste management, underground storage tanks.
Providence	X	X		X	
Raleigh	X	X	X	X	Underground oil storage tanks/Lead in paint/Reduction in CFC omissions.
Reno		X	X	X	Underground fuel tank contamination.
San Bernardino	X	X	X	X	Recycling, ride sharing.

TABLE D3: ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES ADDRESSED BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (continued)

City	Indoor Air Quality	Asbestos Abate-Ment	Radon Contami-Nation	Lead In Water	Other
San Diego	X	X	X	X	Underground tank (fuel) regulation compliance; storm water runoff regulation compliance; hazardous materials storage, handling and disposal compliance; electro-magnetic field issues.
South Bend		X	X	X	Hazardous materials, underground storage tanks.
Springfield	X	X	X	X	
St. Louis		X			Lead paint must be replaced from time to time.
Syracuse	X	X	X		Hazardous Waste Disposal; Infection Control; Medical Waste Disposal; Pesticides; Right-to-Know/Hazard Communication; Science Lab Safety and Chemical Inventory Control.
Tacoma	X	X		X	Hazardous chemicals, underground storage tanks.
Tampa	X	X	X	X	Water retention/Detention/Run off
Toledo	X	X		X	Fuel tanks (underground), local smoking ordinance.
Tucson	X	X		X	Lead paint and pollen control.
Tulsa		X			
Virginia Beach	X	X	X	X	Underground storage tanks, tree preservation.
Washington, DC	X	X	X	X	Lead in Paint; Presence of microbiological growth as a result of roof leaks, etc.
Wichita	X	X	X	X	Waste disposal, UST problems and remediation, ground water contamination, soil contamination, lead in paints, biohazards, confined space environments, solvent recovery, recycling.

Note: San Diego 2 and Savannah did not respond.

TABLE D4: PROCEDURES FOR CLOSING SCHOOLS

City	Procedures
Akron	Study and Board Action.
Albuquerque	Board of Education approval is required. Public information and planning procedures are implemented prior to Board approval.
Anchorage	Public Vote; Hearings.
Atlanta	Hearings after schools targeted based on low enrollment compared to State standards for school size.
Bakersfield	Staff evaluations and recommendations, public hearings, followed by School Board vote.
Boston	School Committee vote on recommendation of the Superintendent with input from Senior Officers and a Public Hearing.
Bridgeport	School Board votes to give a closed school back to the city at a public meeting.
Chicago	1. Assessment of (a) availability of relocation space (b) condition of school buildings, and (c) school performance in accordance with criteria contained in a Board policy statement. 2. Public hearings and field visits by staff and Board members. 3. A majority vote of the full Board following a Board committee review and recommendation.
Cincinnati	Standing committee identifies building and makes recommendation to Superintendent. Superintendent presents recommendation to the Board of Education. Community hearings held. Board of Education takes action. City of Cincinnati notified of projected closing.
Cleveland	(1) Recommendations by the Superintendent, based on Facilities Utilization School Plan recommendations; (2) Approval by the Cleveland Board of Education.
Columbia	At this time there is no formal policy addressing this issue in the district. All that is required is a vote by the Board to close a school.
Dallas	Hearings, public forums, vote of school board, permission of Federal court.
Dayton	Public vote.
Denver	Nothing required; public input encouraged.
Des Moines	Hearings
Ft. Lauderdale	Public hearings followed by vote of the School Board
Gary	Public vote, hearings, state permission and Board action.
Houston	Board Policy 314.000: 1. Evaluate Enrollment 2. Request and Evaluation 3. Conduct Hearings
Houston 2	N/A
Huntington	Public notice in newspaper; public hearing; approval by State Board of Education.
Jackson	School Board - Public Hearings.
Jacksonville	Under state statutes, the Board can close or prohibit the use of buildings for public schools for sanitary or other reasons that verify that the buildings are no longer suitable for such use.
Laredo	N/A
Las Vegas	Nevada Revised Statutes provide for hearing process.
Lincoln	The School Board has the authority to close schools based on a number of considerations including, but not limited to, input provided by both the staff and the general public, and the impact the closing is likely to have on the neighborhood.
Memphis	Public hearings/vote by School Board members.
Miami	Before presenting its recommendation to the School Board, the Attendance Boundary Committee, whose members represent various civic and educational advocacy organizations, is assigned the task of reviewing plans recommending the permanent closing of a school. Prior to the ABC review, community meetings are held to encourage parental and community involvement in this process. Ultimately, it is the School Board's decision to permanently close a school.

TABLE D4: PROCEDURES FOR CLOSING SCHOOLS (continued)

City	Procedures
Milwaukee	Hearings
Montgomery	Public hearings with Board vote following.
New York	We don't close schools as a practical matter (we're so overcrowded). Theoretically, if there are health or safety issues, schools can be closed by the Chancellor or Chief Executive for school facility or designee by decision.
Norfolk	School Board Endorsement.
Oakland	Public hearings, Board workshops, community meetings, Board vote and subsequent implementation.
Orlando	(1) Permission from State; (2) Public Hearings; (3) School Board declares building as surplus.
Pittsburgh	Board action only required by law.
Portland	Public hearings.
Providence	Hearings - city council approval - mayor approval.
Raleigh	Board vote authorizing school closing is all that is required. (Other activities might be done voluntarily.)
Reno	Thirty day written public notice of pending decision required. Any resident may request, first a reconsideration by Trustees and secondly appeal to State Board of Education if unsuccessful at reconsideration hearing.
San Bernardino	Public hearings.
San Diego	Pursuant to California Ed. Code 39295, the Advisory Committee on Utilization of School Facilities was formed by the Board of Education in 1981 to establish criteria for closing schools, hold public hearings, and provide written reports to the board for recommending the closing of a particular school.
San Diego 2	(None provided).
Springfield	State Dept. of Ed. approval, vote of School Committee. If property is being returned to city, City Council acceptance is needed.
St. Louis	Board vote.
Tacoma	Public hearings, Citizens Committees.
Tampa	DOE facility recommendation and Board approval.
Toledo	Recommended by administration and acted upon by Board of Education usually with a public hearing.
Tulsa	Public Vote. A public hearing is usually provided, but not required.
Virginia Beach	Public hearings, Board input, parental advisory committees.
Washington, DC	Rules of the Board of Education: District of Columbia Municipal Regulations Title 5, "Recommendations for Phasing Out and Closing Up of Buildings" 3603.1.
Wichita	The administration recommends a closing to the BOE. The Board discusses it, hears from the community, and makes the decision.

TABLE D5: DISTRICTS PROVIDING COUNSELING FOR HIV TESTING

City	Counseling Provider
Akron	School Counselors.
Albuquerque	School Health Centers in the Nurses offices.
Bakersfield	Family Life Education teacher.
Bakersfield 2	County health clinic.
Boston	Referral to School Health Centers.
Bridgeport	School-Based Health Clinics.
Chicago	Referral to Dept. of Health, City of Chicago.
Cleveland	Referred to city clinics.
Dallas	School nurse; Professional associated with special program (New Futures).
Dayton	Nurses/H.S. Health Teachers/Outside Health Agencies.
Denver	Trained counselors/Child Health Associates (CHA).
Des Moines	School nurses - Health Education.
Detroit	Guidance Department.
Ft. Lauderdale	Testing and counseling are available to students at the Health Department.
Gary	Nurses.
Houston	School counselors and school nurses.
Houston 2	Counselors - nurses.
Huntington	School Counselors.
Jackson	(No response.)
Laredo	School nurse as requested by student.
Lincoln	School nurses. Student is counseled and referred to other agencies.
Memphis	A mental health staff member with consultation from appropriate health professional.
Miami	Teachers and volunteer speakers as part of the unit on AIDS.
Milwaukee	School nurse.
Montgomery	School nurses.
Norfolk	The school nurse.
Oakland	HMO Agencies & Aids Project in Community Agencies.
Philadelphia	Upon referral to agencies external to the School District.
Pittsburgh	School nurse Practitioners.
Portland	School-based health clinics.
Providence	Health Teachers.
Raleigh	Not on school site - students are referred to Health Dept. or other health care providers.
San Diego	Social Concerns Teachers/Counselors at county test sites.
Springfield	Referral agencies.
Tacoma	Nurse.
Tampa	(No counseling entity listed.)
Toledo	Health teachers/home economics teachers.
Tulsa	Qualified teachers, R.N.s and counselors.
Washington, DC	Children's Hospital.
Wichita	Sedgwick County Health Department.

PART E

LEGAL ISSUES

LEGAL COUNSEL

Litigation, especially the cost of litigation, is a major concern in our society. Districts that responded to the question on legal expenditures spent a total of approximately $11,528,397 on in-house legal expenses and $14,460,755 on outside counsel costs, for a grand total of $25,989,152 (refer to the chart below). Chicago has the highest in-house legal expense ($3,448,129), while St. Louis has the highest outside counsel cost ($1,355,294). The total average cost of legal counsel for the responding districts is $419,180. A few of the urban districts commented that they use their city's attorney which helps hold down legal fees.

- Twenty-eight urban districts use permanent full-time in-house legal staff and three use part-time in-house staff. Forty districts reported using outside legal counsel. Sometimes there is overlapping of these figures, since 12 districts use both outside and full-time in-house counsel and two districts use all three types -- outside, full-time in-house, and part-time in-house. The range for the number of full-time in-house legal staff members is from one to 40.
- Legal counsel reports to the Superintendent in 23 districts, to the Board in 14, and to the Superintendent and Board in 16. Five districts describe other reporting structures such as city attorney.

LEGAL COUNSEL EXPENDITURES

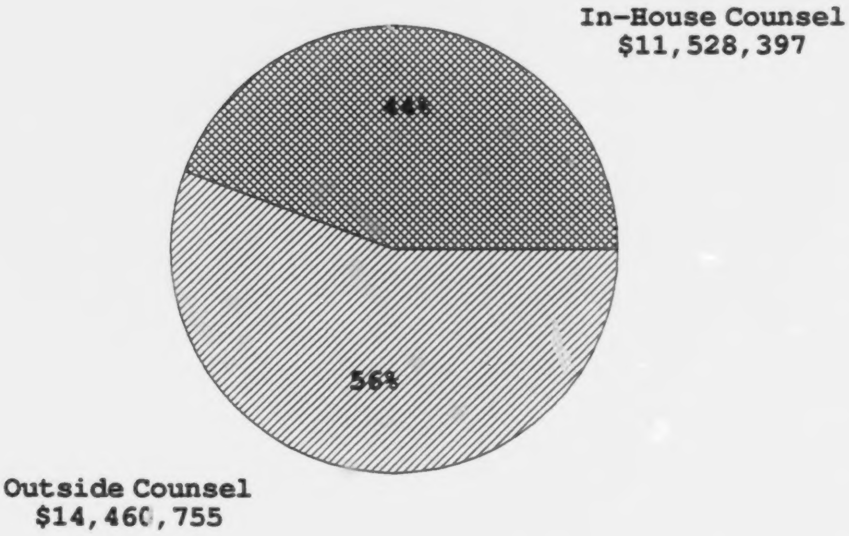


TABLE E1 : LEGAL COUNSEL

City	Use Outside Counsel	Number Of Full-Time In-House	Number Of Part-Time In-House	Other
Akron	X			
Albuquerque	X			
Anchorage	X			
Atlanta	X			
Bakersfield	X			
Bakersfield 2	X			
Baltimore		2		
Boston	X	7		
Bridgeport	X			
Chicago		17		
Cincinnati		1		Outside Counsel.
Cleveland	X	4		
Columbia	X			
Dallas				Firm retained - supplies in-house staff - 2 full-time, 1 paralegal.
Dayton		2		
Denver		1		Part-time as needed.
Des Moines	X			
Detroit		3		Assignments to outside council - does labor, workmen's compensation, special litigation.
Ft. Lauderdale	X			
Gary		1		
Houston		2		
Houston 2	X			
Huntington	X			
Indianapolis	X	1		
Jackson	X			
Jacksonville				Under the City Charter, legal counsel is obtained through the City of Jacksonville's General Counsel's Office.
Laredo				Hired by the school board as a permanent legal representative and is required to be present at all school board meetings.
Las Vegas	X			
Lincoln	X			
Long Beach	X	1		
Memphis	X			
Mesa	X			In-house legal counsel (1); not staff member (contracted).
Miami	X	4	1	
Milwaukee				Provided by city.
Montgomery	X			
New York		40+		
Norfolk				City attorney provides legal support.
Oakland		4	1	
Orlando	X			
Philadelphia	X	30		
Phoenix		1		

TABLE E1: LEGAL COUNSEL (continued)

City	Use Outside Counsel	Number Of Full-Time In-House	Number Of Part-Time In-House	Other
Pittsburgh		2		Personnel negotiations handled by outside counsel under contract to the Board; also, certain other legal services are performed under contract.
Portland	X	1		
Providence		NR		
Raleigh	X			
Reno	X			
San Bernardino	X			
San Diego		3		
San Diego 2	X			San Diego Counsel Services.
Savannah	X			
South Bend	X	1	1	
Springfield		1		
St. Louis	X	3		
Syracuse	X			
Tacoma	X	1		
Tampa	X	2		
Toledo	X			
Tucson	X	2		The district uses a combination of several firms for outside counsel as well as in-house counsel.
Tulsa	X			
Virginia Beach		1		
Washington, DC				Coterminous or Term Appointment.
Wichita	X			

Note: NR = No Response.

TABLE E2 : LEGAL COUNSEL REPORTING STRUCTURE

City	To Whom Counsel Reports
Akron	Superintendent
Albuquerque	Superintendent/Board of Education
Anchorage	Superintendent
Atlanta	School Board and Superintendent
Bakersfield	(No Response.)
Bakersfield 2	Superintendent
Baltimore	Superintendent/Board City Solicitation Office
Boston	Superintendent
Bridgeport	Board of Education and Superintendent
Chicago	Board of Education
Cincinnati	Superintendent of Schools
Cleveland	Superintendent
Columbia	Administrative Staff (Superintendent)
Dallas	Superintendent and Board
Dayton	Superintendent
Denver	Board of Education
Des Moines	Board of Education - Superintendent
Detroit	Superintendent
Ft. Lauderdale	School Board
Gary	Board of School Trustees in conjunction with the Superintendent
Houston	Superintendent
Houston 2	Board of Trustees and Superintendent
Huntington	Superintendent
Indianapolis	Jointly to Board and Superintendent
Jackson	Board, Superintendent
Jacksonville	(No Response.)
Laredo	School Board
Las Vegas	(No Response.)
Lincoln	Superintendent and Board of Education
Long Beach	Superintendent of Schools
Memphis	Board President
Mesa	Superintendent
Miami	School Board Members
Milwaukee	City Attorney
Montgomery	Board
New York	Chancellor and Board
Norfolk	Superintendent of Schools
Oakland	Superintendent and Board of Education
Orlando	School Board Members
Philadelphia	Superintendent/Board of Education
Phoenix	Superintendent
Pittsburgh	The Board of School Directors and the Superintendent
Portland	Superintendent
Providence	School Board
Raleigh	Board of Education
Reno	Board of Trustees
San Bernardino	Board of Education
San Diego	Superintendent/Board of Education
San Diego 2	Superintendent/Board of Education
Savannah	Board of Education
South Bend	Superintendent
Springfield	Superintendent and School Board
St. Louis	Superintendent
Syracuse	Superintendent of Schools
Tacoma	Superintendent
Tampa	School Board
Toledo	Superintendent and cabinet

TABLE E2: LEGAL COUNSEL REPORTING STRUCTURE (continued)

City	To Whom Counsel Reports
Tucson	Superintendent
Tulsa	Board and Superintendent
Virginia Beach	Superintendent
Washington, DC	Superintendent of Schools
Wichita	Board of Education

TABLE E3: LEGAL EXPENSES (1990-91)

City	In-House	Outside
Akron		587,450
Albuquerque		NR
Anchorage		792,380
Atlanta		765,000
Bakersfield		552,276
Bakersfield 2		111,000
Baltimore	NR	
Boston	336,133	37,441
Bridgeport		169,129
Chicago	3,448,129	
Cincinnati	78,600	367,767
Cleveland	NR	NR
Columbia		239,443
Dallas	279,429	434,299
Dayton	130,000	20,000
Denver	Unavail.	Unavail.
Des Moines		169,186
Detroit	341,890	598,768
Ft. Lauderdale		410,147
Gary	79,027	30,000
Houston	560,036	331,750
Houston 2		250,000
Huntington		48,028
Indianapolis	72,094	98,688
Jackson		NR
Jacksonville	**	**
Laredo	125,716	141,430
Las Vegas	242,349	528,666
Lincoln		105,450
Long Beach	143,584	283,675
Memphis		312,480
Mesa		111,655
Miami*	2,185,588	2,185,588
Milwaukee	**	**
Montgomery		133,696
New York	NR	
Norfolk	N/A	N/A
Oakland	600,000	180,000
Orlando		735,260
Philadelphia	1,599,050	522,223
Phoenix	90,200	50,000
Pittsburgh	124,824	118,619
Portland	134,526	363,089
Providence	54,000	20,000
Raleigh		450,000
Reno		143,000
San Bernardino		92,324
San Diego	556,601	49,250
San Diego 2		NR
Savannah		473,000
South Bend	91,420	56,925
Springfield	58,000	
St. Louis	256,608	1,355,294
Syracuse		120,000
Tacoma	92,014	72,364
Tampa	240,000	300,000
Toledo		NR
Tucson	167,373	260,530

TABLE E3: LEGAL EXPENSES (1990-91) (continued)

City	In-House	Outside
Tulsa		245,982
Virginia Beach	NR	
Washington, DC	534,000	
Wichita		130,295

---

* In-house and outside expenditures could not be provided separately.

** Provided by city.

Note: NR = No Response.

PART F

THE SUPERINTENDENT

THE SUPERINTENDENT

DEMOGRAPHICS

A profile of urban superintendents can be derived from district responses. In general, an urban superintendent is most likely to be male, Caucasian, over 50 years old with an advanced academic degree. Only six out of 61 responding districts indicated that they have female superintendents. The race of superintendents breaks down as follows: 33 are Caucasians, 20 are African/ Americans, and seven are Hispanics. None are Asian/Pacific Islanders or Native Americans. Three districts did not indicate a response*. An examination of superintendents' ages reveals that none is under 40, 22 are 41 to 50, 27 are 51 to 60, and 11 are over 60 years old. Two districts did not respond to the question about age. Finally, in the education category, the survey revealed that, as would be expected, superintendents tend to hold higher degrees. Forty-seven have an academic degree (Ph.D., Ed.D.). One holds a law degree and one has a masters in business administration.

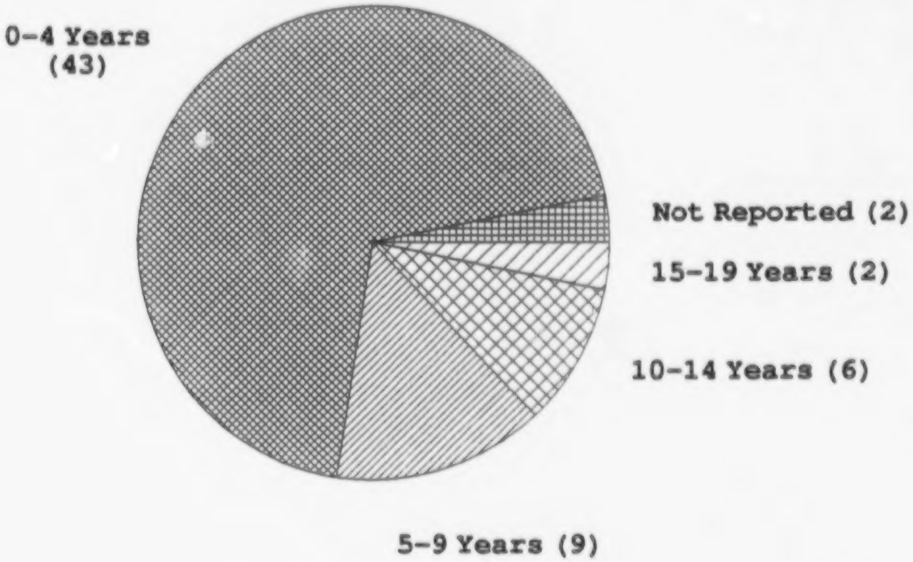
EXPERIENCE

An individual's total experience as a superintendent and the number of years served in a position can impact on job performance. The total experience picture that developed from the survey shows that about 67 percent of the districts have superintendents with one to nine years of experience. A closer look reveals that 24 have one to four years of experience, 16 have five to nine years, nine have 10 to 14 years, and 10 have 15 or more years. A glance at superintendents' experience in their current districts indicates that nearly three-fourths (72%) have served in their present district for four years or less. Specifically, 43 have up to four years in a district, nine have five to nine years, and eight have worked 10 years or more in a district.

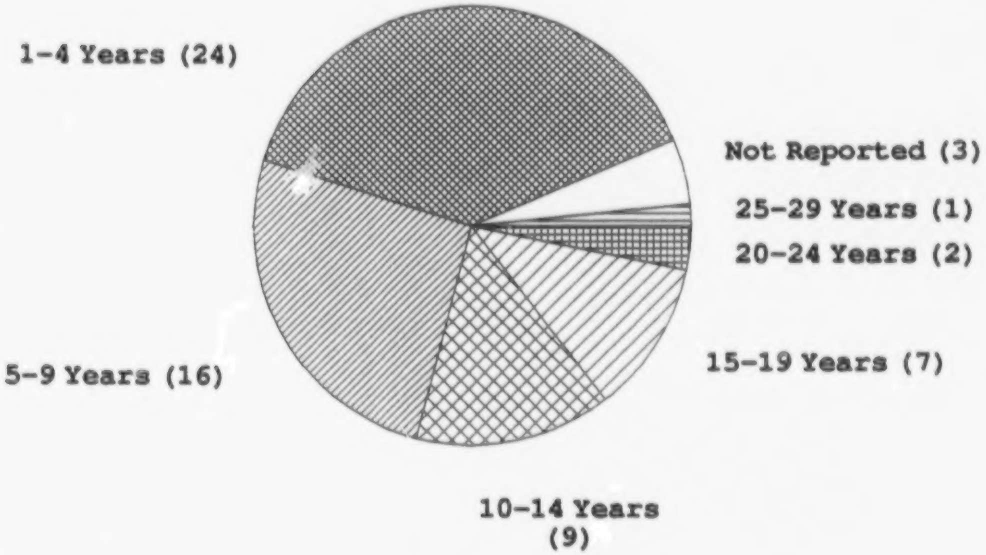
---

* One district reported both African/American and Hispanic/Latino ethnic origins.

SUPERINTENDENTS' EXPERIENCE IN CURRENT DISTRICT



SUPERINTENDENTS' TOTAL EXPERIENCE



COMPENSATION AND CONTRACTS

According to the Educational Research Service, Inc., the average salary of superintendents (1991-92) is $83,342. Compared to the national average, reporting districts generally pay their superintendents above average salaries. This may be due in part to the higher district enrollments, the cost of living in urban areas, and the greater work demands and pressures.

- Only four districts pay salaries of $72,500 to $84,999. All the remaining districts pay higher salaries with the average working out to be $108,764.
- Compared to the mean salary reported in the 1989 version of this survey report ($93,149), the average salary has increased by $15,615 or 17 percent.

Superintendent contracts are most frequently negotiated for three years with four-year contracts taking second place. Only six districts reported using five-year contracts.

- The average length of a contract is approximately 3.4 years.
- The majority of superintendent contracts (39) are not renewable on a yearly basis.
- The most frequently cited number of months prior to expiration of the employment contract that notice of renewal is officially made is six months (9 districts) and 12 months (9 districts). The contract renewal notice period was as long as 24 months in two districts.

TABLE F1: RENEWABLE CONTRACTS ON A YEARLY BASIS

Contracts	Number Of Districts
Superintendent's contract is renewable	17
Superintendent's contract is not renewable	39
No Response	6

TABLE F2: LENGTH OF SUPERINTENDENT'S CONTRACT

Number of Years	Number of Districts
1	3
2	3
2.5	1
3	23
3.5	4
3.8	1
4	14
5	6
5.5	1
N/A	2
NR	4

TABLE F3: MONTHS PRIOR TO EXPIRATION OF CONTRACT NOTICE OF RENEWAL IS MADE

Number of Months	Number of Districts
0	2
1	3
2	2
3	4
3.5	1
4	1
5	1
6	9
9	2
10	2
12	9
18	1
24	2
48	1
N/A	7
NR	15

TABLE F4: YEARS REMAINING ON SUPERINTENDENT'S CONTRACT

Number of Years	Number of Districts
0	5
1	11
1.25	3
1.5	2
2	14
2.4	1
2.5	5
3	9
3.2	1
3.5	1
4	4
5	3
N/A	1
NR	2

TABLE F5: GENDER OF SUPERINTENDENTS

Gender	Number Of Districts
Male	55
Female	6
NR	1

TABLE F6: SUPERINTENDENTS' TOTAL EXPERIENCE

Number of Years	Number Of Districts
< 1	1
1-4	23
5-9	16
10-14	9
15-19	7
20-24	2
25-29	1
NR	3

TABLE F7: SUPERINTENDENTS' EXPERIENCE IN CURRENT DISTRICT

Number of Years	Number Of Districts
0-4	43
5-9	9
10-14	6
15-19	2
NR	2

TABLE F8: SUPERINTENDENTS' ANNUAL SALARY

Annual Salary	Number Of Districts
$72,500 - 84,999	4
85,000 - 94,999	12
95,000 - 104,999	13
105,000 - 114,999	8
115,000 - 125,000	14
Over 125,000	8
NR	3

TABLE F9: ETHNICITY OF SUPERINTENDENT

Category	Number Of Districts
African/American	20
Hispanic	7
Caucasian	33
NR	3

Note: One district reported both African American and Hispanic/Latino ethnic origins.

TABLE F10: AGE OF SUPERINTENDENT

Age	Number Of Districts
Under 40 years	0
41 - 50	22
51 - 60	27
Over 60	11
NR	2

TABLE F11: ACADEMIC CREDENTIALS

Degrees	Number Of Districts
Bachelor's Degree	60
Master's Degree	58
6-Year Certificate	3
Academic Degree (Ph.D., Ed.D.)	47
Law Degree	1
MBA	1
Superintendent's Certificate *	1
Graduate work towards Ph.D.	1

* As defined by Ohio State Policies and Regulations.

PART G

THE STAFF

THE STAFF

CENTRAL OFFICE AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

The average number of central office, administrative region or administrative staff that report directly to the superintendent is 10. The types of functions the central office and administrative staffs are responsible for most commonly include finance and business, communications and public relations, instruction and curriculum, legal and legislative issues, and development activities. Except for secretarial support, salaries are generally above $40,000. A complete staff listing by function and salary ranges is provided in table G1.

Half (31) of the districts that responded to the survey reported having administrative regions. The average number of regions in a district is six and the number of schools in a region ranges from four to 81.

DISTRICTS WITH ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS

City	Number of Regions	Schools Per Region
Akron	3	20 (buildings)
Albuquerque	4	30
Atlanta	1 (Elementary)	81
	1 (Secondary)	34
Bakersfield	3	13
Baltimore	6	27
Boston	4	30
Chicago	11	50
Cincinnati	9	9
Cleveland	6	18
Dallas	10	NR
Dayton	3	15
Denver	2	60
Detroit	6	36
Ft. Lauderdale	3	60
Houston	7	30
Jacksonville	4	47
Las Vegas	5 (Elementary)	25
	3 (Secondary)	20
Long Beach	5	15
Memphis	3	50
Miami	6	44
New York	39	25.4
Oakland	3	29
Philadelphia	6	35
Phoenix	4	4
San Diego	4	40
St. Louis	3	*
Tampa	3	42
Tucson	5	34
Tulsa	3	26
Washington, DC	6	30
Wichita	3	34

---

* Varies (cannot average).

TEACHERS

Only eight districts indicated that they have statutory authority to certify personnel: Akron, Houston, New York, Orlando, San Diego, San Diego 2, Tampa, and Washington, D.C.

The number of full-time certificated instructional staff varies considerable from city to city. The range is from 582 (Phoenix) to 88,937 (New York), and the average number is approximately 5,687.2. The number of part-time certificated instructional staff varies from zero in a few states to 2,123 (Miami), and the average is 300.3.

Generally districts employ fewer full and part-time noncertificated instructional personnel than they do certificated staff. For specific numbers refer to table G3.

The racial composition of full-time instructional staff members (certificated and non-certificated) is 63.3 percent Caucasian, 28.0 percent African American, 7.2 percent Hispanic, 0.7 percent Asian/Pacific Islander, and 0.2 percent Native American.

Educational Research Services, Inc. provides some yardsticks by which to measure teachers' incomes. The Service lists the average teacher's salary as $34,565, the mean of the highest salaries as $45,028, and the mean of the lowest salaries as $22,710.

- According to the results of this survey the average beginning teacher's salary is $27,050. The average high and low salaries are respectively $31,153 and $22,946.
- Comparatively, the average salary for tenured teachers is $34,165, while the average high and low salaries are $42,935 and $25,394.

CENTRAL OFFICE STAFF AND BUILDING ADMINISTRATORS

Responding urban districts employ an average of 536.4 full-time certificated central office staff and building administrators. The average number of full time non-certificated personnel in this category is 247.1. Few districts utilize part-time staff, whether certificated or non-certificated, to any degree.

COUNSELING SERVICES

On the average districts employ 75.4 full-time elementary counselors and 114.1 full-time secondary counselors. The average district's budget for counseling services is $2,081,508 for elementary and $3,823,031 for secondary.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Over three-fourths (53 districts) have implemented an affirmative action plan.

- Twenty-two of the districts indicated that their affirmative action plans extend to contracting with minority-based enterprises.
- The same number (22 districts) reported that their affirmative actions plans cover contracting with women-based enterprises.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Approximately 70 percent of the districts (43) that responded to the survey are covered by a collective bargaining law. Twenty-eight bargain with NEA and 23 with AFT. In addition to teacher unions, 16 districts commented that they bargain with a variety of organizations representing the interests of school personnel.

- The majority of the districts (44) use staff members to handle bargaining negotiations.
- Thirteen use outside consultants to represent their interests.
- Five involve board members in negotiations.
- Non-traditional bargaining techniques have been used by 29 districts, and of this group, 18 answered that they are still using such techniques.

DISTRICTS THAT HAVE USED NON-TRADITIONAL BARGAINING TECHNIQUES

City	Non-traditional Bargaining Techniques	Still Using
Akron	Mutual Gains Negotiations.	No
Albuquerque	Win/win bargaining.	NR
Anchorage	(No description provided.)	NR
Boston	Conflict Management, Inc. (Facilitators).	NR
Chicago	(No description provided.)	Yes
Cincinnati	We used Conflict Management, Inc. as consultants during the last two negotiations, 1988, 1991.	Yes
Dallas	District-wide structured communication system (Called Operation Involvement).	Yes
Dayton	(No description provided.)	NR
Denver	Win/win bargaining.	Yes
Gary	(No Descriptions provided).	NR
Jacksonville	Bargaining techniques used include, but are not limited to, Win/win negotiations and the application of "Theory Z."	Yes
Laredo	Communication, understanding and cooperation.	No
Long Beach	No specific "title." However, we work cooperatively with the teachers' union to solve problems.	Yes
Miami	Win/win bargaining.	Yes
Milwaukee	(No description provided.)	No
Montgomery	Meet and confer when problems/issues arise.	Yes
New York	(No description provided.)	No
Oakland	(No description provided.)	Yes
Orlando	(No description provided.)	Yes
Phoenix	Our process is "Meet and Confer", not bargaining or negotiations.	Yes
San Diego	Interest-based bargaining.	Yes
San Diego 2	Interest-based.	Yes
Savannah	(No description provided.)	Yes
Syracuse	With some bargaining units it is feasible to give final line figures at the beginning and work out ways things can be done.	No
Tacoma	District utilizes problem solving model and joint study sessions.	Yes
Tampa	Full year task forces study committees, multi-union advisory councils.	Yes

DISTRICTS THAT HAVE USED NON-TRADITIONAL BARGAINING TECHNIQUES (continued)

City	Non-traditional Bargaining Techniques	Still Using
Tucson	Used win/win presentation last year as one segment of negotiations.	No
Tulsa	Around the table - not across the table.	Yes
Virginia Beach	Constant two-way communication process and ad hoc committee working on a yearly basis.	Yes

---

Note: NR = No Response.

TABLE G1 : STAFF REPORTING DIRECTLY TO SUPERINTENDENT

City	Number Who Report To Superintendent	Titles	Salary Ranges	
Albuquerque	12	Deputy Superintendent, General Services		NR
		Director of Auditors		NR
		Deputy Superintendent, Instruction		NR
		Director of Finance		NR
Anchorage	3	Deputy Superintendent		81,000
		Chief Financial Officer		79,000
		Assistant Superintendent, Administrative Services		79,000
Atlanta	6	Associate Superintendent for Instruction	63,328	93,096
		Executive Director of Personnel Services	49,008	79,692
		Superintendent for Administrative Services	53,088	86,448
		Deputy Controller	53,088	86,448
		Executive Assistant to the Superintendent	53,088	86,448
		Superintendent for Expanded Services	53,088	86,448
Bakersfield	8	Assistant Superintendent, Business	*	*
		(3) Area Administrators	57,305	63,253
		Supervisor EER & Administrative Services	56,287	62,131
		Assistant Superintendent, Personnel	*	*
		Public Information & Communications Officer	36,541	40,336
		Assistant Superintendent, Instruction	*	*
Bakersfield 2	7	Associate Superintendent, Personnel	85,308	91,451
		Executive Secretary to Superintendent & Board	38,580	43,860
		Associate Superintendent, Business	85,308	91,451
		Secretary, Superintendent's Office	23,772	29,052
		Assistant Superintendent, Instruction	82,969	87,405
		Switchboard Receptionist	16,105	23,794
		Director of Research Department	65,160	76,583
Baltimore	4	Deputy Superintendent	92,700	107,500
		Associate Superintendent	78,000	97,400
		Chief of Staff	68,400	NR
Boston	12	(None provided).		
Bridgeport	8	Director, School Facilities	55,000	60,000
		Director, Food & Nutrition	80,000	83,000
		Assistant Superintendent	75,000	83,000
		Director, Planning & Development	72,000	75,000
		Director, Personnel	72,000	75,000
		Director, Business	82,000	85,000
Chicago	7	Special Assistant to General Superintendent	58,600	NR
		Press Secretary	75,000	NR
		Director, Affirmative Action	68,138	NR

TABLE G1: STAFF REPORTING DIRECTLY TO SUPERINTENDENT (continued)

City	Number Who Report To Superintendent	Titles	Salary Ranges	
Chicago (continued)		Assistant Superintendent, Governmental Education	81,700	NR
		Associate Superintendent, Reform Implementation	95,000	NR
		Chief Operating Officer	140,000	NR
Cincinnati	7	Deputy Superintendent	86,000	NR
		EO/AA Officer	51,600	NR
		(4) Directors	64,300	69,100
		General Counsel	71,300	NR
Cleveland	6	Chief, Management Budget & Systems Relations	60,100	75,000
		Associate Superintendent, Special	90,000	NR
		Executive Officer, Equal Opportunity Affairs		NR
		Chief, Community Relations	60,000	75,000
		General Counsel	60,000	75,000
		Financial Administrator	60,000	75,000
		Chief, Research & Analysis	60,100	75,000
Columbia	8	Deputy Superintendent	56,085	69,472
		Director of Research and Evaluation	40,633	52,990
		Associate Superintendent for Personnel	52,995	66,381
		Associate Superintendent for Fiscal Affairs	52,995	66,381
		Executive Director for Development and Planning	49,904	62,261
		Associate Superintendent for Pupil Personnel	52,995	66,381
		Associate Superintendent for Instruction	52,995	66,381
		Director of Community Relations	40,633	52,990
Dallas	25	Deputy Superintendent	56,000	90,000
		(10) Area Directors	50,000	80,000
		(4) Executive Managers	50,000	80,000
		(1) Board Secretary	45,000	72,000
		(2) Administrative Assistants	40,000	65,000
		(6) Division Executives	50,000	80,000
Dayton	15	Director of Budget Services	47,968	66,241
		Special Assistant for Administration and Grants	47,968	66,241
		Director of Business Services	47,968	66,241
		Director of Labor and Legal Activities	50,420	69,627
		Director of Transportation	47,968	66,241
		Executive Assistant to the Superintendent	51,095	70,559
		Executive Director of Assessment, Research and Evaluation	51,095	70,559
		Executive Director of Business and Technology Services	51,095	70,559
		Executive Director of Personnel Services	51,095	70,559
		Lead Principal, Cluster II	57,237	79,041
		Lead Principal, Cluster III	57,237	79,041

TABLE G1: STAFF REPORTING DIRECTLY TO SUPERINTENDENT (continued)

City	Number Who Report To Superintendent	Titles	Salary Ranges	
Dayton (continued)		Executive Director of Curriculum and Instruction	51,095	70,559
		Internal Auditor	42,801	59,106
		Lead Principal, Cluster I	57,237	79,041
		Executive Director of Pupil Personnel	51,095	70,559
Denver	12	(4) Assistant Superintendents	75,000	NR
		(1) Chief Financial Officer	75,000	NR
		(1) Senior Consultant	56,809	NR
		(3) Supervisors	55,450	NR
		(2) Executive Directors	62,900	65,200
		(1) Internal Auditor	56,449	NR
Des Moines	4	Assistant Superintendent: Teaching & Learning	70,000	72,000
		Executive Director: Business & Finance	60,000	62,000
		Assistant Superintendent: Management Services	70,000	72,000
		Director: Board & Community Relations	55,000	57,000
Detroit	12	Interim Deputy Superintendent	NR	93,017
		Deputy Superintendent	NR	93,017
		Superintendent's Liaison for Empowerment	69,459	83,343
		(6) Area Superintendents (Areas: A - F)	78,651	86,664
		Deputy Superintendent, Fiscal Integrity	NR	93,017
Ft. Lauderdale	12	(1) Deputy	95,000	**
		(1) Executive to Superintendent	62,768	87,428
		(1) Adm. Asst. Comprehensive Pl.	58,496	81,428
		(1) Director, Program Evaluation	54,505	75,926
		(1) Administrative Assistant	47,334	65,931
Gary	6	Secretary to the Superintendent	27,257	33,031
		Director of Personnel	54,687	61,815
		Administrative Assistant to the Superintendent	59,355	66,910
		Assistant Superintendent for Education Quality	62,917	70,924
		Assistant Superintendent for Fiscal Integrity	62,917	70,924
		Executive Director for Planning, Evaluation & Student Services	54,687	61,815
Houston	7	(4) Deputy Superintendents	81,000	NR
		(3) Associate Superintendent	61,200	81,000
Houston 2	6	Assoc. Superintendent of Bus. Services		NR
		Executive Director of Administration		NR
		Director of Athletics		NR
		Associate Superintendent of Instructional Services		NR
		Executive Director of Personnel Management		NR
		Executive Director of Personnel Services		NR

TABLE G1: STAFF REPORTING DIRECTLY TO SUPERINTENDENT (continued)

City	Number Who Report To Superintendent	Titles	Salary Ranges	
Huntington	4	(3) Assistant Superintendents	54,607	NR
		(1) Treasurer	53,095	NR
Indianapolis	8	Assistant Superintendent, Business Manager		NR
		Secretary	29,654	NR
		Chief of Staff, Assistant to Superintendent	66,491	74,084
Jackson	8	Deputy Superintendent of Operations	69,700	74,560
		Deputy Superintendent of Instruction	69,700	74,560
		(4) Assistant Superintendents for Instruction	54,214	66,573
		Internal Auditor		NR
		Assistant Superintendent for Public Relation/Pupil Placement	54,214	66,573
Jacksonville	7	Assistant Superintendent, Administrative Support Services	51,306	85,387
		Deputy Superintendent, Instruction	53,047	101,377
		Assistant Superintendent, Facilities Services	51,306	85,387
		Assistant Superintendent, Educational Services	51,306	85,387
		Assistant Superintendent, Personnel Services	51,306	85,387
		Assistant Superintendent, Business & Financial Services	51,306	85,387
		Assistant Superintendent, Desegregation	51,306	85,387
Laredo	5	Assistant Superintendent	82,319	NR
		Elementary Director of Education	67,091	NR
		Federal Programs Director	66,591	NR
		Secondary Director of Education	66,591	NR
		Personnel Director	69,143	NR
		Administrative Assistant to Superintendent	60,332	NR
Las Vegas	16	(7) Assistant Superintendents	61,200	81,812
		(2) Directors	52,800	70,752
		(1) Legal Counsel	61,200	81,852
		(4) Associate Superintendents	64,176	94,812
		(2) Administrative Assistants	47,880	64,176
Lincoln	9	Associate Superintendent, Bus. Instruction	NR	77,355
		Assistant Superintendent, Human Resources	NR	66,737
		Director, Communications	NR	60,104
		Administrative Assistant, Adm. Services	NR	62,486

TABLE G1: STAFF REPORTING DIRECTLY TO SUPERINTENDENT (continued)

City	Number Who Report To Superintendent	Titles	Salary Ranges	
Long Beach	12	Deputy Superintendent, Instruction	83,836	96,433
		Deputy Superintendent, Business Services	82,093	96,408
		Legislative Analyst	62,587	73,495
		Assistant Superintendent	79,113	91,709
		Director	65,665	80,392
		Area Superintendents	79,113	91,709
Memphis	9	Deputy Superintendent	91,234	NR
		Coordinators	48,984	58,526
		Assistant Superintendents	74,778	88,582
Mesa	10	Associate Superintendent	85,083	NR
		Assistant Superintendent, Business Services	80,050	NR
		Assistant Superintendent, Personnel	71,959	NR
		(2) Assistant Superintendents, Education Services	75,014	NR
		Assistant Superintendent, Pupil Personnel	75,014	NR
		Assistant Superintendent, Curriculum & Dev.	78,040	NR
		Director, Research & Evaluation	45,507	63,237
		Director, Community Relations	43,168	60,898
Miami	11	(7) Deputy Superintendents	74,682	112,164
		(1) Assistant Superintendent	61,436	92,276
		(2) Associate Superintendents	74,682	112,164
		(1) Administrative Assistant	54,224	NR
Milwaukee	5	Director, Public Information	55,320	77,447
		Director, Leadership Academy	55,320	77,447
		Director, Human Resources	60,991	85,385
		Deputy Superintendent	67,241	94,138
		Director, School Accountability	58,085	81,319
Montgomery	10	Associate Superintendent	57,550	70,488
		Public Information Officer	33,053	42,320
		(5) Assistant Superintendents	47,125	57,786
		Custodian of School Funds	47,125	57,786
New York	13	Special Assistants	60,000	95,000
		Deputy Chancellor	109,775	NR
		Chief Executives	104,475	NR
		Executive Directors	95,000	99,000
Norfolk	3	Deputy Superintendent	55,482	82,451
		Executive Assistant to the Superintendent	25,799	38,669
		Informational Services	49,984	74,280
Oakland	9	(3) Assistant Superintendents of Areas	5,808	74,126
		(3) Associates	NR	85,000
		(3) Assistants to Superintendent	NR	NR

TABLE G1: STAFF REPORTING DIRECTLY TO SUPERINTENDENT (continued)

City	Number Who Report To Superintendent	Titles	Salary Ranges	
Orlando	14	(2) Sr. Specialists	26,708	40,062
		(9) Associate Superintendents	52,716	79,074
		Sr. Director	47,067	70,602
Philadelphia	11	Consultant, Legislative Services	N/A	
		Executive Director, Communication	82,350	NR
		Special Assistant to Superintendent	74,850	NR
		Ombudsman	N/A	
		Deputy Superintendent	96,300	NR
		Executive Director, Categorical Programs	82,350	NR
		Administrative Assistant to Superintendent	60,750	71,950
		Internal Controller	78,100	NR
		Managing Director	96,300	NR
		General Counsel	84,300	NR
Phoenix	23	Assistant Superintendent for Instruction	68,700	74,977
		Public Relations	48,045	58,886
		Assistant Superintendent for Personnel	68,700	74,977
		Principals	45,621	56,712
		Assistant Superintendent for Administration	68,700	74,977
		Legal Counsel	52,025	62,792
Pittsburgh	13	Deputy Superintendent, School Management	72,012	NR
		Associate Superintendent, Curriculum	70,812	NR
		Administrative Assistant to the Superintendent	53,916	60,936
		Director of Pupil Services	57,636	64,776
		Director of Development	54,964	61,932
		Solicitor	69,612	NR
		Director of Research/Evaluation/Test Development	54,984	61,932
		Executive Director, Business Affairs	69,612	NR
		Director of Personnel and Employee Relations	58,680	65,784
		New Futures Administrative Assistant	53,916	60,936
		Director of Multicultural Affairs	56,040	62,926
		Executive Officer for Community	57,636	64,776
		Relations and Contract Compliance		NR
Portland	7	Executive Deputy Superintendent	110,417	NR
		Staff Attorney	68,000	NR
		Director of Finance/Information Services	80,265	NR
		Director of Public Information	61,155	NR
		Director of Research & Evaluation	68,750	NR
		Director of Intergovernmental Relations	52,580	NR
		Director of Curriculum	65,100	NR
Providence	5	Assistant Superintendents	67,000	NR
		Director of Special Education	62,000	NR

TABLE G1: STAFF REPORTING DIRECTLY TO SUPERINTENDENT (continued)

City	Number Who Report To Superintendent	Titles	Salary Ranges	
Raleigh	6	Associate Superintendent for Instructional Services	70,000	80,000
		Associate Superintendent for Administrative Services	70,000	80,000
		Secretary to the Superintendent	20,000	35,000
		Public Information Officer	38,000	60,000
		Internal Auditor	38,000	60,000
		Associate Superintendent for Auxiliary Services	70,000	80,000
Reno	8	Associate Superintendent, Administration/Inst.	80,906	NR
		Director of School Planning/Government Relations	56,966	67,465
		Director of Research/Development	56,966	67,465
		Business/Finance Administrator	57,504	NR
		Associate Superintendent, Personnel	78,011	NR
		Chief Internal Auditor	39,295	47,887
		Communications Officer	48,792	59,292
		Associate Superintendent, Operations	78,011	NR
San Bernardino	9	Assistant Superintendent, Educational Services	82,472	NR
		Affirmative Action Officer	47,586	57,841
		Director, Management Information Systems	57,748	70,192
		Assistant Superintendent, Personnel Services	82,472	NR
		Administrator, Youth Services	62,210	75,618
		Director, Communications/Community Relations	60,386	73,400
		Director, Employee Relations	62,210	75,618
		Director, Voluntary Magnet Program	60,386	73,400
		Assistant Superintendent, Administrative Services	82,472	NR
San Diego	14	(4 Area) Assistant Superintendents	76,644	98,112
		Assistant Superintendent, Business Services	76,644	98,112
		Executive Director, Information Services Bureau	73,176	93,444
		Controller	73,176	93,444
		Assistant Superintendent, Planning, Research and Evaluation	73,176	93,444
		Assistant Superintendent, Community Relations and Integration Services	73,176	93,444
		Assistant Superintendent, Human Resources	76,644	98,112
		Deputy Superintendent	120,000	NR
		Legal Services	73,176	93,444
		Legislative Programs		NR
		Communications and Public Affairs	51,768	66,192

TABLE G1: STAFF REPORTING DIRECTLY TO SUPERINTENDENT (continued)

City	Number Who Report To Superintendent	Titles	Salary Ranges	
San Diego 2	5	Assistant Superintendent/Educational Services		NR
		Assistant Superintendent/Business Management		NR
		Assistant Superintendent/School Administration		NR
		Assistant Superintendent/Personnel Services		NR
Savannah	4	Administrative Assistant to Superintendent	42,519	60,321
		Deputy Superintendent - Administration	50,053	71,364
		Chief Financial Officer	50,053	71,364
		Deputy Superintendent - Instruction	50,053	71,364
Springfield	8	Deputy Superintendent	53,000	61,000
		(3) Directors	45,000	54,000
		(3) Assistant Superintendents	53,000	57,000
		Business Manager	53,000	57,000
St. Louis	14	Assistant to Superintendent for Community Support	52,733	73,530
		(2) Executive Directors: Desegregation Monitoring; Planning, Evaluation, Research, & Student Accounting	52,733	73,530
		General Counsel	52,733	73,530
		Commissioner of School Buildings, Grounds, & Property	60,663	84,994
		Director of Public Affairs	44,215	64,521
		(6) Assistant Superintendents: Business & Finance; Personnel; Curriculum & Programs; Elementary Schools; Middle Schools; Secondary Schools	60,663	84,994
		Executive Assistant to Superintendent	52,733	73,530
Syracuse	4	Assistant Superintendent of Schools	73,382	NR
		Director of Research and Evaluation	62,999	76,626
		Director of School Health Services	56,981	NR
		Assistant Superintendent of Schools	75,874	NR
Tacoma	9	General Counsel	54,653	57,385
		Director, Community Relations	59,618	62,600
		(3) Secretarial Staff	90,420	94,944
		Deputy Superintendent	87,641	92,023
		Assistant Superintendent, Employee Relations	71,378	72,568
		Assistant Superintendent, Human Resources	71,378	72,568
		Director, Audit	55,695	58,480
Tampa	4	Deputy Superintendent, Curriculum & Instruction	59,088	87,156
		Admin. Assist. to the Superintendent	44,196	65,184
		Deputy Superintendent, Administrative & Gov't Relations	59,088	87,156
		Public Information Officer	48,720	71,868

TABLE G1: STAFF REPORTING DIRECTLY TO SUPERINTENDENT (continued)

City	Number Who Report To Superintendent	Titles	Salary Ranges	
Toledo	7	Assistant Superintendent, Curriculum & Administrative Personnel	62,150	67,717
		Ombudsman	29,289	38,498
		Director of Communications	33,899	41,604
		Secretary to the Superintendent	24,517	33,748
		Administrative Assistant, Legislative Services	52,134	57,694
		Assistant Superintendent, School Management/Teacher Personnel	62,150	67,717
		Manager, Business Affairs & Financial Services	62,150	67,717
Tucson	8	Associate Superintendent for Teaching & Learning	48,076	58,000
		Executive Director, Special Education	48,076	58,000
		Senior Legal Advisor	48,076	58,000
		Assistant Superintendent, Instruction	48,076	58,000
		Assistant Superintendent, Business & Operations	48,076	58,000
		Executive Director, Bonds & Facilities	48,076	58,000
		Director, Assessment	48,076	58,000
		Director, Public Information	48,076	58,000
Tulsa	10	(2) Administrative Assistants to the Superintendent	50,000	60,000
		Treasurer	50,000	60,000
		(3) Area Superintendents	60,000	70,000
		Assistant to the Superintendent for Budget	50,000	60,000
		(3) Division Superintendents	60,000	70,000
Virginia Beach	80	Deputy Superintendent	57,635	83,472
		Director, Government Relations	48,804	70,683
		Director, School Leadership	48,804	70,683
		(75) Principals	43,682	70,683
		Internal Auditor	43,804	70,683
		Special Assistant to Superintendent	48,804	70,683
Washington, DC	12	Chief of Staff	78,415	78,415
		(6) Lead Principals: Clusters 1 - 6	46,032	67,259
		Legal Counsel	72,000	92,826
		Executive Director for State Services	56,518	56,518
		Deputy Superintendent, Administration & Business Services	72,000	92,826
		Deputy Superintendent, Educational Programs & Operations	78,415	78,415
		Associate Superintendent, Human Resources & Teacher Education	72,000	92,826

TABLE G1: STAFF REPORTING DIRECTLY TO SUPERINTENDENT (continued)

City	Number Who Report To Superintendent	Titles	Salary Ranges	
Wichita	7	Associate Superintendent, Administrative Services	78,440	NR
		Human Resources Assistant	56,180	NR
		Assistant Superintendent, Planning & Communications	73,670	NR
		Associate Superintendent, Educational Services	78,440	NR
		(3) Area Superintendents	73,670	NR

---

* Negotiated with the Board.

** Set annually.

Note: South Bend did not respond; Akron's information was unavailable.
NR = No Response.

TABLE G2 : DISTRICTS HAVING AUTHORITY TO CERTIFY PERSONNEL

Akron
Houston
New York
Orlando
San Diego
San Diego 2
Tampa
Washington, DC

TABLE G3: NUMBER OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF (1990-91)

	Certificated		Non-certificated	
City	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Akron	1,923.0	362.0		
Albuquerque	5,124.0		1,246.0	
Anchorage	2,585.0	145.0	321.0	
Atlanta	3,749.0		827.0	
Bakersfield	961.0	19.0	95.0	732.0
Bakersfield 2	872.0	10.0	35.0	179.0
Baltimore	5,641.0	59.0	2.0	1.0
Boston	4,361.0	--	--	--
Bridgeport	1,418.0		737.0	
Chicago	24,289.0			
Cincinnati	3,524.0	107.0	710.0	
Cleveland*	4,275.2		642.0	10.0
Columbia	1,743.0	15.0	0.0	0.0
Dallas	8,993.0	22.0	1,237.0	
Dayton	1,676.0	75.0	0.0	0.0
Denver	4,081.0	--	--	1,052.0
Des Moines	2,018.0	164.0		
Detroit	8,351.0			
Ft. Lauderdale	11,489.0**			
Gary	1,645.0	3.0	375.0	5.0
Houston	11,623.0	--	--	--
Houston 2	1,800.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
Huntington	1,075.0	25.0	--	--
Indianapolis	3,430.0	--	2,966.0	1,654.0
Jackson	1,867.0	10.0	652.0	0.0
Jacksonville	6,178.0		1,568.0	
Laredo	1,282.0	--	88.0	--
Las Vegas	6,535.0	51.0	0.0	0.0
Lincoln	1,965.0		650.0	
Long Beach	3,386.0		1,499.0	
Memphis	5,476.0			
Mesa	2,592.0	124.0	36.0	518.0
Miami	17,719.0	2,123.0		
Milwaukee	5,853.0	719.0	568.0	
Montgomery	1,977.0	3.0	182.0	0.0
New York	88,937.0		27,981.0	
Norfolk	2,697.0	12.0	0.0	0.0
Oakland	2,242.0	1,124.0		759.0
Orlando	7,501.0	1,801.0	6,066.0	3,091.0
Philadelphia	11,254.0	150.0		
Phoenix	582.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Pittsburgh	2,925.0			
Portland	3,139.0	434.0	106.0***	549.0
Providence	1,398.0		502.0	
Raleigh	4,110.0	150.0	1,167.0****	
Reno	2,602.0	404.0	1,379.0	226.0
San Bernardino	1,920.0		53.0	1,084.0
San Diego	6,300.0	1,000.0	347.0	2,395.0
San Diego 2	787.5	62.0	110.0	507.0
Savannah	2,485.0	15.0	840.0	0.0
Springfield	1,493.0	10.0	325.0	
St. Louis	3,455.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Syracuse	1,779.0	34.0		
Tacoma	1,790.5*****		380.5*****	
Tampa	6,636.0	1,931.0	1,242.0	
Toledo	2,436.0	--	--	--
Tucson	2,639.0	239.0	22.0	303.0

TABLE G3: NUMBER OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF (1990-91) (continued)

	Certificated		Non-certificated	
City	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Tulsa	2,518.0	10.0	2,052.0	210.0
Virginia Beach	4,312.0	0.0	45.0	0.0
Washington, DC	6,438.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wichita	3,067.0	273.0	1,398.0	1,041.0

---

* Includes part-time certified staff.
** Teachers 9,666; Aides/Assistants 1,823.
*** Educational Assistants/Aides.
**** Teacher Assistants.
***** Includes only classroom teachers and aides.

Note: South Bend did not respond.

TABLE G4: NUMBER OF CENTRAL OFFICE STAFF AND BUILDING ADMINISTRATORS (1990-91)

	Certificated		Non-certificated	
City	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Akron	175.0			
Albuquerque		26.0		89.0
Anchorage	130.0		27.0	
Atlanta	411.0		35.0	
Bakersfield	69.0	0.0		0.0
Bakersfield 2	70.0		224.0	
Baltimore	269.0		5.0	
Boston	631.0	--	--	--
Bridgeport	6.0		2.0	
Chicago	2,003.0			
Cincinnati	230.0		58.0	
Cleveland	314.0	0.0	375.0	
Columbia	202.0	0.0	6.0	0.0
Dallas	544.0		107.0	2.0
Dayton	176.0		44.0	
Denver	345.0	1.0	1,397.0	977.0
Des Moines	149.0	0.0	15.0	0.0
Detroit	1,298.0		8,338.0	
Ft. Lauderdale	3,045.0*			
Gary	130.0	0.0	20.0	0.0
Houston 2	12.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
Huntington	73.0	2.0		
Indianapolis	343.0		222.0	
Jackson	203.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
Jacksonville	228.0			
Laredo	90.0		10.0	
Las Vegas	432.0	0.0	77.0	0.0
Lincoln	120.0		11.0	
Long Beach	158.0		1,029.0	
Memphis	150.0		114.0	
Mesa	661.0		208.0	
Miami	826.0**		832.0***	
Milwaukee	324.0			
Montgomery	117.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New York			4,542.0	
Norfolk	164.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oakland	202.0		20.0	
Orlando	276.0		167.0	
Philadelphia	569.0		86.0	
Phoenix	51.0	0.0	86.0	4.0
Pittsburgh	304.5			
Portland	153.0	1.0	2.0	0.0
Providence	76.0			
Raleigh	406.0	0.0	25.0	0.0
Reno	51.0		50.0	
San Bernardino	144.0		210.0	70.0
San Diego	450.0		50.0	
San Diego 2	23.5	2.0	134.0	40.0
Savannah	80.0	0.0	8.0	0.0
Springfield	98.0			
Syracuse	119.0			
Tacoma	107.0		290.9	
Tampa	412.0		47.0	
Toledo	41.0	1.0	45.0	0.0
Tucson	192.0	1.0	11.0	
Tulsa	90.0	0.0	226.0	7.0
Virginia Beach	326.0	0.0	5.0	0.0

TABLE G4: NUMBER OF CENTRAL OFFICE STAFF AND BUILDING ADMINISTRATORS (1990-91) (continued)

	Certificated		Non-certificated	
City	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Washington, DC	425.0	21.0	234.0	
Wichita	197.0	3.0	10.0	0.0

---

* Positions include all department staff: administrative, clerical, maintenance, bus drivers, etc.; also includes school administrative positions.

** School level administrative staff.

*** Central office administrative/professional staff.

Note: Houston and St. Louis - Figures were unavailable.
South Bend - Did not respond.

TABLE G5: ETHNIC BREAKDOWN OF FULL-TIME INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF (1990)
(CERTIFIED AND NON-CERTIFIED)

City	Asian/ Pacific Islander	African American	Hispanic /Latino	Native American	Caucasian	Other
Akron	2	269	10	1	1,641	
Albuquerque	38	127	2,129	90	3,986	
Anchorage	67	146	66	101	2,671	
Atlanta	4	3,958	19		695	
Bakersfield	7	67	107	12	780	7
Bakersfield 2	11	40	62		794	
Baltimore	51	3,818	18		1,965	
Boston	144	1,043	306	14	2,854	
Bridgeport*		248	133		1,031	6
Chicago	386	11,566	1,517	22	10,798	
Cincinnati	31	1,412	30	3	2,758	
Cleveland	25	1,648	98	3	2,500	
Columbia		682	8	2	1,051	
Dallas	205	3,793	900	51	5,391	
Dayton	14	695	10		957	
Denver	42	425	461	20	2,952	
Des Moines	15	99	16	1	2,051	
Detroit		5,011			3,090	167
Ft. Lauderdale**	21	1,811	256	23	7,905	
Gary	12	1,640	37		489	12
Houston	109	5,116	1,049	9	5,340	
Houston 2	7	65	81		1,594	
Huntington		31			1,081	
Indianapolis	30	2,362	18		3,986	
Jackson	1	1,477			981	
Jacksonville		2,172			5,505	69***
Laredo		3	1,197		133	
Las Vegas	102	572	277	75	5,609	198
Lincoln	9	60	19	4	2,919	
Long Beach	364	623	418	21	3,459	
Memphis		2,852			2,888	
Mesa****	47	94	572	34	5,604	
Miami	72	4,615	3,953		9,079	
Milwaukee	69	1,383	205	19	5,464	
Montgomery	10	780	2	1	1,184	
New York*****		22,448	11,926		80,323	2,221
Norfolk	7	1,036	9		1,657	
Oakland	265	979	161	17	1,143	
Orlando	15	1,117	267	8	6,094	
Philadelphia	33	4,395	151	2	6,823	
Phoenix	4	114	123	1	315	
Pittsburgh		549			2,241	21
Portland	96	238	49	22	2,840	
Providence	21	211	68	5	1,597	
Raleigh	14	1,162	16	6	4,510	
Reno	30	56	99	29	3,767	
San Bernardino	33	199	240	13	1,429	6
San Diego	236	634	691	72	5,014	
San Diego 2	43	20	158		826	5
Savannah	21	2,201	4	5	2,282	
Springfield	10	149	158		1,511	
St. Louis		2,212			1,123	
Syracuse	2	156	15	1	1,605	
Tacoma	50	174	20	11	1,654	
Tampa	7	823	41	1	7,006	
Toledo	4	400	30	12	1,990	

TABLE G5: ETHNIC BREAKDOWN OF FULL-TIME INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF (1990) (CERTIFIED AND NON-CERTIFIED) (continued)

City	Asian/ Pacific Islander	African American	Hispanic /Latino	Native American	Caucasian	Other
Tucson	29	114	803	28	1,922	
Tulsa #	5	451	10	56	2,006	
Virginia Beach	33	504	23	7	3,790	
Washington, DC ##	74	13,170	238		1,250	
Wichita	44	545	118	42	3,926	

---

* Certified staff only.
** 1991-92 school year.
*** Includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Hispanic/Latinos and Native Americans.
**** 1990-91 All employees.
***** Numbers calculated based on percentages provided.
# Certified staff only.
1990 figures.

Note: South Bend did not respond.

TABLE G6: COUNSELING SERVICES (1990-91)

City	F.T.E. Counselors Elementary	Budget Elementary	F.T.E Counselors Secondary	Budget Secondary
Akron	18.0	801,000.00	45.0	2,002,500.00
Albuquerque	81.0	2,377,399.00	111.0	3,602,088.00
Anchorage	14.0	700,000.00	55.0	2,750,000.00
Atlanta	24.0	NR	1*	NR
Bakersfield	26.0	867,700.00	NR	NR
Bakersfield 2	NR	NR	NR	3,900,000.00
Boston	140.0***	NR	140.0**	NR
Bridgeport	32.0**	1,503,252.00**	32.0**	1,503,252.00**
Chicago	502.0	NR	254.0	NR
Cincinnati	12.8	2,476,300.00**	65.1	2,476,300.00**
Columbia	22.5	704,895.79	43.0	1,304,832.32
Dallas	131.0	4,164,920.00	143.0	4,546,439.00
Denver	0.0	0.00	83.5	3,536,900.00
Des Moines	47.5	1,622,500.00	52.0	1,820,000.00
Gary	13.0	511,000.00	38.0	1,418,000.00
Houston	109.0	4,169,000.00	298.0	12,737,000.00
Houston 2	32.0	1,200,000.00	30.0	1,000,000.00
Huntington	2.5	2.00	22.5	22.00
Indianapolis	16.0	NR	55.0	NR
Jackson	11.0	304,260.00	53.0	1,548,925.00
Jacksonville	NR	19,000,000.00**	NR	19,000,000.00**
Laredo	10.0	NR	31.0	NR
Las Vegas	47.0	2,250,985.00	131.0	7,171,418.00
Lincoln	10.5	342,116.00	58.4	2,528,410.00
Long Beach	124.0**	5,782,292.00**	124.0**	5,782,292.00**
Memphis	109.0	4,018,049.00	110.0	4,486,730.00
Mesa	6.5**	239,503.00**	6.5**	239,503.00**
Miami	211.0	9,106,760.00	464.0	20,026,240.00
Milwaukee	19.0	NR	80.0	NR
Montgomery	31.5	945,000.00	43.0	1,290,000.00
New York	677.0	NR	1,398.0	NR
Norfolk	41.5	492,442.00	50.5	3,057,693.00
Oakland	0.0	0.00	70.5	6,152,131.00
Orlando	88.0	3,715,314.00	137.0	5,784,069.00
Philadelphia	177.0	7,482,200.00	223.0	9,505,328.00
Phoenix	1.0****	****	NR	NR
Pittsburgh	28.0	1,389,070.00	82.0	4,103,717.00
Portland	106.0	3,975,000.00	58.0	2,175,000.00
Raleigh	42.5	1,331,822.50	98.5	3,086,694.50
Reno	25.5	975,000.00	53.5	2,150,000.00
San Bernardino	29.0	1,281,610.00	30.9	1,513,077.00
San Diego	41.9	2,094,030.00	11.1	630,170.00
San Diego 2	16.0	779,103.00	NR	NR
Savannah	45.0	NR	23.0	NR
Springfield	23.0	943,000.00	39.0	1,599,000.00
St. Louis	63.0	NR	51.0	NR
Syracuse	0.0	0.00	38.0	1,748,525.00
Tacoma	23.8	NR	43.5	NR
Tampa	65.0	2,905,779.00	160.0	9,016,527.00
Toledo	10.0	NR	54.0	NR
Tucson	46.0	NR	40.0	NR
Tulsa	34.0	973,488.00	70.0	2,094,750.00
Virginia Beach	88.0	2,488,357.00	97.0	3,143,488.00
Washington, DC	125.0	NR	136.0	NR
Wichita	21.2	21,158.00**	56.0	21,158.00**

TABLE G6: COUNSELING SERVICES (1990-91) (continued)

* 1 per 400 students.
** Elementary and Secondary combined.
*** All levels.
**** 1 per school; shared cost with Phoenix South.

Note: Baltimore, Cleveland, Dayton, Detroit, Ft. Lauderdale, Providence and South Bend did not respond.
NR = No Response.

TABLE G7 : RANGE OF ACTUAL SALARIES OF BEGINNING AND TENURED TEACHERS

City	Beginning Teachers Salaries		Tenured Teachers Salary	
Akron	21,360	36,680	23,250	41,810
Albuquerque	20,544	22,109	23,783	24,950
Anchorage	27,500	36,000	33,000	53,000
Atlanta	24,552	36,180	24,552	48,617
Bakersfield	25,965	34,180	26,213	47,065
Baltimore	22,162	24,667	22,488	45,588
Boston	27,357	42,261	27,357	42,261
Bridgeport	26,080	34,720	29,546	54,000
Chicago	27,241	32,901	30,189	48,467
Cincinnati	21,679	27,320	21,679	44,849
Columbia	19,666	24,484	*	*
Dallas	22,720	38,482	22,720	38,482
Dayton	22,404	34,593	24,433	38,430
Denver	21,000	28,580	21,000	47,765**
Des Moines	19,175	22,320	19,437	37,386
Detroit	24,846	28,064	39,289	46,082
Ft. Lauderdale	26,000	NR	NR	48,206
Gary	23,126	26,521	24,830	40,258
Houston	22,000	24,000	35,000	38,500
Houston 2	22,000	22,000	23,000	38,000
Huntington	19,278***	22,694****	20,685***	24,101****
Indianapolis	20,311	43,212	25,816	43,212
Jackson	19,494	36,688	*	*
Jacksonville	21,050	24,576	21,518	40,976
Laredo	19,000	NR	19,000	35,000
Las Vegas	22,154	29,158	23,169	44,808
Lincoln	19,080	41,795	21,919	41,795
Long Beach	26,610	52,512	28,390	52,512
Memphis	22,274	27,107	32,509	39,801
Mesa	23,466	29,506	25,963	48,336
Miami	26,500	33,500	31,900	38,900
Milwaukee	23,113	28,429	24,600	46,907
Montgomery	21,144	25,745	23,200	41,806
New York	26,375	NR	NR	52,750
Norfolk	24,650	29,350	25,550	41,545
Oakland	25,492	28,433	25,492	42,287
Orlando	21,337	25,765	21,550	46,382
Philadelphia	26,000	28,000	26,600	54,000
Phoenix	22,054	25,635	23,357	41,126
Pittsburgh	28,000	37,200	29,800	52,590
Portland	20,394	27,532	22,285	30,085
Providence	21,284	39,254	21,284	39,254
Raleigh*****	21,791	23,738	24,651	42,185
Reno	21,243	30,684	26,823	43,607
San Bernardino	26,481	29,013	26,610	49,025
San Diego	24,750	30,792	26,646	47,793
San Diego 2	26,817	36,757	26,817	52,577
Savannah	20,026	29,832	22,261	31,765
Springfield	21,160	27,349	24,141	40,426
St. Louis	22,165	24,969	22,165	42,515
Syracuse	27,407	44,318	27,907	60,304
Tampa	22,600	31,413	35,100	38,700
Toledo	21,321	NR	23,363	44,881
Tucson	21,242	NR	21,242	NR
Tulsa	17,900	25,600	20,800	39,100
Virginia Beach	24,030	39,820	24,030	39,820
Washington, DC	23,305	39,659	25,157	48,175

TABLE G7 : RANGE OF ACTUAL SALARIES OF BEGINNING AND TENURED TEACHERS (continued)

City	Beginning Teachers Salaries		Tenured Teachers Salary	
Wichita	21,405	25,024	23,061	33,772

---

* No tenure program.
** Plus longevity increments.
*** A.B.
**** M.A.+ 30.
***** Represents mean salary aggregate.

Note: Bakersfield 2, Cleveland, South Bend and Tacoma did not respond.
NR = No Response.

TABLE G8: DISTRICTS WITH AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PLANS

Albuquerque
Anchorage
Atlanta
Bakersfield
Bakersfield 2
Baltimore
Boston
Bridgeport
Chicago
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Columbia
Dallas
Dayton
Denver
Des Moines
Detroit
Ft. Lauderdale
Gary
Houston
Houston 2
Huntington
Indianapolis
Jacksonville
Laredo
Las Vegas
Lincoln
Long Beach
Memphis
Mesa
Miami
Milwaukee
New York
Norfolk
Oakland
Orlando
Philadelphia
Phoenix
Pittsburgh
Portland
San Bernardino
San Diego
San Diego 2
Savannah
Springfield
St. Louis
Syracuse
Tacoma
Tampa
Tucson
Tulsa
Washington, DC
Wichita

TABLE G9: DISTRICTS WITH AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PLANS SHOWING PROVISIONS FOR MINORITY-BASED ENTERPRISES

City	Percent Of Contracting Dollars
Bakersfield	9.00
Chicago	26.00
Cincinnati	10.00
Columbia	11.00
Denver	2.10
Des Moines	1.00
Gary	40.00
Houston	17.50
Houston 2	10.00
Memphis	2.40
Miami	21.00
Milwaukee	18.00
New York	10.00*
Orlando	**
Oakland	25.00*
Philadelphia	4.80
Pittsburgh	15.00
Portland	1.00
San Bernardino	6.00
San Diego	8.65
Tacoma	5.00*** 15.00****
Tampa	0.00
Washington, DC	35.00*

---

* Minority and women-based enterprises combined.

** Unavailable.

*** Consulting.

**** Construction.

TABLE G10: DISTRICTS WITH AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PLANS SHOWING PROVISIONS FOR WOMEN-BASED ENTERPRISES

City	Percent Of Contracting Dollars
Bakersfield	7.00
Chicago	5.00
Cincinnati	9.50
Cleveland	0.00
Columbia	5.00
Denver	8.00
Des Moines	3.00
Gary	15.00
Houston	3.70
Houston 2	10.00
Memphis	1.50
Miami	8.00
New York	10.00*
Orlando	**
Oakland	25.00*
Philadelphia	14.50
Pittsburgh	9.00
Portland	3.00
San Bernardino	9.50
San Diego	3.09
Tacoma	21.00***
Tampa	0.00
Washington, DC	35.00*

---

* Consulting.

** Unavailable.

*** Minority and women-based enterprises combined.

TABLE G11: DISTRICTS COVERED BY COLLECTIVE BARGAINING LAWS

Akron
Albuquerque
Anchorage
Bakersfield
Bakersfield 2
Baltimore
Boston
Bridgeport
Chicago
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Dayton
Des Moines
Detroit
Ft. Lauderdale
Gary
Indianapolis
Jacksonville
Las Vegas
Lincoln
Long Beach
Miami
Milwaukee
New York
Oakland
Orlando
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Portland
Providence
Reno
San Bernardino
San Diego
San Diego 2
Springfield
Syracuse
Tacoma
Tampa
Toledo
Tucson
Tulsa
Washington, DC
Wichita

TABLE G12: ORGANIZATIONS WITH WHICH DISTRICTS BARGAIN

City	NEA	AFT	Other
Akron			Independent.
Albuquerque		X	
Anchorage	X	X	
Bakersfield			BETA, CSEA, FUSE.
Bakersfield 2	X		
Boston		X	
Bridgeport	X		
Chicago		X	
Cincinnati		X	
Cleveland		X	
Dayton	X		
Denver	X	X	Communication Workers of America, ATU.
Des Moines	X		AFSCME.
Detroit			DFT.
Ft. Lauderdale		X	
Gary		X	
Indianapolis	X		
Jacksonville		X	
Las Vegas	X		
Lincoln	X		
Long Beach	X		California School Employees Association.
Memphis	X		
Mesa	X		
Miami		X	
Milwaukee			(No one listed.)
New York		X	
Norfolk	X	X	
Oakland	X	X	Building Trades, Council AFL-CIO, Teamsters, SEIU, AFSCME.
Orlando	X		
Philadelphia		X	
Phoenix	X		
Pittsburgh		X	AFSCME & AFL-CIO.
Portland	X		
Providence		X	
Reno	X		
San Bernardino	X		
San Diego	X		
San Diego 2	X		CTA.
Springfield	X		
St. Louis	X	X	Teamsters.
Syracuse	X	X	CSEA, SAANYS.
Tacoma	X	X	
Tampa	X		
Toledo		X	AFSCME, Toledo Ass'n of Administrative Personnel (TAAP) affiliated with MEBA AFL-CIO.
Tucson	X		AFSCME.
Tulsa	X	X	OEA.
Washington, DC			AFL-CIO.
Wichita		X	

TABLE G13: PERSONS WHO HANDLE BARGAINING ISSUES FOR DISTRICT

City	Board Members	Staff Members	Outside Consultant	Other (Description)
Akron		X		
Albuquerque		X		Director, Employee Relations.
Anchorage		X		
Bakersfield	X			Supervisor, Employer-Employee Relations and Administrative Services.
Bakersfield 2		X	X	
Boston		X		
Bridgeport		X	X	
Chicago	X	X		General Superintendent.
Cincinnati		X	X	
Cleveland		X	X	
Dallas		X		
Dayton		X		
Denver		X	X	
Des Moines		X		
Detroit		X		DFT President.
Ft. Lauderdale		X		
Gary			X	
Indianapolis	X	X		Outside attorney.
Jacksonville		X		
Las Vegas		X		
Lincoln		X		
Long Beach		X		
Memphis		X		Labor Attorney.
Mesa		X		
Miami		X		
Milwaukee			X	
New York		X	X	
Norfolk		X		Deputy Superintendent.
Oakland		X		
Orlando		X		
Philadelphia		X	X	
Phoenix		X		
Pittsburgh	X	X	X	
Portland		X		
Providence	X			
Reno		X		
San Bernardino		X		
San Diego		X		
San Diego 2		X	X	
Springfield				Collective Bargaining Attorney and Superintendent.
St. Louis		X		Lawyer.
Syracuse		X		In conjunction with law firm.
Tacoma		X		
Tampa		X		
Toledo		X	X	
Tucson		X	X	
Tulsa		X		
Washington, DC		X		
Wichita		X		

PART H

VITAL YOUTH ISSUES

Schools in many ways reflect our society. They have been called on to help teach children about pregnancy prevention, drug and substance abuse, and the dangers of HIV/AIDS. To accommodate the realty of single-parent households, and homes in which both parents work, schools are under growing pressure to provide day care services and early childhood education programs.

As a society we are also greatly concerned about the quality of education because of the impact it can have on our children's future quality of life. School districts feel the interest in improving education. They know there is a need to attract the brightest people to the teaching profession, but at the same time administrators face the problems of teacher shortages in specific subject areas and recruiting the best teachers possible for every subject.

While the issues above are not unique to urban schools, the intensity of the problems in urban districts is unique. For example, urban youth tend to have greater access to drugs, and the greatest need to learn about the dangers of drug addiction at an early age. To compound the situation, it is often more difficult to attract the most capable teachers and administrators to schools where many of the students are at risk and face problems such as drug abuse that stand in the way of their acquiring an education.

The quality of education acquired, now more than ever, acts as a passport to the American Dream. A nation founded on the ideas of equality and opportunity can ill afford to have segments of its youth alienated from these core ideals.

The sections that follow address the critical concerns outlined above and examine what urban schools are doing about them.

HIV/AIDS EDUCATION

STUDENT HIV/AIDS EDUCATION

Teenagers are fast becoming a segment of society most at risk for becoming infected with HIV/AIDS. Federal and state officials, national education, parent and youth organizations, the medical community, and local government officials and citizens have been advocating that schools play a role in HIV/AIDS education and prevention. The impact of the education and prevention effort is reflected in this study.

- All of the districts that responded to the survey provide HIV/AIDS prevention education to students in their districts.

However, there is more variance in the age at which prevention education begins.

- Two districts, Detroit and Tucson, begin instruction at the pre-kindergarten level.
- Twenty-two school systems begin teaching prevention education in kindergarten: Anchorage, Atlanta, Chicago, Dayton, Denver, Ft. Lauderdale, Gary, Houston, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Memphis, Mesa, Miami, Milwaukee, New York, Orlando, Philadelphia, Phoenix, Portland, Savannah, South Bend, and Wichita.
- Thirty districts provide instruction in the elementary grades.

  Garde 1 -- Cleveland, Long Beach, and San Diego
  Grade 2 -- Toledo
  Grade 3 -- Lincoln and St. Louis
  Grade 4 -- Boston, Cincinnati, Dallas, Reno, Syracuse, and Washington, D.C.
  Grade 5 -- Akron, Albuquerque, Des Moines, Montgomery, Norfolk, Pittsburgh, Providence, Springfield, Tacoma, Tampa, and Tulsa
  Grade 6 -- Columbia, Jackson, Las Vegas, Laredo, San Bernardino, San Diego 2, and Virginia Beach

- Eight districts begin teaching prevention in the intermediate grades.

  Grade 7 -- Bakersfield, Bridgeport, Houston 2, Huntington, Oakland, and Raleigh
  Grade 9 -- Baltimore and Bakersfield 2

Compared to the last time this study was conducted, there is a tendency for schools to begin HIV/AIDS prevention education at an earlier age. However, there has been little change in the tendency to teach prevention education as part of a comprehensive health curriculum.

- The vast majority of districts (60), teach HIV/AIDS prevention education as part of a comprehensive health education curriculum.

An issue that is much more sensitive than prevention education is whether schools should make condoms available to students.

- Just six districts reported they have a condom availability policy for students: Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Portland, Springfield, and Tampa.
- Three of the districts with a condom policy (Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Portland) make them available through the school health center. New York has health resource sites staffed by trained and certified faculty; Springfield provides information and referral, but does not distribute condoms; and Tampa's policy states that condoms will not be available through school-based clinics.

Among the questions students may have about HIV/AIDS is how to get tested. Testing also plays a major role in helping to prevent the spread of the disease.

- Forty districts or 65 percent, provide counseling about HIV antibody testing.
- The most common providers of counseling are school nurses, school health centers, and trained counselors.

STAFF HIV/AIDS EDUCATION

Additional questions that need to be asked include: are schools providing HIV/AIDS prevention education to their employees and how well trained are the staff members teaching prevention to the students.

- Forty-seven districts offer HIV/AIDS prevention education to all their employees.
- Approximately 89 percent provide in-service training for teaching about HIV/AIDS.

DISTRICTS PROVIDING HIV PREVENTION EDUCATION TO ALL DISTRICT EMPLOYEES

Akron
Anchorage
Atlanta
Bakersfield
Bakersfield 2
Cleveland
Columbia
Dallas
Dayton
Denver
Des Moines
Detroit
Ft. Lauderdale
Gary
Houston
Houston 2
Huntington
Indianapolis
Jackson
Laredo
Las Vegas
Lincoln
Memphis
Mesa
Miami
Montgomery
New York
Norfolk
Oakland
Philadelphia
Phoenix
Pittsburgh
Portland
Providence
San Bernardino
San Diego
San Diego 2
Savannah
South Bend
St. Louis
Syracuse
Tacoma
Toledo
Tucson
Tulsa
Virginia Beach
Washington, DC

DISTRICTS NOT PROVIDING HIV PREVENTION EDUCATION TO ALL DISTRICT EMPLOYEES

Albuquerque
Baltimore
Boston
Bridgeport
Chicago
Cincinnati
Jacksonville
Long Beach
Milwaukee
Orlando
Raleigh
Reno
Springfield
Tampa
Wichita

DISTRICTS OFFERING IN-SERVICE TRAINING FOR TEACHING HIV/AIDS PREVENTION

Akron
Albuquerque
Anchorage
Atlanta
Bakersfield 2
Baltimore
Boston
Bridgeport
Chicago
Cleveland
Columbia
Dallas
Dayton
Denver
Des Moines
Detroit
Ft. Lauderdale
Gary
Houston
Houston 2
Huntington
Indianapolis
Jackson
Jacksonville
Laredo
Las Vegas
Lincoln
Long Beach
Memphis
Mesa
Miami
Milwaukee
Montgomery
New York
Norfolk
Oakland
Philadelphia
Phoenix
Pittsburgh
Portland
Providence
Raleigh
San Bernardino
San Diego
Savannah
Springfield
St. Louis
Syracuse
Tacoma
Tampa
Toledo
Tucson
Tulsa
Washington, DC
Wichita

DISTRICTS NOT OFFERING IN-SERVICE TRAINING FOR TEACHING HIV/AIDS PREVENTION

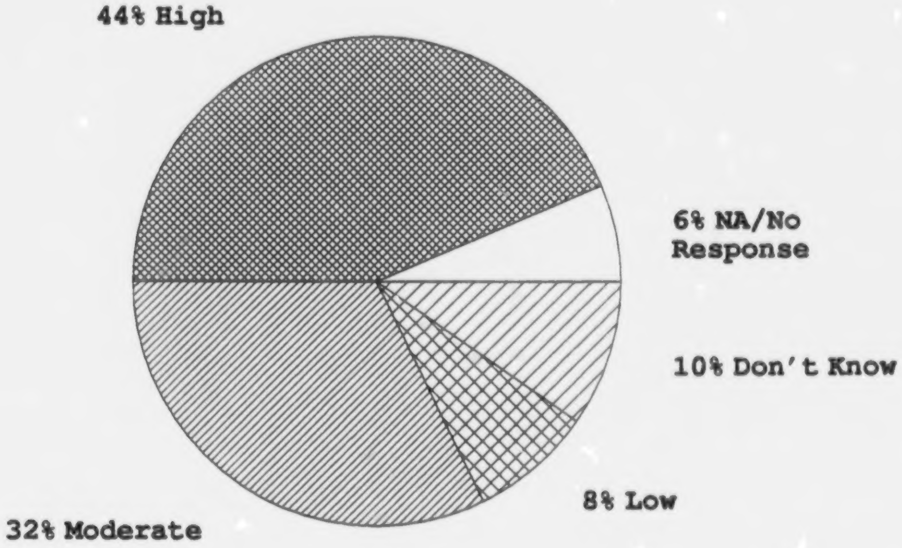
Bakersfield
Cincinnati
Orlando
Reno
San Diego 2

TEEN PREGNANCY PREVENTION

The rise in the number of teenage pregnancies in recent years has resulted in growing support for sex education in schools. This support comes from parents, teachers, and school administrators. In part, it can be attributed to the effects of teenage pregnancy. There is a great deal of consensus among researchers and educators about the negative impact of a pregnancy on a child's education. This negative impact often reaches into the next generation resulting in the children of teenagers having difficulty in school. Sex education can play an important role in stopping this cycle.

When urban districts were asked to assess parental support for pregnancy prevention, their responses echoed the growing concern for the problem. Twenty-seven (44%) of the districts that responded to the survey reported that parental support for pregnancy prevention was high. Twenty (32%) indicated that support was moderate and only five (8%) gave it a low assessment. Ten districts did not answer the question or felt they could not make an evaluation.

PARENTAL SUPPORT FOR PREGNANCY PREVENTION EDUCATION



PARENTAL SUPPORT FOR PREGNANCY PREVENTION EDUCATION

High

Bakersfield
Baltimore
Chicago
Columbia
Dallas
Dayton
Denver
Des Moines
Gary
Houston
Huntington
Indianapolis
Las Vegas
Lincoln
Long Beach
Montgomery
New York
Norfolk
Oakland
Portland
Reno
San Bernardino
Springfield
St. Louis
Syracuse
Tulsa
Wichita

Moderate

Akron
Bakersfield 2
Bridgeport
Cincinnati
Houston 2
Jacksonville
Mesa
Miami
Orlando
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Providence
Raleigh
San Diego
South Bend
Tacoma
Tampa
Toledo
Virginia Beach
Washington, DC

Low

Boston
Detroit
Laredo
Tucson
Savannah

Don't Know

Anchorage
Atlanta
Ft. Lauderdale
Memphis
Milwaukee
Phoenix

No Response/NA

Albuquerque
Cleveland
Jackson
San Diego 2

Almost all (57) of the responding districts currently teach pregnancy prevention and several begin to teach it at the elementary school level. Notably six districts, Des Moines, Houston, Philadelphia, Savannah, Toledo, and Washington, D.C., begin instruction in kindergarten.

- Twenty-eight districts start instruction at the elementary level:

  Grade 4 -- Dayton, Indianapolis, Reno, and Tulsa
  Grade 5 -- Akron, Dallas, Denver, Lincoln, Long Beach, Norfolk, Oakland, Syracuse, Tacoma, and Tampa
  Grade 6 -- Anchorage, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbia, Ft. Lauderdale, Las Vegas, Milwaukee, Orlando, Portland, Providence, San Diego, South Bend, St. Louis, and Wichita

- Twenty-one systems indicated they begin instruction at the secondary level:

  Grade 7 -- Bakersfield, Bridgeport, Cincinnati, Gary, Huntington, Jackson, Jacksonville, Mesa, Miami, Montgomery, San Bernardino, Springfield, Tucson, and Virginia Beach
  Grade 8 -- Atlanta and Raleigh
  Grade 9 -- Houston 2, Memphis, New York, and Pittsburgh
  Grade 10 -- Bakersfield 2

While teaching pregnancy prevention is generally encouraged, it is mandated by the state in 25 districts. These districts represent 40 percent of the respondents to the survey.

Twenty-five districts reported teaching pregnancy prevention as a special program, separate from general health education. Four districts indicated that they are planning to begin a special program: Boston, Huntington, Jacksonville, Oakland. About 80 percent (51) incorporate prevention instruction into their comprehensive health education curriculums. Some school systems do both -- have a special program and include prevention education in their health curriculums.

Many of the 25 school systems that teach pregnancy prevention separately provided their 1990-91 budgets for these programs.

DISTRICTS REPORTING BUDGETS FOR SPECIAL PREGNANCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS (1990-91)

City	Budget	City	Budget
Atlanta	60,000	New York	30,000
Bakersfield	34,980	Orlando	500
Bakersfield 2**	15,000	Philadelphia**	1,500,000
Chicago	160,000	Portland	50,000
Dallas	213,000	Reno	569,241
	256,000*	San Diego	440,000
Denver**	50,000	Savannah	302,275
Gary	200,000	Tacoma**	0
Huntington**	0	Tampa	168,000
Jackson	20,500	Toledo	36,000
Las Vegas	0	Tucson	301,740
Lincoln	399,000	Tulsa	325,000
Mesa	30,000	Washington, DC	130,000

---

* In-kind services from community organizations.

** Districts without special programs that reported budget amounts for teaching pregnancy prevention.

Note: Houston provided no figure although it has a curriculum development expenditure.
Ft. Lauderdale - Integrated within the curriculum entitled "Family Life Human Sexuality."

Teacher training and salaries were named most frequently as major special program budget expenses. Curriculum development came in second, and print and audio visual materials are almost tied for third place.

Reasons for not having separate pregnancy prevention programs were submitted by a number of districts. Lack of funding was marked by three. Three responded that the community would not support such a program, and two indicated their Boards were not supportive.

HEALTH CLINICS

Health clinics are related to the issue of pregnancy prevention. School-based health clinics can be found in 25 responding districts (40%). Of this number eight districts operate their own clinics: Dallas, Detroit, Gary, Houston 2, Oakland, Providence, Springfield, and Tulsa. The clinics in 15 of the 25 school systems are operated by another organization. Two districts made no response to this question. Family planning is offered by clinics in 15 districts and eight districts have clinics that dispense contraceptives.

DISTRICTS WITH SCHOOL-BASED HEALTH CLINICS

City	Offer Family Planning	Dispense Contraceptives
Baltimore	Yes	Yes
Boston	Yes	No
Bridgeport	Yes	No
Chicago	Yes	Yes
Cleveland	Yes	No
Dallas*	Yes	Yes
Denver	Yes	No
Detroit	No	No
Gary	No	No
Houston	Yes	Yes
Houston 2	No	No
Indianapolis	No	No
Memphis	No	No
Miami	Yes	Yes**
New York	No	No
Norfolk	Yes	No
Oakland	No	No
Philadelphia	No	Yes
Pittsburgh	No	No
Portland	Yes	Yes
Providence	Yes	No
Springfield	No	No
Tampa	Yes	No
Tulsa***	Yes	Yes
Washington, DC	Yes	No

---

* Satellite operation of Parkland Hospital on high school campus.

** Subject to written parental approval.

*** Margaret Hudson is a non-profit organization which works collaboratively with the Tulsa Public schools. They consider themselves school-linked rather than school-based. Also, they do not directly dispense condoms, instead enlisting Planned Parenthood to do it for them.

The sources of funding for clinics fall into two major categories -- government and private funds. In general, the federal government was not listed as a major source of funds. Only Tulsa indicated that it received federal money for a total of $25,000. Eight districts reported state funds: Baltimore ($509,295), Boston ($40,000), Chicago ($720,864), Denver ($40,000), Detroit ($100,000), Gary ($82,000), New York ($4,949,273), and Portland ($63,000). Local money was used for clinics by eight districts: Baltimore ($1,079,217), Gary ($112,000), Houston 2 ($100,000), Memphis ($225,000), New York ($1,270,000), Oakland ($59,780), Portland ($1,074,000), and Tampa ($168,000). Ten school systems received private funding: Boston ($100,000), Chicago ($251,559), Cleveland ($20,000), Denver ($278,170), Detroit ($235,000), Memphis ($75,000), Miami ($500,000), New York, ($370,000), Oakland ($148,520), and Washington, D.C. ($322,000).

Not all pregnancies are prevented. This section takes a look at the kinds of services schools offer teenage parents.

Homebound instruction to allow pregnant students to continue their studies is provided by 74 percent of the districts that responded to the survey.

To improve parental skills, 48 districts have classes for expectant teenage parents and 51 have classes for teenage parents with infants.

Specific district budgets for parental and infant care classes are listed below by source. The average budget is $570,369. Federal funds make up 13.6 percent of the budget totals, the state contributes 46.3 percent, and 37.7 percent comes from local government. Private sources make up 2.4 percent.

DISTRICT BUDGETS FOR PARENTAL AND INFANT CARE CLASSES (1990-91)

	Government Funding			
City	Federal	State	Local	Private Funding
Akron	115,411	101,880	41,232	1,000
Atlanta			185,301*	0
Boston	N/A	N/A	N/A	60,000
Chicago		600 (per student)		
Cleveland		168,000		0
Columbia	6,134		6,134	
Dallas		75,000	35,000	0
Denver				120,000
Des Moines		90,000		
Detroit	45,000			0
Ft. Lauderdale	0	60,000	105,000	3,000
Gary	21,500			0
Houston	0	102,000	0	0
Houston 2	50,000		50,000	0
Huntington			5,000,000	
Laredo			18,000	0
Lincoln	22,000			
Long Beach				10,000
Memphis	80,000	201,000	52,000	0
Mesa	0	0	100,000	0
Miami		7,500,000		
Milwaukee	1,800,000			
Montgomery		32,000		10,000
Oakland			8,537	7,375
Orlando		642 (per student)		0
Philadelphia**	250,000	411,000	700,000	250,000
Pittsburgh	233,925	0	153,992	
Portland	0	5,000	25,000	0
Reno	0	0	0	5,000
San Diego	0	195,090	39,826	0
Tampa		40,000	32,500	
Toledo		69,115	30,379	15,000
Tulsa	86,000	41,000	180,000	
Virginia Beach			287,000	0
Washington, DC	0	0	140,000	0
Wichita	10,000	150,000	330,000	0

---

* Budget not separated by classes and services.

** Includes funding received for day-care services provided to student parents.

Note: Blank spaces represent non-responses.

To encourage student parents to stay in school, many districts offer day care services. Thirty-eight systems actually provide services and 25 coordinate day care for students. Some schools perform a combination of these tasks. Ten districts reported that they do not have any kind of day care program.

DISTRICTS WITH DAY CARE SERVICES FOR STUDENT PARENTS

City	Offer	Coordinate	None
Akron		X	
Anchorage			X
Atlanta	X		
Bakersfield			X
Bakersfield 2	X	X	
Boston	X	X	
Bridgeport	X		
Chicago		X	
Cincinnati	X		
Cleveland	X		
Columbia			X
Dallas	X	X	
Dayton	X	X	
Denver	X		
Des Moines	X		
Detroit	X	X	
Ft. Lauderdale	X	X	
Gary	X		
Houston			X
Houston 2	X	X	
Huntington		X	
Indianapolis			X
Jacksonville	X	X	
Laredo		X	
Las Vegas	X		
Lincoln			X
Long Beach	X		
Memphis	X	X	
Mesa	X		
Miami	X	X	
Montgomery	X		
New York		X	
Norfolk			X
Oakland	X	X	
Orlando	X	X	
Philadelphia	X		
Phoenix			X
Pittsburgh	X	X	
Portland	X	X	
Providence	X		
Raleigh	X		
Reno	X		
San Bernardino	X		
San Diego	X		
South Bend	X		
Springfield			X
St. Louis	X		
Syracuse	X		
Tacoma		X	
Tampa	X	X	
Toledo		X	
Tucson	X	X	
Tulsa	X		
Virginia Beach			X
Washington, DC		X	
Wichita	X	X	

Again, funding for programs comes from both government and private sources. The average budget is $338,207. As a percent of the budget totals, federal funds account for 43.3 percent of day care for student parents, state funds make up 27.3 percent, and local funds compose 26.6 percent. Private sources provide 2.8 percent of the budget totals. A detailed listing follows:

FUNDING FOR DAY CARE SERVICES FOR CHILDREN OF STUDENT PARENTS (1990-91)

	Government Funding			
City	Federal	State	Local	Private Funding
Akron	5,000		2,000	7,000
Atlanta			185,301*	0
Bakersfield 2	0	295,000	0	0
Boston	N/A	30,000	N/A	30,000
Chicago		226,800		
Cincinnati	97,357	138,460		24,339
Cleveland			504,844	0
Dallas	21,500	21,500		0
Denver				120,000*
Detroit		6,000		
Ft. Lauderdale	93,600		280,000	
Gary	21,500			0
Houston 2	50,000		50,000	0
Laredo	26,600	120,000	72,000	0
Long Beach	**	**	**	10,000
Memphis	662,100	66,000	100,000	0
Mesa	0	0	20,000	5,000
Miami	202,500	1,400,000	0	
Montgomery	0	61,167	864	3,750
New York	3,000,000			
Oakland			65,673	11,523
Orlando		4,500*****		0
Philadelphia*	250,000	411,000	700,000	NR
Pittsburgh	233,925	0	153,992	
Portland	258,832***	13,808	87,783	0
Raleigh			325****	
San Diego	0	195,090	39,826	0
Tacoma	0	15,000	33,950	5000
Tampa			441,000	
Toledo	4,500		500	0
Tucson	0	30,000	14,000	0
Tulsa		30,000	10,000	0
Washington, DC	0	0	129,150	0
Wichita	0	85,000	150,000	100,000

---

* Includes funds received for parental and infant care classes.

** Cannot be broken out. Other classes are supported by same funds.

*** Not all funds came through PPS.

**** Per child per month for AFDC recipients from Wake County Dept. of Social Services.

***** Per child.

Note: Blank spaces represent non-responses.

DRUG AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION

Drug abuse is a serious problem in our society and it reaches into the nation's schools. Prevention education is one weapon used to wage war on drugs. It is especially important in urban districts where the problems of drug use are often amplified.

The pervasiveness of the drug problem is indicated by the number of districts that reported teaching substance abuse prevention -- 61. Another indicator is the grade at which schools begin to teach substance abuse prevention. Fifty-one districts begin prevention education at the pre-kindergarten or kindergarten level. Six districts start educating students in the first grade. Only four schools responded that their programs begin after first grade: Albuquerque (grade 2), Oakland (grade 4), Houston 2 (grade 7), and Bakersfield 2 (grade 9).

Fifty-three of the districts that responded to the survey teach substance abuse prevention as part of a comprehensive health education curriculum. Many also have special programs separate from general health education -- 53 districts. The average 1989-91 budget for these special programs was $1,456,311. New York had the biggest budget ($38,000,000), while Columbia had the smallest ($22,000). Once again teacher training and salaries are the leading budget expenses.

BUDGETS FOR SPECIAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION EDUCATION (1989-91)

City	Total Budget	City	Total Budget
Akron	500,000	Mesa	300,000
Albuquerque	50,000	Miami	5,600,000
Anchorage	500,000	Montgomery	363,923
Bakersfield	395,824	New York	38,000,000
Baltimore	139,000	Norfolk	200,000
Boston	1,002,000	Oakland	2,000,000
Bridgeport	679,282	Orlando	1,310,773
Cincinnati	250,000	Philadelphia	1,651,150
Cleveland	358,000	Phoenix	100,000
Columbia	22,000	Pittsburgh	100,000*
Dallas	1,100,000	Portland	750,000*
Dayton	500,000	Raleigh	300,000
Denver	150,000	Reno	257,529
Des Moines	350,000	San Bernardino	600,000
Detroit	600,000	San Diego	1,671,000
Gary	377,000	San Diego 2	448,360
Houston	1,700,000	Springfield	372,000
Huntington	249,000	St. Louis	800,000
Indianapolis	375,210	Syracuse	206,417
Jacksonville	1,000,000	Tampa	454,000
Laredo	256,000	Toledo	250,000
Las Vegas	1,258,543	Tucson	500,000
Lincoln	220,000	Virginia Beach	250,000
Long Beach	125,000	Washington, DC	2,013,574
Memphis	1,748,940**	Wichita	411,000

---

* 1991-92.

** 1992-93.

Note: Chicago, South Bend and Tulsa have programs; no figures provided.

Federal money received for Drug Free Schools varies considerably from district to district. However, the average is $28,155,870 and a detailed listing is presented below:

FEDERAL MONEY FOR DRUG FREE SCHOOLS

City	Federal Money	City	Federal Money
Akron	342,700*	Mesa	339,000
Albuquerque	630,000	Miami	3,000,000
Anchorage	650,000	Milwaukee	1,500,000
Atlanta	954,200	Montgomery	380,079
Bakersfield	275,702	New York	15,100,000
Bakersfield 2	110,434	Norfolk	476,796
Baltimore	139,000	Oakland	6,000
Boston	1,002,000	Orlando	846,652
Chicago	6,000,000	Philadelphia	131,000
Cincinnati	571,241*	Phoenix	100,000
Cleveland	996,087,000	Pittsburgh	488,000*
Columbia	278,335*	Portland	418,000***
Dallas	1,000,000	Providence	600,000
Dayton	426,000	Raleigh	402,274*
Denver	475,000	Reno	279,174
Des Moines	253,000	San Bernardino	468,798
Detroit	3,153,247	San Diego	779,007
Ft. Lauderdale	1,200,000	San Diego 2	273,372,000
Gary	377,000	Savannah	300,000
Houston	1,700,000	South Bend	207,000
Houston 2	0	St. Louis	1,200,000
Huntington	249,000**	Syracuse	187,306
Indianapolis	628,400	Tampa	630,719
Jacksonville	1,000,000	Tulsa	570,000
Laredo	331,607	Toledo	400,000
Las Vegas	1,062,098	Tucson	570,000
Lincoln	214,000	Virginia Beach	251,143,000
Long Beach	865,962	Washington, DC	1,716,995
Memphis	1,300,000	Wichita	411,000

---

* 1991-92.

** 1989-91.

*** Drug-free schools formula grant and approximately $200,000 in discretionary grants for 1991-92 school year.

Note: Bridgeport, Jackson, Springfield and Tacoma did not respond.

In addition, 56 districts offer counseling for students on substance abuse prevention.

RELATED SERVICES

Beside prevention education and counseling, districts provide an assortment of services for students with drug problems.

Service	Number of Districts
Referral to Treatment Programs	57
Access to Specially Trained School Counselors	48
School Support Groups	47
Referrals to Alcoholics Anonymous or Narcotics Anonymous Groups	39
School-Based Peer Counseling Sessions	40
Referrals to Social Service Agencies	55

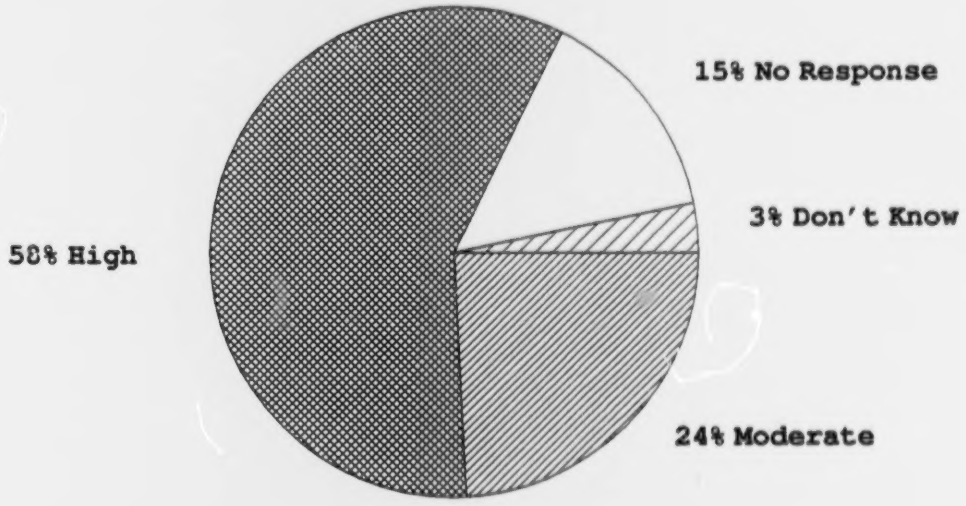
Fifty-one districts reported that they offer some type of assistance to staff members recovering from alcohol or drug abuse. Employee Assistance Programs were frequently listed as the type of assistance being provided.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION (PRE-KINDERGARTEN)

Early childhood education can contribute to a child's long term success in school. This is particularly true in urban districts, where many children have socio-economic disadvantages. Recent research on such programs indicates that the preparation and achievements children experience tend to increase their chances for success in traditional school settings.

There is growing support for early childhood education among parents as well as educators. Thirty-six respondents felt there was strong parental support for early childhood education in their districts. Fifteen districts assessed parental support as moderate, and not a single district gave parental interest a low rating. Only two respondents believed they could not make an assessment and nine did not answer the question.

PARENTAL SUPPORT FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS



PARENTAL SUPPORT FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION (PRE-KINDERGARTEN)

City	High	Moderate	Low	Don't Know	No Response
Akron					X
Albuquerque	X				
Anchorage		X			
Atlanta	X				
Bakersfield	X				
Bakersfield 2		X			
Baltimore	X				
Boston					X
Bridgeport					X
Chicago	X				
Cincinnati	X				
Cleveland					X
Columbia	X				
Dallas	X				
Dayton		X			
Denver		X			
Des Moines	X				
Detroit	X				
Ft. Lauderdale		X			
Gary	X				
Houston	X				
Houston 2		X			
Huntington	X				
Indianapolis	X				
Jackson		X			
Jacksonville		X			
Laredo					X
Las Vegas	X				
Lincoln		X			
Long Beach	X				
Memphis	X				
Mesa				X	
Miami	X				
Milwaukee	X				
Montgomery		X			
New York	X				
Norfolk					X
Oakland		X			
Orlando					X
Philadelphia	X				
Phoenix				X	
Pittsburgh	X				
Portland	X				
Providence	X				
Raleigh	X				
Reno		X			
San Bernardino	X				
San Diego	X				
San Diego 2	X				
Savannah	X				
South Bend	X				
Springfield	X				
St. Louis	X				
Syracuse	X				
Tacoma					X
Tampa	X				
Toledo		X			
Tucson					X
Tulsa	X				
Virginia Beach		X			
Washington, DC		X			
Wichita	X				

A little over half of the respondents indicated that kindergarten programs were mandated by the state. Fewer districts stated that early childhood/pre-kindergarten programs were legislated -- approximately one-fifth.

A total of 47 districts administer their own early childhood education programs and 27 have ones administered by another organization. Some districts indicated that they offer both types -- self and other administered programs. However, just four, Houston 2, Lincoln, Savannah, and Virginia Beach, reported that they do not offer early childhood education. Houston 2 and Virginia Beach have no plans to implement early education programs. Savannah is planning to participate and Lincoln is not sure about its plans. Lincoln and Virginia Beach cited lack of funds as the primary reason they do not offer early education, while Houston 2 responded that programs are available from other groups. Savannah simply noted its plans to develop an early education program and did not specify why it currently has none.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMS (PRE-KINDERGARTEN)

Administered By District

Akron
Albuquerque
Atlanta
Bakersfield
Bakersfield 2
Bridgeport
Chicago
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Columbia
Dallas
Dayton
Denver
Des Moines
Detroit
Ft. Lauderdale
Gary
Houston
Huntington
Indianapolis
Jacksonville
Las Vegas
Long Beach
Memphis
Miami
New York
Norfolk
Oakland
Orlando
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Portland
Providence
Raleigh
Reno
San Bernardino
San Diego
San Diego 2
Springfield
St. Louis
Syracuse
Tampa
Toledo
Tucson
Tulsa
Washington, DC
Wichita

Administered By Others

Akron
Albuquerque
Anchorage
Bakersfield
Baltimore
Bridgeport
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Dayton
Denver
Jackson
Laredo
Memphis
Mesa
Miami
Milwaukee
Montgomery
New York
Oakland
Orlando
Phoenix
Providence
San Diego 2
South Bend
Toledo
Washington, DC
Wichita

No Programs

Houston 2
Lincoln
Savannah
Virginia Beach

Note : Boston and Tacoma did not respond.

The average 1990-91 budget for these programs was $4,633,935. The most frequently mentioned major expense was teaching staff salaries.

DISTRICT BUDGETS FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMS (1990-91)

City	Budget	City	Budget
Albuquerque	904,300	Miami	8,600,000
Atlanta	1,269,475	New York	35,104,911
Bakersfield	182,000	Norfolk	1,236,054
Bakersfield 2	131,457	Oakland	950,000
Baltimore	8,864,000	Orlando	2,000,000
Bridgeport	877,208	Philadelphia	30,789,300
Chicago	53,461,091	Pittsburgh	3,206,271
Cincinnati	2,000,000	Portland	2,364,277
Columbia	789,120	Providence	2,000,000
Dayton	2,225,000	Raleigh	360,000*
Denver	1,169,812	Reno	389,340
Des Moines	1,870,121	San Bernardino	741,097
Detroit	10,000,000	San Diego	86,073
Ft. Lauderdale	5,000,000	San Diego 2	340,000
Gary	500,000	St. Louis	1,231,891
Houston	5,398,800	Syracuse	3,168,359
Huntington	60,000	Tacoma	1,936,381
Indianapolis	483,943	Tampa	2,012,974
Jacksonville	5,000,000	Toledo	85,000
Laredo	1,296,000	Tucson	244,444
Las Vegas	410,326	Tulsa	465,103
Long Beach	3,500,000	Washington, DC	13,285,266
Memphis	1,055,365	Wichita	1,570,206

---

* Federal funding; amount of local funding unavailable at this time.

Note: Dallas provided no figure although a budget is maintained.

TEACHER AND ADMINISTRATOR SHORTAGES

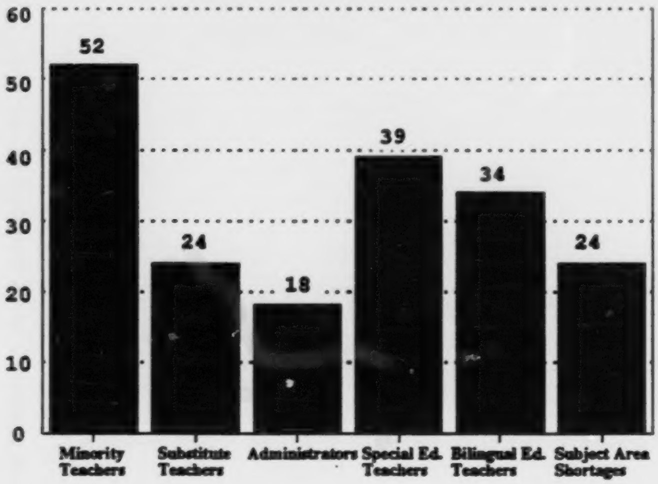
RECRUITMENT

There is concern that the nation faces a shortage of teachers in a variety of subject areas, especially math and science. Also of concern is a shortage of minority teachers. Minority teachers can be excellent role models at a time when fewer minorities are acquiring baccalaureate degrees, choosing careers in teaching, and doing well on college entrance examinations.

Perhaps these concerns and others discussed throughout this report have contributed to a growing shortage of administrators. For example, the Educational Research Service cites recent studies that indicate nearly 40 percent of current public school principals will leave their jobs within the next five years.

- Fifty-two districts (84%) reported having special recruitment programs or incentives aimed at minority teachers.
- Twenty-four (39%) have recruitment programs for substitute teachers.
- About one-third are using special programs and incentives to obtain administrators.
- Special education teachers are being recruited with programs and incentives in 39 districts.
- Over half the districts (56%) have recruitment programs for bilingual education teachers.
- Subject area shortages are being addressed with recruitment programs in 24 districts.

RECRUITMENT PROGRAMS/INCENTIVES
(Number of Districts Responding)



Subject area shortages mentioned by districts include math, science, foreign languages, computer education, and special education. A complete listing of subject area shortages and recruitment program descriptions follows:

DISTRICTS WITH RECRUITMENT PROGRAMS FOR SUBJECT AREA SHORTAGES

City	Subject Areas
Akron	Occupational and Physical Therapists.
Anchorage	In line with affirmative action needs, endeavor to balance staff with males in what have been traditional patterns, i.e., elementary teachers and females in science and math.
Boston	Computer Education; Speech/Language; OT & PT.
Bridgeport	School system has an aggressive recruitment plan aimed at minority teachers in all areas.
Cleveland	Media Specialists.
Denver	IMC; Music; Mathematics; Science; ECE.
Detroit	Retaining of contract teachers to special education positions with University of Detroit.
Ft. Lauderdale	Media; Speech Therapist; School Psychologist.
Houston	ESL and ACP.
Laredo	Librarians.
Las Vegas	Math/Science.
Memphis	Elementary; Math; Foreign Languages.
Mesa	Reading Teachers; School Psychologists; Speech Therapists; OT/PT's; School Counselors; Media Specialists.
Miami	Psychology.
Montgomery	Foreign Languages; Physics; Chemistry.
New York	Clinical Staff.
Philadelphia	Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hispanic-speaking teachers, as well as other Asian languages.
Tacoma	Montana Career Fair - Special Ed.
Tampa	Physics; chemistry; physical science; physical/occupational therapy.
Tulsa	Our recruitment program is aimed at securing an adequate number of qualified teachers to meet mandates of H.B. 1017. Elementary, special education, science and math teachers are of high priority.
Washington, DC	Elementary and Early Childhood.

Note: Bakersfield 2, Pittsburgh and Toledo also indicated they have recruitment programs for subject area shortages but did not specify the subject areas.

RECRUITMENT PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

City	Program Description
Akron	(1) Active participation in the Ohio Minority Consortium; (2) Participate and serve on the Steering Committee for the Camp Attracting Prospective Educators, also known as CAPE; (3) Active recruitment on southern black college campuses.
Albuquerque	(No Response.)
Anchorage	(No Response.)
Atlanta	Wide advertisement for administrators.

RECRUITMENT PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS
(continued)

City	Program Description
Bakersfield	Advertise and physically recruit in Colleges and Universities that have a high percentage of minority candidates. We also attend minority conferences and job fairs.
Bakersfield 2	Moving expenses (out of state); Recruitment teams visit universities and job fairs nationwide.
Baltimore	(No Response.)
Boston	The BPS employs full-time recruitment staff that conduct outreach activities to identify and hire needed staff in all areas.
Bridgeport	Teaching opportunity for Paraprofessionals - career ladder for getting teacher assistants certified.
Chicago	Job Fairs to assist principals with staffing vacancies; Teacher placement days at regional universities; Refer candidates to university programs with grants for special educational bilingual teachers; Refer candidates to the Illinois State Board of Education scholarships for teacher shortage areas.
Cincinnati	(No Response.)
Cleveland	Mileage reimbursement @ $0.50 mile for initial move; Housing Program; Peer Review program to assist new teachers with classroom management and instruction.
Columbia	Recruitment trips are taken to colleges specializing in areas where there are teacher shortages. There are administrator, intern and principle apprentice programs that address the administrator shortages.
Dallas	(No Response.)
Dayton	Cooperative program with local university to finance cost of training for certification purposes -- contract to employ participants.
Denver	High school future teachers, NY new teachers' recruitment, paraprofessional trust fund, recruitment at local colleges and universities, Bridge program.
Des Moines	Minority Employee Program aimed at teacher certification in conjunction with Drake University and Des Moines Area Community College.
Detroit	Campuses, faculty - Outstate.
Ft. Lauderdale	(No Response.)
Gary	Urban Teacher Education Program (UTEP), Cooperative effort between the school district and a local university.
Houston	ACP, Teach for America.
Houston 2	(No Response.)
Huntington	(No Response.)
Indianapolis	Teach program for non-certified staff.
Jackson	Vigorous recruiting for beginning teachers on college campuses; district offers highest teacher salaries in state; potential administrator program identifies capable teachers interested in becoming administrators.

RECRUITMENT PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS
(continued)

City	Program Description
Jacksonville	A cooperative effort among AT&T, the Duval County Public Schools, and the University of North Florida is underway to provide free courses leading to a bachelor's degree for instructional support personnel. After receiving their degree, participants in Project Teacher are committed to teach in Duval County Public Schools for three years.
Laredo	The district has an Alternative Certification Program for Special Education and Elementary Bilingual Teachers.
Las Vegas	There is a state-supported minority recruitment program; others are locally sponsored.
Lincoln	(No Response.)
Long Beach	Career Ladder Program for teacher aides/Internships (full pay and benefits), Military Contacts.
Memphis	(No Response.)
Mesa	Recruiting candidates at specific conferences (i.e., National Middle School Conference, etc.). Placing recruiting ads in high profile journals, magazines, (i.e., Teacher magazines, Teaching Exceptional Children's Journal, OT/PT Forum, Black Informant Newspaper).
Miami	A successful incentive program, reviewed annually, for Dade County Public Schools has been to identify critical shortage areas. The appropriately certified teacher who accepts a position in one of these identified subject areas receives a one-time-only $1,000 bonus after completing one year in the assignment.
Milwaukee	(No Response.)
Montgomery	(No Response.)
New York	Scholarship and Career-Ladder programs.
Norfolk	(No Response.)
Oakland	Programs: (1) Establish a network of Regional Recruitment Liaisons in response to shortage of bilingual and minority teachers; (2) Contracted with "Teach for America"; (3) Establish student-teacher consortium with local institutions of higher education.
Orlando	Minority Recruiting Program; Minority Affairs Mentor Program.
Philadelphia	We are utilizing collaborative relationships with colleges and universities to encourage student teachers to begin their training in our schools.
Phoenix	Advertisement in national magazines to minority audiences. On-campus recruitment at in/out-of-state college. Extra stipends for Bilingual/ESL certified teachers.
Pittsburgh	Hampton Student Teaching Collaborative Program.
Portland	(No Response.)
Providence	Long-term Substitute Status - Payment of Medical Benefits.
Raleigh	We attend too many job fairs and visit numerous college campuses in our recruiting efforts.
Reno	(No Response.)

RECRUITMENT PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS
(continued)

City	Program Description
San Bernardino	Tuition is paid up to a maximum amount charged by Cal State system for classified employees attending college for purpose of obtaining teaching credential. Employee is required to teach two years for the district after obtaining credential.
San Diego	Implementation of district program for training and certifying bilingual elementary teachers.
San Diego 2	Provide paid training and pay for cost of test for LDS and BBC certification.
Springfield	(No Response.)
St. Louis	(No Response.)
Syracuse	(No Response.)
Tacoma	(No Response.)
Tampa	Minority and critical teacher task forces, four teacher scholarships for minority and critical teacher applicants from our high schools, relocation reimbursement for minority critical shortage teachers, advanced contracts for critical shortage teachers.
Toledo	We will be offering early contracts to persons certified in the areas needed.
Tucson	(No Response.)
Tulsa	The only incentive employed at this time is the induction week stipend. It is over and above the new teacher's regular salary.
Virginia Beach	(No Response.)
Washington, DC	Implementing an Alternative Certification Program for teachers in critical areas of shortage. Summer 1992.
Wichita	(No Response.)

To respond to these shortages a number of districts have developed programs to encourage students to enter the teaching profession.

- Seventy percent of the districts that responded to the survey have programs to encourage students to become teachers. These programs are varied and are detailed in table H24.

TECHNOLOGY

The President's agenda for education incorporates the goal of equipping students to compete in the twenty-first century and in a global society. The ability to understand and use technology is most certainly one of the keys to achieving this goal. The application of technology is a requirement for this century, the next, and for living with the reality of global competition.

Technology is being utilized in schools to improve teaching techniques, communications, and to increase the efficiency of administrative and building operations.

The rapid development of new technologies requires the education community to choose among a large variety of equipment and methods for improving education and solving problems.

This study explores these issues, especially the questions of what kinds of technologies are being used and how they are being applied.

TECHNOLOGY USE

- Almost all the school systems (60) use computer technology for instructional purposes. The same is true for the administrative uses of computers. Forty-seven utilize computers in human resource development.
- Forty-eight districts use interactive video technology in instructional programming, 11 use it in administrative functions, and 16 apply it to human resource development.
- Television programming technology performs instructional functions in 57 districts, administrative functions in about half of the responding districts, and human resource development in 23.
- Fewer school systems use radio technology. Twenty-two employ it for instructional purposes and seven employ it in administration and human resource development.
- Other technologies mentioned by respondents are telecommunications, cable, and microwave.

Distance learning can connect home-bound students to schools and has the potential to greatly expand the boundaries of the classroom.

- Eighteen districts participate in distance learning programming as transmitters, 39 as receivers, and 17 are both transmitters and receivers.
- Seven districts plan to participate as transmitters within the next three years: Denver, Jackson, New York, Portland, Providence, Savannah, and Tulsa. A total of seven districts plan to become receivers: Bakersfield, Denver, Gary, Jackson, New York, Providence, and San Bernardino.

- Twelve school systems indicated they have no plans to participate in distance learning within the next three years: Anchorage, Bridgeport, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Oakland, Phoenix, Pittsburgh, San Diego 2, Syracuse, and Toledo.

A variety of technologies currently are being used in schools. However, the application of technology can be limited by the number of trained staff. Key technology use and the average percent of teachers trained in these technologies are indicated in the following chart.

	# Of Districts Using Technology	Average % Of Trained Teachers
CD/ROM For Instruction	52	11.0
Videodiscs For Instruction	54	13.2
Satellite Downlink/Uplink	39	10.8
Computers For Classroom Mgt.	56	31.3
On-Line Telecommunications	46	11.6
"Channel One"/"Newsroom"	25	29.0

The use of computers to enhance instruction is widespread among responding districts. Over 95 percent reported using computers in this capacity. The average percent of students receiving computer-enhanced instruction is 73.6 percent.

DAY CARE

The increase in the number of women in the workforce and the number of single parent households has put pressure on school districts to provide day care services. Another pressure is the quality of day care. It is often difficult for parents to judge the fitness of individual day care providers and privately-run day care facilities. However, school systems are generally more familiar to parents and there is the growing recognition that it is important to provide children with quality care to avoid future learning problems and to provide for their emotional well being.

One-fourth of responding districts administer their own day care programs, while 47 percent have day care programs administered by an outside organization. Approximately 35 percent do not have a day care program. Compared to the last study, there is a small increase in the number of districts offering day care. Of the districts administering their own programs, only two, Cleveland and Orlando, limit them to potentially at-risk children.

NON-EDUCATIONAL DAY CARE PROGRAMS STATUS

Programs Administered By District

Cleveland
Denver
Des Moines
Ft. Lauderdale
Jacksonville
Laredo
Las Vegas
Miami
Orlando
Philadelphia
Phoenix
Pittsburgh
Raleigh
San Diego
South Bend
Tucson

Programs Administered By Outside Organizations

Akron
Albuquerque
Anchorage*
Cincinnati
Denver
Detroit
Ft. Lauderdale
Houston 2
Indianapolis
Lincoln
Long Beach
Memphis
Miami
Milwaukee
Montgomery
New York
Oakland
Orlando
Portland
Reno
San Diego 2
Savannah
Tacoma
Toledo
Tucson
Tulsa
Virginia Beach
Washington, DC
Wichita

No Programs

Anchorage*
Atlanta
Bakersfield
Bakersfield 2
Boston
Bridgeport
Chicago
Columbia
Dallas
Dayton
Gary
Houston
Huntington
Jackson
Mesa
Norfolk
Providence
San Bernardino
Springfield
St. Louis
Syracuse
Tampa

---

* In some schools.

FEE STRUCTURES

Ten districts have day care programs with a flat fee: Des Moines, Detroit, Houston 2, Jacksonville, Laredo, Long Beach, Orlando, Raleigh, South Bend and Tacoma. A sliding scale is used in 19 school systems: Albuquerque, Denver, Ft. Lauderdale, Houston 2, Indianapolis, Las Vegas, Lincoln, Long Beach, Memphis, Miami, Milwaukee, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, San Diego, San Diego 2, Tacoma, Toledo, and Tucson. Two districts, Cleveland and Phoenix, do not charge a fee.

ENROLLMENTS

For the responding districts the average before-school day care enrollment is 1,297 and the average after-school enrollment is 2,395.

Fourteen districts provided information on total enrollments, number of full-time staff assigned to programs, and the dollar amount budgeted for day care (1990-91). The averages for these three categories of information are respectively 2,236, 163.8, and $3,783,827.

LIMITATIONS

The greatest limitation or reason why districts do not have day care programs is lack of funding. Three-fourths of the districts that do not have a program indicated lack of funds as a reason. Nine districts listed inadequate facilities as a problem, four checked off liability insurance, and two believed community opposition was a difficulty.

Twenty-five districts indicated they would participate in federally funded day care if full funding was provided.

DESEGREGATION

Desegregation is critical to the objective of promoting equity and excellence in the public schools. However, the issue of desegregation is complicated by factors that include the movement of families to the suburbs, birth rates, and immigration.

Segregation still persists. For example, national desegregation trends for black students, 1968-88, reveal that very dramatic increases in integration took place between 1968 and 1972, but that very little added progress occurred by 1976. In the 12 years after that time, there was virtually no net gain for desegregation of blacks in majority white schools.[*]

How are urban school districts addressing the issue of desegregation? Of the 62 districts that received surveys, 42 reported that they are currently involved in desegregation efforts in their schools. A number of districts have had desegregation plans in the past but are not currently involved in desegregation efforts. These districts are: Atlanta, Baltimore, Columbia, Detroit, Jackson, Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Washington, D.C.

The origins of desegregation plans that districts are currently using follow. The plans of a few districts have more than one source of origin.

Ordered by a Federal Court:	Bakersfield, Boston, Bridgeport, Cleveland, Dallas, Dayton, Denver, Ft. Lauderdale, Houston, Indianapolis, Miami, Montgomery, Orlando, Savannah, St. Louis, Tampa, Tucson, and Tulsa
Voluntary Plan:	Akron, Bakersfield 2, Las Vegas, Long Beach, Miami, Milwaukee, Oakland, Portland, Providence, Raleigh, San Diego, San Diego 2, Savannah, Springfield, Tacoma, Toledo, and Wichita
State Court Order:	Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Syracuse
Negotiated with Federal Office for Civil Rights:	Bakersfield, Chicago, Des Moines, Phoenix, Toledo, and Wichita
Out of Court Settlement with Plaintiffs:	Cincinnati and Jacksonville

---

[*] Status of School Desegregation: The Next Generation; A Publication of the Council of Urban Boards of Education; March 1992.

A variety of strategies, often used in combination, are employed by districts to address desegregation problems: 37 districts use magnet schools or programs; (35) voluntary transfers within district; (29) faculty desegregation/affirmative action; (28) in-service training on race relations; (20) mandatory busing; (17) upgrading previously minority schools; (12) pairing or clustering; (4) transfers to other school districts; and (2) housing related policies. Thirty-two districts engage in voluntary busing. Descriptions of other desegregation strategies used by respondents are included in the table listed below:

DESEGREGATION STRATEGIES EMPLOYED BY DISTRICTS

A - Mandatory busing
B - Voluntary transfers within district
C - Magnet schools or programs
D - Pairing or clustering
E - Transfers to other school districts
F - Upgrading previously minority schools
G - Faculty desegregation/affirmative action
H - In-service training on race relations
I - Housing related policies
J - Other

District	Categories	Other (Description)
Akron	C	
Bakersfield	A,B,C,D,E,G,H,I	
Bakersfield 2	J	Redraw boundary lines to maintain proportionate racial balances as new schools are built
Boston	A,B,G,H	
Bridgeport	B,C,D,F,G	
Chicago	B,C,F,G,H,J	Curriculum and Administration Bilingual Education Evaluation Vocational and Technical High Schools Special Education and Testing Student Discipline Within School Desegregation
Cincinnati	B,C,D,F,G,H	
Cleveland	A,B,C,D,G,H	
Dallas	A,B,C,G,H,J	Achievement Goals
Dayton	A,C,D,G	
Denver	A,B,C,D,F,G,H	
Des Moines	A,B,C,D,F,H	
Ft. Lauderdale	A,C	
Houston	B**,C,G,J	Voluntary Integrated Education Plan - Transfers into HID from suburban school districts Equidistant zoning for elementary schools Geographical capacity for secondary schools
Indianapolis	A,B,C,E,G,H	
Jacksonville	B,C,G,H	
Las Vegas	A	
Long Beach	A,B,C,D,G,H	
Miami	A,B,C,D,G	
Milwaukee	B,C,E,F,H,J	Voluntary busing
Montgomery	B,C,F,G	

** Majority to Minority transfers (required to be in majority race to transfer to school where one would be in minority race).

DESEGREGATION STRATEGIES EMPLOYED BY DISTRICTS (CONTINUED)

A - Mandatory busing
B - Voluntary transfers within district
C - Magnet schools or programs
D - Pairing or clustering
E - Transfers to other school districts
F - Upgrading previously minority schools
G - Faculty desegregation/affirmative action
H - In-service training on race relations
I - Housing related policies
J - Other

District	Categories	Other (Description)
Oakland	C,F,J	Curriculum and staff development improvement Interventions to address life circumstances
Orlando	A,B,G,H	
Philadelphia	B,C,F,G,H	
Phoenix	B,C,G	
Pittsburgh	A,B,C,G,H	
Portland	B,C,G,H	
Providence	C,F,G,H	
Raleigh	A,B,C,H	
San Bernardino	B,C,F,G,H	
San Diego	B,C,F,G,H,J	Achievement
San Diego 2	B,C	
Savannah	B,C,F,H	
Springfield	B,C,J	Schools of Choice Restructuring of grades, change to middle schools, etc.
St. Louis	A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,J	Part-time integrated educational experiences
Syracuse	B,C,D,H	
Tacoma	B,C	
Tampa	A,B,C,F,G,H,I,J	Two-year rotation to inner city schools and then back to neighborhood schools
Toledo	B,G,H	
Tucson	A,B,C,F,G,H	
Tulsa	A,B,C,G,H	
Wichita	A,B,C,D,F,G,H,J	Birthday lottery for selection of Black & White students at elementary school level (Feeder pattern keeps students together through elementary, middle and high school)

Nine districts indicated that they have never had a desegregation plan: Albuquerque, Anchorage, Gary, Houston 2, Huntington, Laredo, Mesa, New York, and Reno.

Twenty-one districts reported that they have had a desegregation plan that is no longer in effect or was different from the plan they are now using. The majority of these districts (14) had plans that originated under a federal court order, and four districts had original plans based on their voluntary efforts. Out of court settlement with plaintiffs, negotiations with the Federal Office for Civil Rights, and response to the State Department of Education account for the origins of the plans in the remaining three districts.

Of the 14 districts with original plans initiated by federal court order, nine have been released from the court order, four districts are using revised plans that received court approval, and one district negotiated a plan with plaintiffs.

Twenty-one districts indicated strategies used in their original plans. Faculty desegregation/affirmative action was used by 16 districts; in-service training on race relations (12); pairing or clustering (12); mandatory busing (12); voluntary transfers within district (11); magnet schools or programs (7); upgrading previously minority schools (7); transfers to other school districts (1); and housing related policies (1).

The largest source of funds for desegregation efforts during the 1990-91 school year was local government with a total of $200,013,905. A detailed report on federal, state, and local funds is listed below.

AMOUNT OF GOVERNMENT MONEY RECEIVED BY DISTRICTS FOR DESEGREGATION EFFORTS DURING THE 1990-91 SCHOOL YEAR

District	Federal Sources Including Funds for Magnets Under Desegregation Plan	State Sources	Local Sources
Akron	0	0	200,000 *
Bakersfield	100,000	4,273,000	400,000
Bakersfield 2	N/A	N/A	**
Boston			40,000,000 ###
Bridgeport	NR	165,000	1,300,000
Chicago	0	0	0
Cincinnati	Unknown	5,000,000	NR
Cleveland	2,985,000	29,586,430	29,586,430
Dallas	1,000,000	0	44,000,000
Dayton	0	3,000,000	0
Denver	0	0	0
Des Moines	NR	NR	3,400,000
Ft. Lauderdale	0	0	0
Houston	284,167 #	0	0
Jacksonville	0	0	0
Las Vegas	1,500,000	**	**
Long Beach	0	5,266,650	0
Miami	3,900,000	0	9,900,000 ##
Milwaukee	2,500,000	**	**
Montgomery	500,000	0	1,000,000
Oakland	0	0	0
Orlando	0	0	0
Phoenix	NR	NR	3,800,000
Pittsburgh	0	0	***
Portland	929,720	0	0 ####
Providence	0	NR	NR

AMOUNT OF GOVERNMENT MONEY RECEIVED BY DISTRICTS FOR DESEGREGATION EFFORTS DURING THE 1990-91 SCHOOL YEAR (CONTINUED)

District	Federal Sources Including Funds for Magnets Under Desegregation Plan	State Sources	Local Sources
Raleigh	0	0	2,000,000
San Bernardino	0	9,720,069	0
San Diego	4,113,885	40,659,463	7,440,749
San Diego 2	NR	278,609	64,661
Savannah	1,710,780	0	3,482,772 ****
Springfield	NR	1,899,641	NR
St. Louis	0	41,950,145	42,405,536
Syracuse	NR	4,000,000	NR
Tacoma	1,800,666	682,000	1,700,000 *****
Tampa	#####	NR	NR
Toledo	0	66,766	0
Tucson	N/A	N/A	8,130,000
Tulsa	0	0	N/A @
Wichita	413,511	2,438,830	1,203,757

---

* Transportation.

** Figure unavailable.

*** Unable to determine.

**** Not including transportation.

***** Plus transportation.

# Chapter II grant for one school.

## Magnet programs.

### Total is $40,000,000 from all sources - difficult to determine.

#### District spent approximately $7,000,000 from its General Fund. It did not receive money for desegregation efforts.

##### Magnets aren't a primary desegregation vehicle. Grant funding received is strictly for magnet schools.

@ We don't keep records separately for desegregation costs.

Note: NR = No Response.
N/A = Not Applicable.

TABLE H1: DISTRICTS WITH STUDENTS RECEIVING HIV PREVENTION EDUCATION

Akron
Albuquerque
Anchorage
Atlanta
Bakersfield
Bakersfield 2
Baltimore
Boston
Bridgeport
Chicago
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Columbia
Dallas
Dayton
Denver
Des Moines
Detroit
Ft. Lauderdale
Gary
Houston
Houston 2
Huntington
Indianapolis
Jackson
Jacksonville
Laredo
Las Vegas
Lincoln
Long Beach
Memphis
Mesa
Miami
Milwaukee
Montgomery
New York
Norfolk
Oakland
Orlando
Philadelphia
Phoenix
Pittsburgh
Portland
Providence
Raleigh
Reno
San Bernardino
San Diego
San Diego 2
Savannah
South Bend
Springfield
St. Louis
Syracuse
Tacoma
Tampa
Toledo
Tucson
Tulsa
Virginia Beach
Washington, DC
Wichita

TABLE H2: GRADE LEVEL HIV PREVENTION EDUCATION STARTS

Pre-Kindergarten

Detroit
Tucson

Kindergarten

Anchorage
Atlanta
Chicago
Dayton
Denver
Ft. Lauderdale
Gary
Houston
Indianapolis
Jacksonville
Memphis
Mesa
Miami
Milwaukee
New York
Orlando
Philadelphia
Phoenix
Portland
Savannah
South Bend
Wichita

1st Grade

Cleveland
Long Beach
San Diego

2nd Grade

Toledo

3rd Grade

Lincoln
St. Louis

4th Grade

Boston
Cincinnati
Dallas
Reno
Syracuse
Washington, DC

TABLE H2: GRADE LEVEL HIV PREVENTION EDUCATION STARTS (continued)

5th Grade

- Akron
- Albuquerque
- Des Moines
- Montgomery
- Norfolk
- Pittsburgh
- Providence
- Springfield
- Tacoma
- Tampa
- Tulsa

6th Grade

- Columbia
- Jackson
- Laredo
- Las Vegas
- San Bernardino
- San Diego 2
- Virginia Beach

7th Grade

- Bakersfield
- Bridgeport
- Houston 2
- Huntington
- Oakland
- Raleigh

9th Grade

- Bakersfield 2
- Baltimore

TABLE H3: DISTRICTS WITH CONDOM AVAILABILITY POLICIES FOR STUDENTS – DISTRIBUTION

	Condom Distribution		
City	Vending Machines	School Health Center	Other (Description)
Baltimore		X	
New York			Health resource sites staffed by trained and certified faculty.
Philadelphia		X	
Portland		X	
Springfield			Information and referral, but not distribution.
Tampa			Policy states that condoms will not be available through school-based clinics.

TABLE H4: DISTRICTS WHICH HAVE NOT ADOPTED CONDOM AVAILABILITY POLICIES FOR STUDENTS

Akron
Albuquerque
Anchorage
Atlanta
Bakersfield
Bakersfield 2
Boston
Bridgeport
Chicago
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Columbia
Dallas
Dayton
Denver
Des Moines
Detroit
Ft. Lauderdale
Gary
Houston
Houston 2
Huntington
Indianapolis
Jackson
Jacksonville
Laredo
Las Vegas
Lincoln
Long Beach
Memphis
Mesa
Miami
Milwaukee
Montgomery
Norfolk
Oakland
Orlando
Phoenix
Pittsburgh
Providence
Raleigh
Reno
San Bernardino
San Diego
San Diego 2
Savannah
St. Louis
Syracuse
Tacoma
Toledo
Tucson
Tulsa
Virginia Beach
Washington, DC
Wichita

TABLE H5: DISTRICTS PROVIDING COUNSELING FOR HIV TESTING

City	Counseling Provider
Akron	School Counselors.
Albuquerque	School Health Centers in the Nurses offices.
Bakersfield	Family Life Education teacher.
Bakersfield 2	County health clinic.
Boston	Referral to School Health Centers.
Bridgeport	School-Based Health Clinics.
Chicago	Referral to Dept. of Health, City of Chicago.
Cleveland	Referred to city clinics.
Dallas	School nurse; Professional associated with special program (New Futures).
Dayton	Nurses/H.S. Health Teachers/Outside Health Agencies.
Denver	Trained counselors/Child Health Associates (CHA).
Des Moines	School nurses - Health Education.
Detroit	Guidance Department.
Ft. Lauderdale	Testing and counseling are available to students at the Health Department.
Gary	Nurses.
Houston	School counselors and school nurses.
Houston 2	Counselors - nurses.
Huntington	School Counselors.
Jackson	(No response.)
Laredo	School nurse as requested by student.
Lincoln	School nurses. Student is counseled and referred to other agencies.
Memphis	A mental health staff member with consultation from appropriate health professional.
Miami	Teachers and volunteer speakers as part of the unit on AIDS.
Milwaukee	School nurse.
Montgomery	School nurses.
Norfolk	The school nurse.
Oakland	HMO Agencies & Aids Project in Community Agencies.
Philadelphia	Upon referral to agencies external to the School District.
Pittsburgh	School nurse Practitioners.
Portland	School-based health clinics.
Providence	Health Teachers.
Raleigh	Not on school site - students are referred to Health Dept. or other health care providers.
San Diego	Social Concerns Teachers/Counselors at county test sites.
Springfield	Referral agencies.
Tacoma	Nurse.
Tampa	(No counseling entity listed.)
Toledo	Health teachers/home economics teachers.
Tulsa	Qualified teachers, R.N.s and counselors.
Washington, DC	Children's Hospital.
Wichita	Sedgwick County Health Department.

TABLE H6: PREGNANCY PREVENTION CURRICULUM

City	Prevention Taught To Students	Grade Instruction Begins	Mandated By State	Part Of Comprehensive Health Education	Taught Separately
Akron	Yes	5	No	Yes	No
Albuquerque	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Anchorage	Yes	6	No	Yes	No
Atlanta	Yes	8	No	Yes	Yes
Bakersfield	Yes	7	No	No	Yes
Bakersfield 2	Yes	10	Yes	Yes	No
Baltimore	Yes	NR	No	Yes	NR
Boston	No	NR	No	Yes	No
Bridgeport	Yes	7	No	Yes	No
Chicago	Yes	6	No	No	Yes
Cincinnati	Yes	7	No	Yes	No
Cleveland	Yes	6	No	Yes	No
Columbia	Yes	6	Yes	Yes	No
Dallas	Yes	5	No	Yes	Yes
Dayton	Yes	4	No	Yes	Yes
Denver	Yes	5	No	Yes	No
Des Moines	Yes	K	Yes	Yes	No
Detroit	Yes	NR	No	Yes	No
Ft. Lauderdale	Yes	6	Yes	Yes	No
Gary	Yes	7	No	No	Yes
Houston	Yes	K	No	Yes	No
Houston 2	Yes	9	No	Yes	No
Huntington	Yes	7	Yes	Yes	No
Indianapolis	Yes	4	Yes*	Yes	Yes
Jackson	Yes	7	No	No	Yes
Jacksonville	Yes	7	Yes	Yes	No
Laredo	No	NR	No	No	No
Las Vegas	Yes	6	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lincoln	Yes	5	No	Yes	Yes
Long Beach	Yes	5	Yes	Yes	No
Memphis	Yes	9	Yes	Yes	No
Mesa	Yes	7	No	No	Yes
Miami	Yes	7	Yes	Yes	No
Milwaukee	Yes	6	Yes	Yes	No
Montgomery	Yes	7	Yes	Yes	No
New York	Yes	9	No	Yes	Yes
Norfolk	Yes	5	Yes	Yes	No
Oakland	Yes	5	Yes	Yes	No
Orlando	Yes	6	Yes	Yes	Yes
Philadelphia	Yes	K	No	Yes	No
Phoenix	No	NR	No	No	No
Pittsburgh	Yes	9	No	Yes	No
Portland	Yes	6	No	Yes	Yes
Providence	Yes	6	No	Yes	No
Raleigh	Yes	8	Yes	Yes	No
Reno	Yes	4	Yes	Yes	Yes
San Bernardino	Yes	7	Yes	Yes	Yes
San Diego	Yes	6	No	Yes	Yes
San Diego 2	No	NR	No	No	No
Savannah	Yes	K	Yes	Yes	Yes
South Bend	Yes	6	Yes	Yes	No
Springfield	Yes	7	No	Yes	No
St. Louis	Yes	6	Yes	Yes	No
Syracuse	Yes	5	No	Yes	Yes
Tacoma	Yes	5	No	Yes	No
Tampa	Yes	5	Yes	Yes	Yes

TABLE H6: PREGNANCY PREVENTION CURRICULUM (continued)

City	Prevention Taught To Students	Grade Instruction Begins	Mandated By State	Part Of Comprehensive Health Education	Taught Separately
Toledo	Yes	K	No	Yes	Yes
Tucson	Yes	7	No	Yes	Yes
Tulsa	Yes	4	No	No	Yes
Virginia Beach	Yes	7	Yes	Yes	No
Washington, DC	Yes	Pre-K	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wichita	Yes	6	No	No	Yes

---

* Abstinence education is mandated.

Note: NR = No Response.

TABLE H7: MAJOR PREGNANCY PREVENTION BUDGET EXPENSES FOR SPECIAL PROGRAMS

City	Curriculum Development	Teacher Training	Print Materials	Audio/ Visual Materials	Other
Atlanta			X		Staff salaries.
Bakersfield					Teacher's salary.
Bakersfield 2*	X	X			
Boston*		X			
Chicago	X				
Dallas					Program development and replication; purchase of materials (non-print); case management services including child care, transportation equipment and emergency incidentals (housing, shelter, clothing, etc.).
Dayton					Evenly distributed among curriculum development, teacher inservice training, purchase of print materials and purchase of audio-visual materials.
Denver*		X			
Gary					Salaries.
Indianapolis	X	X		X	
Jackson	X		X		Teacher salaries.
Lincoln					Staff.
Mesa					Personnel cost.
Milwaukee*	X				
New York		X			
Orlando		X	X	X	
Philadelphia*			X	X	Teachers; teacher aides; social workers' salaries.
Portland	X		X		
Reno					Teachers.
San Bernardino					Reimbursement of nurses time.
San Diego					Staff.
Savannah	X	X	X	X	
Tampa					Salaries of clinic personnel.
Toledo		X			
Tucson		X			School for Teenage Parents.
Tulsa					Personnel.
Washington, DC	X	X			70% teen parent services (transportation, child care subsidy and other special program resources).

---

* Districts without special programs that reported budget amounts for teaching pregnancy prevention.

TABLE H8: DISTRICTS PLANNING TO BEGIN SPECIAL PREGNANCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Boston
Huntington
Jacksonville
Oakland

TABLE H9: REASONS WHY DISTRICTS DO NOT CURRENTLY HAVE SPECIAL PREGNANCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS

City	Community Will Not Support	Board Does Not Support	Lack Of Money	Other
Akron	X			
Boston			X	
Cleveland		X		Currently we address 2nd and 3rd pregnancies.
Des Moines				"Pregnancy" instruction is included in the Human Growth and Development Curriculum.
Detroit	X			Parents want to do it themselves.
Ft. Lauderdale			X	
Huntington				Lack of requests up to this time.
Laredo				Combination of all reasons.
Memphis		X		
Oakland			X	
Phoenix				K - 8: The district has not yet addressed.
Virginia Beach	X			

TABLE H10: SCHOOL-BASED HEALTH CLINIC MANAGEMENT AND FUNDING

		Government Funding			
City	Operated By School	Federal	State	Local	Private Funding
Baltimore	No		509,295	1,079,217	
Boston	No		40,000		100,000
Bridgeport	No				
Chicago	No		720,864		251,559
Cleveland	No	0	0	0	20,000
Dallas	Yes*	0	0	0	0
Denver	No	0	40,000	0	278,170
Detroit	Yes	0	100,000	**	235,000
Gary	Yes		82,000	112,000	0
Houston	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Houston 2	Yes			100,000	0
Indianapolis	NR				
Memphis	No	N/A	N/A	225,000	75,000
Miami	No				500,000
New York	NR		4,949,273	1,270,000	370,000
Norfolk	No				
Oakland	Yes	N/A	N/A	59,780	148,520
Philadelphia	No				
Pittsburgh	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	***
Portland	No	0	63,000	1,074,000	0
Providence	Yes				0
Springfield	Yes				
Tampa	No			168,000	0
Tulsa	Yes****	25,000			
Washington, DC	No	0	0	0	322,000

---

* Joint effort with Parkland Hospital on high school campus.

** In-Kind: Laboratory fees from Detroit Public Schools, Detroit Health Dept. and Children's Hospital.

*** To date, has two clinics with costs borne by third party payers and providers. No data is available as to cost.

**** Along with the United Way and the Oklahoma State Dept. of Health.

Note: Blank spaces represent non-responses.

TABLE H11: DISTRICTS OFFERING PREGNANT GIRLS THE OPTION OF HOMEBOUND INSTRUCTION TO CONTINUE THEIR STUDIES

Akron
Bakersfield
Boston
Bridgeport
Chicago
Cleveland
Columbia
Dallas
Dayton
Denver
Des Moines
Detroit
Ft. Lauderdale
Gary
Houston
Houston 2
Indianapolis
Jacksonville
Laredo
Las Vegas*
Lincoln**
Memphis
Miami***
Milwaukee
Montgomery
New York
Oakland
Orlando
Philadelphia****
Phoenix
Pittsburgh
Portland
Providence
Raleigh*****
Reno
San Bernardino
San Diego
South Bend
Springfield
Tacoma
Tampa
Toledo
Tulsa
Virginia Beach
Washington, DC
Wichita

---

* Primary location is regular high school or evening high school with specialized program.

** Only if medically required.

*** Students with medical complications.

**** For those who are ill.

***** When physician recommends.

TABLE H12: SPECIAL PARENTAL AND INFANT CARE CLASSES

	Provided to:		
City	Expectant Parents	Teen-agers With Infants	Do Not Offer
Akron	X	X	
Anchorage			X
Atlanta		X	
Bakersfield			X
Bakersfield 2	X	X	
Baltimore	X	X	
Boston	X	X	
Bridgeport	X	X	
Chicago	X	X	
Cleveland	X	X	
Columbia		X	
Dallas	X	X	
Dayton	X	X	
Denver	X	X	
Des Moines	X	X	
Detroit	X	X	
Ft. Lauderdale	X	X	
Gary	X	X	
Houston	X	X	
Houston 2	X	X	
Indianapolis	X	X	
Jacksonville	X	X	
Laredo	X	X	
Las Vegas	X	X	
Lincoln	X	X	
Long Beach	X	X	
Memphis	X	X	
Mesa	X	X	
Miami	X	X	
Milwaukee	X	X	
Montgomery		X	
New York	X	X	
Norfolk	X	X	
Oakland	X	X	
Orlando	X	X	
Philadelphia	X	X	
Phoenix	X		
Pittsburgh	X	X	
Portland	X	X	
Providence	X	X	
Raleigh		X	
Reno	X	X	
San Bernardino	X	X	
San Diego	X	X	
Savannah	X	X	
South Bend			X
Springfield	X	X	
St. Louis			X
Syracuse	X	X	
Tampa	X	X	
Toledo	X	X	
Tucson	X	X	
Tulsa	X	X	

TABLE H12 : SPECIAL PARENTAL AND INFANT CARE CLASSES (continued)

	Provided to:		
City	Expectant Parents	Teen-agers With Infants	Do Not Offer
Washington, DC	X	X	
Wichita	X	X	
Virginia Beach	X	X	

Note: Albuquerque, Cincinnati, Huntington, Jackson, San Diego 2 and Tacoma did not respond.

TABLE H13: DISTRICTS TEACHING SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION

City	Grade Prevention Starts	As Part Of Comprehensive Health Educ. Curriculum
Akron	Pre-K	Yes
Albuquerque	2	No
Anchorage	K	No
Atlanta	K	Yes
Bakersfield	K	Yes
Bakersfield 2	9	Yes
Baltimore	K	Yes
Boston	K	Yes
Bridgeport	K	Yes
Chicago	1	No
Cincinnati	K	Yes
Cleveland	1	Yes
Columbia	K	Yes
Dallas	Pre-K	Yes
Dayton	Pre-K	Yes
Denver	K	Yes
Des Moines	K	Yes
Detroit	Pre-K	Yes
Ft. Lauderdale	Pre-K	Yes
Gary	K	No
Houston	Pre-K	Yes
Houston 2	7	Yes
Huntington	K	Yes
Indianapolis	K	Yes
Jacksonville	K	Yes
Laredo	Pre-K	No
Las Vegas	1	Yes
Lincoln	K	Yes
Long Beach	1	Yes
Memphis	K	Yes
Mesa	K	Yes
Miami	Pre-K	Yes
Milwaukee	K	Yes
Montgomery	K	Yes
New York	K	Yes
Norfolk	K	Yes
Oakland	4	Yes
Orlando	Pre-K	No
Philadelphia	Pre-K	No
Phoenix	K	Yes
Pittsburgh	K	Yes
Portland	Pre-K	Yes
Providence	K	Yes
Raleigh	K	Yes
Reno	K	Yes
San Bernardino	K	Yes
San Diego	1	Yes
San Diego 2	K	Yes
Savannah	K	Yes
South Bend	K	Yes
Springfield	K	Yes
St. Louis	Pre-K	Yes
Syracuse	K	Yes
Tacoma	K	No
Tampa	K	Yes
Toledo	K	Yes

TABLE H13: DISTRICTS TEACHING SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION (continued)

City	Grade Prevention Starts	As Part Of Comprehensive Health Educ. Curriculum
Tucson	K	Yes
Tulsa	K	Yes
Virginia Beach	1	Yes
Washington, DC	Pre-K	Yes
Wichita	K	Yes

TABLE H14 : DISTRICTS WITH SPECIAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS SEPARATE FROM GENERAL HEALTH EDUCATION

		Major Expenses			
City	Total Budget	Curriculum Development	Teacher Inservice Training	Purchase Of Print Materials	Other (Description)
Akron	500,000		X	X	
Albuquerque	50,000		X	X	
Anchorage	500,000		X	X	
Bakersfield	395,824				Personnel salaries, consultant.
Baltimore	139,000		X		
Boston	1,002,000		X		Peer Leadership, Community Agency Training.
Bridgeport	679,282			X	
Chicago					Alternative activities and programs for students.
Cincinnati	250,000	X	X		Teenage Institute for the Prevention of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse. This is a peer education and prevention program.
Cleveland	358,000		X		
Columbia	22,000			X	
Dallas	1,100,000	X	X		Intervention, assessment and referral process.
Dayton	500,000		X		
Denver	150,000				Purchased Services (consultants).
Des Moines	350,000		X	X	Student Programs, Parent Programs.
Detroit	600,000				Staff.
Gary	377,000				Salaries.
Houston	1,700,000				Personnel - counselors and specialist.
Huntington	249,000				Peer Leadership Training.
Indianapolis	375,210	X	X	X	Administrative Costs.
Jacksonville	1,000,000		X		
Laredo	256,000				Salaries.
Las Vegas	1,258,543				Salaries.
Lincoln	220,000				Staff.
Long Beach	125,000				
Memphis	1,748,940*				Staff responsible for prevention activities in support of the prevention curriculum.
Mesa	300,000				Individual programs at school level, site-based.
Miami	5,600,000				Staff.
Montgomery	363,923		X	X	

TABLE H14: DISTRICTS WITH SPECIAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS SEPARATE FROM GENERAL HEALTH EDUCATION (continued)

		Major Expenses			
City	Total Budget	Curriculum Development	Teacher Inservice Training	Purchase Of Print Materials	Other (Description)
New York	38,000,000		X		850 Full-time substance abuse prevention/ intervention specialists; Positive alternatives for students; Part-time staff for after school programs.
Norfolk	200,000	X	X		Salaries.
Oakland	2,000,000				Consultant services, certified salaries and instructional supplies.
Orlando	1,310,773		X		School-based personnel to provide prevention /intervention services.
Philadelphia	1,651,150		X	X	Videos and visual aids.
Phoenix	100,000				Substance abuse prevention specialists (8).
Pittsburgh	100,000**				Agency Presenters.
Portland	750,000**		X		
Raleigh	300,000			X	
Reno	257,529		X	X	SAP (Student Assistance Program) expansion & implementation.
San Bernardino	600,000		X		Salaries.
San Diego	1,671,000				Direct instruction.
San Diego 2	448,360		X		
South Bend	NR	X	X	X	Assemblies, speakers, special events.
Springfield	372,000	X			Staff.
St. Louis	800,000		X	X	Teacher salaries.
Syracuse	206,417				Teacher counselors.
Tampa	454,000				Purchase of curriculum materials and salaries for drug free school personnel.
Toledo	250,000				Peer group prevention.
Tucson	500,000		X	X	Salaries for personnel in schools that operate the prevention programs.
Tulsa					
Virginia Beach	250,000				Salaries.
Washington, DC	2,013,574				Prevention/Intervention Program.
Wichita	411,000	X	X		

---

* 1992-93.

** 1991-92.

Note: NR = No Response.

TABLE H15: DISTRICTS WITHOUT SPECIAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS THAT ARE PLANNING TO BEGIN ONE

Ft. Lauderdale

TABLE H16: DISTRICT SUPPORT SERVICES FOR STUDENTS WITH DRUG/ALCOHOL ABUSE PROBLEMS

City	Referrals To Treatment Programs	Counselor One-on-One Sessions	District-Support Group Sessions	Referrals To AA/NA**	Peer Counseling Sessions	Referrals To Other Agencies	Other
Akron	X	X				X	Peer Prevention Programs.
Albuquerque	X		X	X			Alternative school for treatment and after-care support of recovering students.
Anchorage	X	X	X	X	X	X	In-District Suspension classrooms.
Atlanta	X			X		X	
Bakersfield	X	X			X	X	
Bakersfield 2	X	X	X				
Baltimore	X		X	X	X	X	
Boston	X	X		X		X	
Bridgeport	X	X	X	X		X	
Chicago					X		Prevention and intervention programs.
Cincinnati	X	X	X	X		X	
Cleveland	X	X	X	X	X	X	Linkages with other community agencies.
Columbia	X					X	
Dallas	X	X	X	X	X	X	Re-entry from treatment, intervention services supplied by non-profit agencies, family counseling sessions.
Dayton	X			X		X	Assessment services to students with drug use problems.
Denver	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Des Moines	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Detroit	X	X	X	X		X	Student assistance Program and School Workers.
Ft. Lauderdale	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Gary	X	X	X	X	X	X	Counseling for Title XX Students.
Houston	X	X	X	X	X	X	Parent training, substance abuse monitors, drug free youth groups, student assistance programs.
Houston 2	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Huntington	X		X	X	X	X	
Indianapolis	X	X	X		X	X	
Jacksonville	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Laredo	X			X	X	X	
Las Vegas	X	X	X		X	X	Clubs and student organizations; peer resource.

TABLE H16: DISTRICT SUPPORT SERVICES FOR STUDENTS WITH DRUG/ALCOHOL ABUSE PROBLEMS (continued)

City	Referrals To Treatment Programs	Counselor One-on-One Sessions	District-Support Group Sessions	Referrals To AA/NA**	Peer Counseling Sessions	Referrals To Other Agencies	Other
Lincoln	X		X	X	X	X	Staff awareness through in-service so they can be a positive influence.
Long Beach			X		X		
Memphis	X	X	X	X		X	Early intervention sessions for students suspended for alcohol/drug offenses.
Mesa		X	X		X		
Miami	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Milwaukee	X	X	X		X	X	
Montgomery	X					X	
New York	X	X	X	X	X	X	Positive Alternatives; Parent Workshops; Community Presentations.
Norfolk	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Oakland	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Orlando	X	X	X	X	X	X	Family counseling, parent education, suspension reduction program.
Philadelphia	X	X	X	X	X	X	Student Assistance Programs in 64 secondary schools; Instructional Support Teams in 34 elementary schools.
Phoenix	X	X				X	
Pittsburgh	X	X	X		X	X	Case Management, Alternative Education.
Portland	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Providence	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Raleigh	X	X	X		X	X	Student Assistance Program Coord. in 6 schools - will probably expand this program in '92 -'93.
Reno	X	X	X		X	X	
San Bernardino	X	X	X	X	X	X	
San Diego	X	X	X	X	X	X	Intervention assistance program (Assessment and Referral).
San Diego 2	X	X	X	X		X	
South Bend	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Springfield	X	X		X		X	
St. Louis	X	X	X		X	X	
Syracuse	X	X	X		X	X	
Tacoma	X	X	X	X		X	
Tampa	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Toledo	X	X	X			X	
Tucson	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Tulsa	X	X				X	
Virginia Beach	X	X	X		X	X	
Washington, DC	X					X	
Wichita	X	X	X	X		X	

** Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous.

Note: Jackson and Savannah did not respond.

TABLE H17: DISTRICT ASSISTANCE FOR STAFF MEMBERS RECOVERING FROM DRUG OR ALCOHOL ABUSE

City	Program Description
Akron	Employee Assistance Program.
Albuquerque	Employee Assistance Program.
Anchorage	Employee Assistance Program (EAP).
Atlanta	Employee Assistance Program.
Bakersfield 2	Psychology Systems (INS).
Baltimore	Counseling.
Boston	Comprehensive Assistance Program for Employees.
Bridgeport	(No description provided.)
Cincinnati	The district offers Counseling for life problems through Public Employees Assistance Program (PEAP) for ALL employees.
Cleveland	Employee Assistance Program.
Columbia	The district has an EAP through our Personnel Office.
Dallas	Special contract agreement for two year period - treatment required; counseling provided by District Psychologist; assistance in finding treatment offered.
Dayton	Employee Assistance Program support services.
Denver	Minimal, through Employee Assistance Program.
Des Moines	Employee Assistance Program; 30-day insurance coverage.
Detroit	Dorothy Merchant, Employee Assistance Program. Referral and brief counseling (EAP) sessions and the district's medical and employee benefits services work jointly with the EAP Program.
Ft. Lauderdale	(No description provided.)
Houston	Work in conjunction with health care provider to provide whatever level of assistance and follow-up procedures are necessary.
Houston 2	Counseling.
Jacksonville	(No description provided.)
Laredo	Referred to health agencies. Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous.
Las Vegas	Through union/district support program.
Lincoln	(No description provided.)
Long Beach	Confidential counseling assistance.
Memphis	Referrals are made to outside agencies/treatment facilities through Personnel Services; some emergency referrals have been made by the Director of the school system's mental health center.
Mesa	Through employee benefit insurance plan - CONTACT.
Miami	An Employee Assistance Program was established in 1980 and a Drug-Free Work Place policy further implements the commitment for assistance.
Milwaukee	(No description provided.)
New York	Employee Assistance Program.
Norfolk	Employee Assistance Program.
Oakland	An Employee Assistance Program (EAP) provided for all employees who were enrolled in the District's self-insured health plan. Counseling and in-patient care were provided by contract with a mental Health or Kaiser HMO provided both out-patient and in-patient assistance for employees who were enrolled in this plan.
Orlando	(No description provided.)
Philadelphia	Employee Assistance Program for all staff through the Counseling Program at Pennsylvania Hospital.
Phoenix	Employee Assistance Program.
Pittsburgh	Employee Assistance Program.
Portland	Employee Assistance Program; health insurance includes AOD coverage.

TABLE H17: DISTRICT ASSISTANCE FOR STAFF MEMBERS RECOVERING FROM DRUG OR ALCOHOL ABUSE (continued)

City	Program Description
Raleigh	Employee Assistance Program.
Reno	Part of District insurance program.
San Bernardino	Employee Assistance Program offers support groups.
San Diego	Employee Assistance Program (Assessment and Referral).
San Diego 2	(No description provided).
Savannah	Employee Assistance Program.
Springfield	The City has an Employee Assistance Program.
St. Louis	Employee Assistance Program.
Syracuse	Employee Assistance Program.
Tacoma	Through EAP (Employee Assistance Program).
Toledo	Employee Assistance Program.
Tulsa	Employee Assistance Program.
Virginia Beach	Employee Assistance Program run by local health care providers.
Washington, DC	Employee Assistance Program.
Wichita	The district has an Employee Assistance Program.

Note: Jackson and South Bend did not respond.

TABLE H18: DISTRICT PROGRAMS TO PROVIDE COUNSELING ON SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION

City	Maintains Counseling Program	Number of Counselors	Percentage Of High School Students Referred
Akron	Yes	64	*
Albuquerque	No	NR	5.00
Anchorage	Yes	6	10.00
Atlanta	No	NR	NR
Bakersfield	Yes	3	NR
Bakersfield 2	Yes	8	14.00
Baltimore	NR	NR	NR
Boston	Yes	NR	NR
Bridgeport	Yes	NR	NR
Chicago	Yes	200**	NR
Cincinnati	Yes	16	1.00
Cleveland	Yes	146	10.00
Columbia	Yes	69	23.00
Dallas	Yes	233	NR
Dayton	Yes	1	1.00
Denver	Yes	30	10.00
Des Moines	Yes	99.5	4.20
Detroit	Yes	524	10.00
Ft. Lauderdale	Yes	3	2.00
Gary	Yes	1	10.00
Houston	Yes	406	1852.00
Houston 2	Yes	32	2.00
Huntington	No	NR	#
Indianapolis	Yes	45	6.00
Jackson	NR	NR	NR
Jacksonville	Yes	14	0.50
Laredo	Yes	48	*
Las Vegas	Yes	9	N/A
Lincoln	Yes	3	8.00
Long Beach	Yes	1	*
Memphis	Yes	24	0.50
Mesa	Yes	35	1.00
Miami	Yes	614	8.00
Milwaukee	Yes	NR	NR
Montgomery	Yes	6	1.00
New York	Yes	850	5.00
Norfolk	Yes	0***	1.00
Oakland	Yes	70.5	NR
Orlando	Yes	30	7.00
Philadelphia	Yes	438	59.00
Phoenix	Yes	8	NR
Pittsburgh	Yes	NR	5.00
Portland	Yes	12****	2.00
Providence	Yes	30	NR
Raleigh	Yes	6*****	NR
Reno	Yes	79	2.00
San Bernardino	Yes	69	5.00
San Diego	Yes	287	1.00
San Diego 2	Yes	1	NR
Savannah	Yes	70	11.00
South Bend	Yes	NR	0.05
Springfield	Yes	4	NR
St. Louis	Yes	NR	1.00
Syracuse	Yes	7	NR
Tacoma	Yes	NR	5.00
Tampa	Yes	195	10.00

TABLE H18 : DISTRICT PROGRAMS TO PROVIDE COUNSELING ON SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION (continued)

City	Maintains Counseling Program	Number of Counselors	Percentage Of High School Students Referred
Toledo	Yes	3	1.00
Tucson	Yes	120	10.00
Tulsa	No	NR	NR
Virginia Beach	Yes	184	1.00
Washington, DC	Yes	24	NR
Wichita	Yes	6	5.00

---

* Unknown.

** Peer Advisors.

*** Student Assistance Counselors - Norfolk Public Schools has a contract with Norfolk Community Services Board through which 8 student assistance counselors are employed.

**** Couselors with full-time AOD responsibility.

***** Student Assistant Coordinators.

# Unavailable.

Note: NR = No Response.

TABLE H19: EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION – STATE MANDATED PROGRAMS

City	State Mandated Kindergarten Programs	State Mandated Early Childhood Education Programs (Pre-K)
Akron	No	No
Albuquerque	Yes	No
Anchorage	No	Yes*
Atlanta	Yes	No
Bakersfield	No	No
Bakersfield 2	N/A	N/A
Baltimore	Yes	No
Boston	No	No
Bridgeport	Yes	No
Chicago	Yes	No
Cincinnati	Yes	Yes
Cleveland	Yes	No
Columbia	Yes	No
Dallas	Yes**	Yes***
Dayton	Yes	No
Denver	No	No
Des Moines	NR	No
Detroit	No	No
Ft. Lauderdale	Yes	No
Gary	No	No
Houston	No	No
Houston 2	Yes	Yes****
Huntington	Yes	No
Indianapolis	Yes**	No
Jackson	NR	Yes
Jacksonville	Yes	No
Laredo	Yes**	Yes**
Las Vegas	No	No
Lincoln	Yes	No
Long Beach	Yes	No
Memphis	Yes	No
Mesa	Yes	No
Miami	Yes	No
Milwaukee	Yes	No
Montgomery	Yes**	No
New York	No	No
Norfolk	No	No
Oakland	No	No
Orlando	Yes	Yes
Philadelphia	No	No
Phoenix	No	No
Pittsburgh	No	No
Portland	Yes	No
Providence	Yes	Yes
Raleigh	No	No
Reno	No	Yes
San Bernardino	No	No
San Diego	No	No
San Diego 2	No	No
Savannah	Yes	No
South Bend	No	No
Springfield	Yes	No*****
St. Louis	No	No
Syracuse	No	No
Tacoma	No	Yes #
Tampa	Yes	No

TABLE H19: EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION - STATE MANDATED PROGRAMS (continued)

City	State Mandated Kindergarten Programs	State Mandated Early Childhood Education Programs (Pre-K)
Toledo	Yes	Yes
Tucson	No	No
Tulsa	Yes	No
Virginia Beach	Yes	##
Washington, DC	Yes	Yes
Wichita	No	No

---

* Special Education for ages 3 - 5.

** Program is mandated; enrollment is optional.

*** School must offer if 15 children are eligible and space is available; enrollment is optional.

**** Early Childhood Education offered by other organizations.

***** Only for special needs children.

# Special Education Development delayed.

## Special Education.

Note: NR = No Response.

TABLE H20: MAJOR BUDGET EXPENDITURES FOR PRE-KINDERGARTEN EDUCATION

City	Curriculum Development	In-Service Training	Purchase Materials	Parental Training	Out-Reach Programs	Other
Albuquerque						Staff for programs.
Atlanta						Personnel costs.
Bakersfield						Personnel salaries.
Bakersfield 2						Salaries.
Baltimore						Direct instruction.
Bridgeport						Staff salaries/ benefits.
Chicago						Salaries.
Cincinnati		X	X	X	X	Developmentally appropriate activities for children.
Cleveland						Operations; teacher salaries.
Columbia			X			Personnel.
Dallas		X	X			Salaries for teachers and teacher assistants.
Dayton						Personnel.
Denver						Teacher salaries.
Des Moines						Staff.
Detroit						Salaries.
Ft. Lauderdale						To provide direct contact services to children (teachers and aides).
Gary						Personnel.
Houston						Teacher salaries/ training.
Indianapolis						Teacher salaries.
Jacksonville			X			
Laredo						Teacher salaries.
Las Vegas						Teachers (Salaries)
Long Beach			X			Salaries; fringe benefits; utilities.
Memphis						Salaries.
Miami						Teachers.
New York						Program Staff.
Norfolk	X	X	X			Salaries; Renovations.
Oakland						Staff salaries/ benefits.
Orlando						Direct services to children - teachers.
Philadelphia						Personnel.
Pittsburgh						Personnel.
Portland						Classroom teachers, assistants.
Raleigh		X	X	X		Salaries: Pre-school site $71,000; Even Start $289,000; Total $360,000.
Reno						Teacher salaries.
San Bernardino						Personnel.

TABLE H20: MAJOR BUDGET EXPENDITURES FOR PRE-KINDERGARTEN EDUCATION (continued)

City	Curriculum Development	In-Service Training	Purchase Materials	Parental Training	Out-Reach Programs	Other
San Diego						Direct instruction.
San Diego 2						Direct services.
Springfield			X			Staff.
St. Louis						Teacher salaries.
Syracuse						Staff salaries.
Tacoma						(None specified.)
Tampa						Salaries.
Toledo						Direct Care/ Personnel.
Tucson						Direct instruction.
Tulsa	X		X			Teaching staff.
Washington, DC						Instructional and support staff.
Wichita						Salaries.

TABLE H21: STATUS OF DISTRICTS' PLANS TO BEGIN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMS THAT DO NOT CURRENTLY HAVE PROGRAMS

City	Yes	No	Don't Know	No Response
Houston 2		X		
Lincoln			X	
Savannah	X			
Virginia Beach		X		

TABLE H22: REASONS WHY DISTRICTS DO NOT CURRENTLY OPERATE EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMS

City	Offered By Another Organization	Lack of Money	Other
Houston 2	X		
Lincoln		X	Lack of building space.
Savannah			Program has been started 1992-93 school year.
Virginia Beach		X	

TABLE H23: RECRUITMENT PROGRAMS/INCENTIVES

City	Minority Teachers	Substitute Teachers	Administrators	Special Education Teachers	Bilingual Education Teachers	Subject Area Shortages
Akron	X	X		X		X
Albuquerque				X	X	
Anchorage	X	X				X
Atlanta				X	X	
Bakersfield	X			X	X	
Bakersfield 2	X				X	X
Baltimore				X		
Boston	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bridgeport	X		X	X	X	X
Chicago	X	X		X	X	
Cincinnati	X					
Cleveland	X			X	X	X
Columbia	X	X		X		
Dallas	X				X	
Dayton	X	X	X	X	X	
Denver	X	X	X	X	X	X
Des Moines	X					
Detroit	X			X		X
Ft. Lauderdale	X			X	X	X
Gary	X	X	X	X	X	
Houston					X	X
Houston 2	X			X	X	
Huntington	X					
Indianapolis	X	X		X		
Jackson						
Jacksonville	X			X		
Laredo		X		X	X	X
Las Vegas	X			X	X	X
Lincoln	X					
Long Beach	X	X			X	
Memphis	X			X		X
Mesa	X	X	X	X	X	X
Miami	X	X	X	X	X	X
Milwaukee	X					
Montgomery	X	X	X	X		X
New York	X		X	X	X	X
Norfolk	X	X				
Oakland		X			X	
Orlando	X			X		
Philadelphia	X	X	X	X	X	X
Phoenix	X				X	
Pittsburgh	X					X
Portland	X		X		X	
Providence	X	X		X	X	
Raleigh	X	X	X	X		
Reno	X			X		
San Bernardino	X	X		X	X	
San Diego	X			X	X	
San Diego 2	X		X	X	X	
Savannah						
South Bend						
Springfield	X			X	X	
St. Louis	X	X		X	X	
Syracuse	X		X		X	
Tacoma	X	X				X
Tampa	X			X		X

TABLE H23: RECRUITMENT PROGRAMS/INCENTIVES (continued)

City	Minority Teachers	Substitute Teachers	Administrators	Special Education Teachers	Bilingual Education Teachers	Subject Area Shortages
Toledo	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tucson	X	X	X	X	X	
Tulsa						X
Virginia Beach	X					
Washington, DC	X			X	X	X
Wichita	X		X			

Note: Jackson and Savannah did not respond.

TABLE H24: DISTRICTS WITH PROGRAMS TO ENCOURAGE STUDENTS TO ENTER TEACHING

City	Program Description
Akron	(1) Active participant in the Kent State Urban Teachers' Project; (2) Participant in the joint project with Kent State, Canton City Schools and Akron sponsoring the Junior Visitation Day held each fall for minority juniors who are interested in pursuing careers in education; (3) Participant in the cooperative partnership with Gencorp and establishing a project entitled BECOME.
Anchorage	Clubs in high schools for potential teachers.
Atlanta	Magnet School of Education.
Bakersfield 2	"I Teach".
Baltimore	The teaching profession is included as a career option in our programs targeting high school students.
Bridgeport	University affiliated scholarships given to students who study Teacher Education.
Chicago	Academy of Scholars, sponsored by the Golden Apple Foundation; CYCLE (Community-Youth Creative Learning Experience) Lasalle Church; SMART (Science-Math Advocacy and Recruitment for Teachers) sponsored by Urban League.
Cincinnati	We have chapters of the Future Educators of America in a majority of our secondary schools.
Cleveland	A Thematic Program focusing on how to develop the kinds of skills which are required to be an excellent teacher. Classroom presentation techniques are stressed in all classes. Special elective courses include: Education Technology, How We Learn, Child Psychology, and Internships/Observations.
Columbia	Teacher Cadet Program state funded, university affiliated; Teaching assistant - state funded, university affiliated.
Dayton	Cooperative program with local university to work with one high school for Professional Studies.
Denver	Today's Students/Tomorrow's Teachers -- district program (unaffiliated; no incentives).
Detroit	The Young Educators Society (YES CLUB) - State wide organization to recruit young people in the field of education.
Ft. Lauderdale	Local and Future Teachers of America.
Gary	S.E.T. Program (Selected students participate in our Student Exploratory Teaching Program - In-house only)
Houston	Austin High School, Teaching Professional Magnet Program.
Houston 2	University of Houston, Texas A & M
Indianapolis	Project S.E.T.
Jacksonville	There has been a district-wide effort to ensure that an active Chapter of Future Teachers of America is in each middle and high school.
Las Vegas	Future Teachers of America
Long Beach	Future Teacher Clubs/ Curricular Offering at each high school (World of Teaching) Involvement with the Community College and the University.
Memphis	TEA/MEA State and local educational agency.
Miami	A. Future Educators of America (FEA), founded in Dade County in 1985, introduces the student to the teaching profession through a variety of educational experiences that represent the teaching field. It is both state and university affiliated with over 9,000 student members. There is an active chapter in each of Dade County's approximately 300 schools.

TABLE H24: DISTRICTS WITH PROGRAMS TO ENCOURAGE STUDENTS TO ENTER TEACHING (continued)

City	Program Description
Miami (continued)	B. Magnet Program - Dade County has two Professional Education Magnet Schools offering the student an internship/field experience program which provides elementary, middle school and senior high school training.
Milwaukee	(No details provided.)
New York	H.S. of Teaching; Future teachers of America Clubs
Norfolk	(No details provided.)
Oakland	Programs: Future Teacher Clubs, Future Teacher Associations and Teachers for Tomorrow course work. All 3 are university affiliated (Cal State University, Hayward).
Orlando	Through Future Teachers of America.
Philadelphia	School District is about to initiate an updated future teachers organization especially to encourage minority teachers.
Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh "Grow Your Own" High School Program and Langley Teaching Academy
Portland	The Portland Teacher Program is a joint effort between secondary, 2-year and 4-year institutions to "grow your own teachers" starting with middle and high school students. Students belong to "Future Teachers of America" type organizations and go on to attend community colleges, 4-year institutions, and finally return to PPS for employment as teachers
Providence	Future Teachers Organization, Link-up with College Teacher Programs
Raleigh	We have had a local program in the past, but it will be ending this school year. We are investigating other such programs.
Reno	Individual high school clubs and activities.
San Bernardino	Future teacher clubs; some grant money is used and there are affiliations with State University and community colleges.
San Diego	Programs are in place with San Diego Community College and San Diego State University to encourage bilingual and urban high school students to pursue careers in teacher education.
Tampa	Board currently contracts with high school students for an $8,000 a year scholarship that is repaid through teaching in Pinellas County following graduation. Scholarship is funded through outside financial support.
Toledo	Future teacher clubs in the senior high schools.
Tucson	PIP Program - Professional Internship Program for high school students - district affiliated.
Tulsa	Our system sponsors a Future Teachers of America Club and also participates in the state sponsored Minority Teacher Training Program at three of the schools.
Virginia Beach	Future Teachers of America
Washington, DC	Future Educators of America Program - 21 Chapters Elementary and Secondary Levels.
Wichita	The program is locally funded. It is designed to provide college scholarships to outstanding minority school graduates in the county to encourage and enable them to pursue teaching careers at the preschool, elementary, and secondary levels. The scholarships are sponsored by the school district, the City and County, 3 local universities, and other organizations and churches.

TABLE H25: DISTRICTS CURRENTLY PARTICIPATING IN DISTANCE LEARNING PROGRAMS

City	Transmitter	Receiver
Akron		X
Albuquerque	X	X
Atlanta		X
Bakersfield 2		X
Baltimore	X	X
Boston	X	X
Chicago		X
Columbia	X	X
Dallas		X
Dayton		X
Des Moines	X	X
Detroit		X
Ft. Lauderdale	X	X
Houston	X	X
Houston 2		X
Huntington		X
Jacksonville		X
Laredo	X	X
Las Vegas	X	X
Lincoln		X
Long Beach		X
Memphis		X
Mesa	X	
Miami	X	X
Montgomery		X
Norfolk	X	X
Orlando		X
Philadelphia	X	X
Portland		X
Raleigh		X
Savannah		X
Springfield	X	X
St. Louis		X
Tacoma		X
Tampa	X	X
Tucson	X	X
Tulsa		X
Virginia Beach	X	X
Washington, DC		X
Wichita	X	X

TABLE H26: ANTICIPATED PARTICIPATION IN DISTANCE LEARNING PROJECTS BY DISTRICTS CURRENTLY NOT PARTICIPATING

City	Transmitter	Receiver	No Plans To Participate
Anchorage			X
Bakersfield		X	
Bridgeport			X
Cincinnati			X
Cleveland			X
Denver	X	X	
Gary		X	
Indianapolis			X
Jackson	X	X	
Milwaukee			X
New York	X	X	
Oakland			X
Phoenix			X
Pittsburgh			X
Portland*	X		
Providence	X	X	
Reno			
San Bernardino		X	
San Diego			
San Diego 2			X
Savannah*	X		
Syracuse			X
Toledo			X
Tulsa*	X		

---

* Currently participating as a Receiver with plans to participate as a Transmitter.

TABLE H27: DISTRICTS REPORTING THE USE OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

City	Instructional Programming	Administration	Human Resources Development
Akron	X	X	X
Albuquerque	X	X	X
Anchorage	X	X	X
Atlanta	X	X	X
Bakersfield	X	X	
Bakersfield 2	X	X	X
Baltimore	X	X	X
Boston	X	X	X
Bridgeport	X	X	
Chicago	X	X	
Cincinnati	X	X	X
Cleveland	X	X	X
Columbia	X	X	X
Dallas	X	X	X
Dayton	X	X	
Denver	X	X	X
Des Moines	X	X	X
Detroit	X	X	X
Ft. Lauderdale	X	X	X
Gary	X	X	X
Houston	X	X	X
Houston 2	X	X	X
Huntington	X	X	X
Indianapolis	X	X	
Jackson	X	X	X
Jacksonville	X	X	X
Laredo	X	X	
Las Vegas	X	X	X
Lincoln	X	X	
Long Beach	X	X	X
Memphis	X	X	X
Miami	X	X	X
Milwaukee	X	X	X
Montgomery	X	X	
New York	X	X	X
Norfolk	X	X	
Oakland	X	X	X
Orlando	X	X	X
Philadelphia	X	X	X
Phoenix	X	X	X
Pittsburgh	X	X	X
Portland	X	X	
Providence	X	X	
Raleigh	X	X	X
Reno	X	X	X
San Bernardino	X	X	X
San Diego	X	X	X
San Diego 2	X	X	X
Savannah	X	X	X
Springfield	X	X	
St. Louis	X	X	X
Syracuse	X	X	X
Tacoma	X	X	X
Tampa	X	X	X
Toledo	X	X	X
Tucson	X	X	X
Tulsa	X	X	

TABLE H27: DISTRICTS REPORTING THE USE OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY (continued)

City	Instructional Programming	Administration	Human Resources Development
Virginia Beach	X	X	X
Washington, DC	X	X	X
Wichita	X	X	X

TABLE H28: DISTRICTS REPORTING THE USE OF INTERACTIVE VIDEO TECHNOLOGY

City	Instructional Programming	Administration	Human Resources Development
Akron	X		
Albuquerque	X	X	X
Anchorage	X		X
Bakersfield	X		
Bakersfield 2	X		
Baltimore	X		
Boston	X	X	X
Chicago	X		
Cincinnati	X		
Columbia	X		
Dallas	X		
Dayton	X		
Denver	X		
Des Moines	X		X
Detroit	X		
Ft. Lauderdale	X		X
Gary	X		
Houston	X		X
Houston 2		X	
Jackson	X		X
Jacksonville	X		
Laredo	X	X	
Las Vegas	X		
Lincoln	X	X	
Long Beach	X		
Memphis	X	X	X
Miami	X	X	
New York	X		X
Norfolk	X		
Oakland	X		
Orlando	X		
Philadelphia	X		
Phoenix	X		X
Pittsburgh	X		
Portland	X		
Raleigh	X		X
San Bernardino	X		X
San Diego	X		
San Diego 2	X		
Savannah	X	X	X
St. Louis	X		
Tacoma	X		
Tampa	X		
Toledo	X		
Tucson	X	X	
Tulsa	X		
Virginia Beach	X		X
Washington, DC	X	X	X
Wichita	X	X	X

TABLE H29: DISTRICTS REPORTING THE USE OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMING TECHNOLOGY

City	Instructional Programming	Administration	Human Resources Development
Akron	X	X	X
Albuquerque	X	X	
Anchorage	X	X	
Atlanta	X	X	X
Bakersfield 2	X		
Baltimore	X		
Boston	X	X	X
Bridgeport	X		
Chicago	X		
Cincinnati	X		X
Cleveland	X		
Columbia	X		X
Dallas	X	X	X
Dayton	X	X	X
Denver	X	X	
Des Moines	X	X	
Detroit	X		X
Ft Lauderdale	X	X	X
Gary	X		
Houston	X	X	X
Houston 2		X	
Indianapolis	X		
Jackson	X	X	X
Jacksonville	X	X	
Laredo	X	X	
Las Vegas	X		X
Lincoln	X	X	
Long Beach	X	X	
Memphis	X	X	X
Mesa	X		
Miami	X	X	
Milwaukee	X		
Montgomery	X		
New York	X		X
Norfolk	X	X	X
Oakland	X		
Orlando	X	X	X
Philadelphia	X	X	X
Pittsburgh	X		
Portland	X	X	
Providence	X		
Raleigh	X		
Reno	X	X	X
San Bernardino	X		
San Diego	X		
San Diego 2	X		
Savannah	X	X	
Springfield	X		
St. Louis	X		
Syracuse	X		X
Tacoma	X		X
Tampa	X		
Toledo	X		
Tucson	X	X	
Tulsa	X	X	
Virginia Beach	X	X	X
Washington, DC	X	X	X
Wichita	X	X	X

TABLE H30: DISTRICTS REPORTING THE USE OF RADIO PROGRAMMING TECHNOLOGY

City	Instructional Programming	Administration	Human Resources Development
Akron	X		
Albuquerque	X	X	
Atlanta	X	X	
Boston	X		
Cleveland	X	X	X
Columbia	X		X
Dayton	X		
Denver	X		
Des Moines	X	X	
Detroit	X		X
Ft. Lauderdale	X		
Gary	X		
Jacksonville	X		
Long Beach	X		
Memphis	X	X	X
Miami	X		
Milwaukee	X		
New York	X		X
Orlando			X
Pittsburgh	X		
Reno		X	X
Springfield	X		
St. Louis	X		
Virginia Beach	X	X	

TABLE H31: OTHER TECHNOLOGY REPORTED BY DISTRICTS

City	Other	Instructional Programming	Administration	Human Resources Development
Bakersfield	16 Millimeter film & video.	X		X
Boston	Video/Media Software	X	X	X
Cincinnati	Film, video-tape.	X		X
Long Beach	(No Response.)	X	X	X
Miami	Cable.	X		
Orlando	Satellite.	X	X	X
Raleigh	Telecommunications	X		X
Virginia Beach	Cable Channel	X	X	X
	Microwave	X	X	X

TABLE H32: PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS RECEIVING COMPUTER ENHANCED INSTRUCTION

City	Percentage
Akron	70.00
Albuquerque	100.00
Anchorage	40.00
Atlanta	90.00
Bakersfield	95.00
Bakersfield 2	40.00
Baltimore	20.00
Boston	100.00
Bridgeport	77.50
Chicago	75.00
Cincinnati	40.00
Columbia	80.00
Dallas	20.00
Dayton	80.00
Denver	100.00
Des Moines	80.00
Detroit	80.00
Ft. Lauderdale	100.00
Gary	5.00
Houston	100.00
Houston 2	100.00
Huntington	30.00
Indianapolis	100.00
Jackson	50.00
Jacksonville	100.00
Laredo	100.00
Las Vegas	92.50
Lincoln	100.00
Long Beach	50.00
Memphis	50.00
Mesa	N/A
Miami	75.00
Milwaukee	95.00
Montgomery	100.00
New York	100.00
Norfolk	80.00
Oakland	75.00
Orlando	90.00
Philadelphia	70.00
Phoenix	100.00
Pittsburgh	85.00
Portland	35.00
Providence	100.00
Raleigh	80.00
Reno	100.00
San Bernardino	30.00
San Diego	23.00
San Diego 2	20.00
Springfield	Most
St. Louis	70.00
Syracuse	100.00
Tacoma	33.00*
	85.00**
	33.00***
Tampa	77.50
Tucson	83.00
Toledo	95.00
Tulsa	80.00
Virginia Beach	100.00
Washington, DC	62.50
Wichita	100.00

---

* Middle - approximately.
** Elementary - approximately.
*** High - approximately.

TABLE H33: DISTRICTS USING CD-ROM TECHNOLOGY FOR INSTRUCTION

City	Percent Of Teachers Trained	City	Percent Of Teachers Trained
Akron	1.00	Lincoln	5.00
Albuquerque	5.00	Long Beach	1.00
Anchorage	12.00	Miami	10.00
Atlanta	50.00	Milwaukee	2.00
Bakersfield	0.05	New York	1.00
Bakersfield 2	5.00	Norfolk	5.00
Baltimore	5.00	Oakland	20.00
Boston	25.00	Orlando	20.00
Chicago	30.00	Philadelphia	0.00
Cincinnati	1.00	Pittsburgh	2.00
Cleveland	NR	Portland	2.00
Columbia	2.00	Raleigh	0.50
Dallas	5.00	San Bernardino	2.00
Dayton	5.00	San Diego	12.00
Denver	100.00	San Diego 2	1.00
Des Moines	10.00	Savannah	5.00
Detroit	NR	St. Louis	5.00
Ft. Lauderdale	5.00	Syracuse	5.00
Gary	32.00	Tacoma	1.00
Houston	0.00	Tampa	10.00
Houston 2	40.00	Toledo	1.00
Huntington	1.00	Tucson	1.00
Jackson	NR	Tulsa	5.00
Jacksonville	10.00	Virginia Beach	35.00
Laredo	25.00	Washington, DC	1.00
Las Vegas	10.00	Wichita	5.00

Note: NR = No Response.

TABLE H34: DISTRICTS USING VIDEODISCS FOR INSTRUCTION

City	Percent Of Teachers Trained	City	Percent Of Teachers Trained
Akron	5.00	Long Beach	1.00
Albuquerque	2.00	Memphis	20.00
Anchorage	8.00	Miami	10.00
Atlanta	2.00	Milwaukee	6.00
Bakersfield	2.00	New York	1.00
Bakersfield 2	20.00	Norfolk	15.00
Baltimore	5.00	Oakland	20.00
Boston	50.00	Orlando	20.00
Bridgeport	2.00	Philadelphia	5.00
Chicago	25.00	Pittsburgh	1.00
Cincinnati	20.00	Portland	3.00
Cleveland	NR	Providence	10.00
Columbia	4.00	Raleigh	1.50
Dallas	5.00	San Bernardino	35.00
Dayton	10.00	San Diego	9.00
Denver	100.00	San Diego 2	10.00
Des Moines	5.00	Savannah	0.50
Detroit	NR	St. Louis	5.00
Ft. Lauderdale	15.00	Syracuse	5.00
Gary	45.00	Tacoma	1.00
Houston	1.00	Tampa	30.00
Houston 2	50.00	Toledo	1.00
Huntington	1.00	Tucson	1.00
Jacksonville	10.00	Tulsa	2.00
Laredo	25.00	Virginia Beach	40.00
Las Vegas	10.00	Washington, DC	1.00
Lincoln	7.00	Wichita	5.00

Note: NR = No Response.

TABLE H35: DISTRICTS USING SATELLITE DOWNLINK/UPLINK

City	Percent Of Teachers Trained	City	Percent Of Teachers Trained
Akron	1.00	Long Beach	0.50
Albuquerque	0.50	Memphis	5.00
Anchorage	NR	Mesa	0.00
Atlanta	5.00	Miami	10.00
Bakersfield	10.00	Montgomery	10.00
Bakersfield 2	5.00	New York	1.00
Baltimore	0.50	Norfolk	1.00
Boston	50.00	Orlando	0.00
Columbia	1.00	Philadelphia	0.00
Dayton	5.00	Phoenix	0.60
Denver	100.00	Portland	2.00
Des Moines	5.00	Raleigh	20.00
Detroit	NR	Savannah	0.50
Houston	0.00	St. Louis	3.00
Houston 2	30.00	Tacoma	1.00
Huntington	1.00	Tucson	25.00
Jackson	NR	Virginia Beach	5.00
Laredo	75.00	Washington, DC	2.00
Las Vegas	10.00	Wichita	1.00
Lincoln	1.00		

Note: NR = No Response.

TABLE H36: DISTRICTS USING COMPUTERS FOR CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT

City	Percent Of Teachers Trained	City	Percent Of Teachers Trained
Akron	30.00	Memphis	5.00
Albuquerque	7.00	Miami	50.00
Anchorage	18.00	Milwaukee	40.00
Atlanta	65.00	Montgomery	20.00
Bakersfield	90.00	New York	1.00
Bakersfield 2	25.00	Norfolk	75.00
Baltimore	10.00	Oakland	20.00
Boston	50.00	Orlando	5.00
Bridgeport	2.00	Philadelphia	5.00
Chicago	65.00	Pittsburgh	1.00
Cincinnati	2.00	Portland	8.00
Cleveland	NR	Providence	50.00
Columbia	30.00	Raleigh	10.00
Dallas	10.00	Reno	75.00
Dayton	25.00	San Bernardino	25.00
Denver	100.00	San Diego	27.00
Des Moines	50.00	San Diego 2	10.00
Detroit	NR	Savannah	1.00
Ft. Lauderdale	50.00	St. Louis	15.00
Gary	2.00	Syracuse	40.00
Houston	3.00	Tacoma	1.00
Houston 2	80.00	Tampa	50.00
Jackson	NR	Toledo	10.00
Jacksonville	100.00	Tucson	50.00
Laredo	75.00	Tulsa	35.00
Las Vegas	70.00	Virginia Beach	10.00
Lincoln	50.00	Washington, DC	3.00
Long Beach	10.00	Wichita	NR

Note: NR = No Response.

TABLE H37: DISTRICTS USING ON-LINE TELECOMMUNICATIONS

City	Percent Of Teachers Trained
Akron	5.00
Albuquerque	1.00
Anchorage	10.00
Bakersfield 2	5.00
Baltimore	5.00
Boston	50.00
Chicago	40.00
Cincinnati	5.00
Columbia	1.00
Dallas	1.00
Dayton	5.00
Denver	100.00
Des Moines	5.00
Detroit	NR
Gary	2.00
Houston	1.00
Jackson	NR
Jacksonville	10.00
Laredo	25.00
Las Vegas	10.00
Lincoln	4.00
Long Beach	1.00
Memphis	40.00
Mesa	0.00
Miami	15.00
Milwaukee	6.00
New York	10.00
Norfolk	30.00
Oakland	15.00
Orlando	40.00
Philadelphia	0.00
Phoenix	0.60
Pittsburgh	1.00
Portland	1.00
Raleigh	5.00
San Bernardino	4.00
Savannah	16.00
St. Louis	1.00
Tacoma	1.00
Tampa	10.00
Toledo	1.00
Tucson	1.00
Tulsa	3.00
Virginia Beach	20.00
Washington, DC	3.00
Wichita	1.00

Note: NR = No Response.

TABLE H38: DISTRICTS USING "CHANNEL ONE"/"NEWSROOM"

City	Percent Of Teachers Trained	City	Percent Of Teachers Trained
Albuquerque	90.00	Miami	N/A
Bakersfield 2	10.00	Milwaukee	1.00
Boston	90.00	Montgomery	40.00
Dayton	40.00	Norfolk	30.00
Des Moines	15.00	Philadelphia	0.00
Detroit	NR	Phoenix	NR
Ft. Lauderdale	50.00	Portland	1.00
Houston	0.00	San Bernardino	15.00
Huntington	50.00	Tucson	25.00
Jackson	NR	Tulsa	2.00
Jacksonville	100.00	Washington, DC	2.00
Laredo	75.00	Wichita	5.00
Memphis	40.00		

Note: NR = No Response.

TABLE H39: DISTRICTS ADMINISTERING NON-EDUCATIONAL DAY CARE PROGRAMS - LIMITED TO POTENTIALLY AT-RISK CHILDREN

Cleveland

Orlando

TABLE H40: FEE STRUCTURE OF NON-EDUCATIONAL DAY CARE PROGRAMS

City	Flat Fee	Sliding Scale	No Fee
Albuquerque		X	
Cleveland			X
Denver		X	
Des Moines	X		
Detroit	X		
Ft. Lauderdale		X	
Houston 2	X	X	
Indianapolis		X	
Jacksonville	X		
Laredo	X		
Las Vegas		X	
Lincoln		X	
Long Beach	X	X	
Memphis		X	
Miami		X	
Milwaukee		X	
Orlando	X		
Philadelphia		X	
Phoenix			X
Pittsburgh		X	
Portland		X	
Raleigh	X		
San Diego		X	
San Diego 2		X	
South Bend	X		
Tacoma	X	X	
Toledo		X	
Tucson		X	

TABLE H41: NON-EDUCATIONAL DAY CARE BEFORE AND AFTER SCHOOL

City	Number of Children Before	After
Cleveland	*	*
Denver	400	400
Des Moines	1,273	1,129
Detroit	150	200
Ft. Lauderdale	300	8,000
Jacksonville	6,000	6,000
Laredo	NR	48
Las Vegas	500	1,000
Miami	2,136	15,661
Milwaukee	70**	70**
Orlando	***	***
Philadelphia	481	481
Phoenix	NR	NR
Portland	1,650	1,650
Raleigh	3,589	995
Reno	1,515	1,515
San Diego	1,011	1,011
San Diego 2	120	120
South Bend	0	115
Toledo	275	389
Tucson	60	2,000

---

* Unavailable.

** During school.

*** 9,000 students per year before and after school.

Note: NR = No Response.

TABLE H42: NON-EDUCATIONAL DAY CARE INFORMATION

City	Children Enrolled	1990-91 FTE Staff Assigned	1990-91 Amount Budgeted
Cleveland	1,700	200.0	504,000
Denver	400	0.0	0
Des Moines	128*	22.9	380,000
	1,314	60.5	1,175,000**
Detroit	300	10.0	220,000***
Las Vegas	1,200	0.0	0
Orlando	82	NR	246,000
Philadelphia	3,400	934.0	30,585,100
Pittsburgh	250	26.0	890,469
Portland	1,650	1.0****	0
Raleigh	4,584	190.0	1,445,227
San Diego	2,143	203.6	10,180,124
San Diego 2	120	8.0	340,000
Toledo	664	72.5	605,000
Tucson	2,000	0.0	0

---

* Pre-K; Parent Fee Supported.

** Parent Fee Supported.

*** 10-month program; $22,000 per month.

**** One PPS staff person coordinates before/after school day care services.

Note: NR = No Response.

TABLE H43: REASONS WHY DISTRICTS DO NOT PROVIDE NON-EDUCATIONAL DAY CARE

City	District Policy	Lack of Funding	Liability Insurance Rates	Inadequate Facilities	Opposition From Community Providers	Other (Description)
Anchorage		X				Some services are provided by community organizations.
Atlanta						The district operates educational Pre-K programs.
Bakersfield		X		X		
Bakersfield 2		X		X		District serves only high school and adult school students.
Boston		X				
Bridgeport		X				
Chicago		X		X		Personnel costs.
Columbia		X		X		
Dayton		X				
Gary						We operate an "educational" day care program.
Houston		X				
Huntington				X		
Jackson			X		X	
Mesa						State statute can't spend monies for children under 5 years of age unless special needs.
Norfolk		X				
Providence		X	X	X		
San Bernardino		X	X	X		
Springfield		X		X		
St. Louis	X	X	X	X	X	
Syracuse		X				
Tampa		X				

TABLE H44: DISTRICT PARTICIPATION IF FEDERAL FUNDING AVAILABLE FOR NON-EDUCATIONAL DAY CARE

City	Partial Funding	Full Funding	No	Not Sure
Akron				X
Albuquerque		X		
Anchorage		X		
Atlanta			X	
Bakersfield		X		
Bakersfield 2		X		
Boston				X
Bridgeport				X
Chicago		X		
Cincinnati		X		
Cleveland	X			
Columbia			X	
Dayton		X		
Denver		X		
Detroit		X		
Ft. Lauderdale		X		
Gary			X	
Houston		X		
Houston 2				X
Huntington	X			
Indianapolis		X		
Jackson				X
Jacksonville	X			
Laredo				X
Las Vegas		X		
Lincoln		X		
Long Beach		X		
Memphis		X		
Mesa				X
Montgomery		X		
New York		X		
Norfolk				X
Oakland				X
Orlando			X	
Philadelphia	X			
Portland		X		
Providence		X		
Raleigh				X
Reno				X
San Bernardino				X
San Diego				X
San Diego 2		X		
Savannah			X	
South Bend	X			
Springfield		X		
St. Louis				X
Syracuse		X		
Tacoma				X
Tampa		X		
Toledo		X		
Tulsa				X
Virginia Beach	X			
Washington, DC	X			
Wichita	X			

TABLE H45: DISTRICTS THAT NOW HAVE, OR HAVE EVER HAD, DESEGREGATION PLANS FOR THEIR SCHOOLS

District

Akron *
Atlanta
Bakersfield
Bakersfield 2 **
Baltimore
Boston
Bridgeport
Chicago
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Columbia
Dallas
Dayton
Denver
Des Moines
Detroit
Ft. Lauderdale
Houston
Indianapolis
Jackson
Jacksonville
Las Vegas
Long Beach
Miami
Milwaukee
Montgomery
Norfolk
Oakland
Orlando
Philadelphia
Phoenix
Pittsburgh
Portland
Providence
Raleigh
San Bernardino
San Diego
San Diego 2
Savannah
Springfield
St. Louis
Syracuse
Tacoma
Tampa
Toledo
Tucson
Tulsa
Virginia Beach
Washington, DC
Wichita

TABLE H46: DISTRICTS THAT NEVER HAD DESEGREGATION PLANS FOR THEIR SCHOOLS

District

Albuquerque
Anchorage
Gary
Houston 2
Huntington
Laredo
Mesa
New York
Reno

---

* Since December 22, 1992. It is an application requirement for magnet grants.

** Not really a plan per se, but a consideration as new schools are strategically built to maintain proportionate racial balances

Note: Lincoln, Memphis, and South Bend did not respond to desegregation section.

TABLE H47 : DISTRICTS CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN DESEGREGATION EFFORTS IN THEIR SCHOOLS

District

- Akron
- Bakersfield
- Bakersfield 2
- Boston
- Bridgeport
- Chicago
- Cincinnati
- Cleveland
- Dallas
- Dayton
- Denver
- Des Moines
- Ft. Lauderdale
- Houston
- Indianapolis
- Jacksonville
- Las Vegas
- Long Beach
- Miami
- Milwaukee
- Montgomery
- Oakland
- Orlando
- Philadelphia
- Phoenix
- Pittsburgh
- Portland
- Providence
- Raleigh
- San Bernardino
- San Diego
- San Diego 2
- Savannah
- Springfield
- St. Louis
- Syracuse
- Tacoma
- Tampa
- Toledo
- Tucson
- Tulsa
- Wichita

TABLE H48 : DISTRICTS CURRENTLY NOT INVOLVED IN DESEGREGATION EFFORTS IN THEIR SCHOOLS

District

- Atlanta
- Baltimore
- Columbia
- Detroit
- Jackson
- Norfolk
- Virginia Beach
- Washington, DC *

---

* Preparing to develop a proposal for magnet schools: "Public Schools of Choice".

TABLE H49: ORIGINS OF THE DESEGREGATION PLANS THAT DISTRICTS ARE CURRENTLY USING

ORDERED BY A FEDERAL COURT

District

Bakersfield
Boston
Bridgeport
Cleveland
Dallas
Dayton
Denver
Ft. Lauderdale
Houston
Indianapolis
Miami
Montgomery
Orlando
Savannah
St. Louis *
Tampa
Tucson
Tulsa

OUT OF COURT SETTLEMENT WITH PLAINTIFFS

District

Cincinnati
Jacksonville

NEGOTIATED WITH FEDERAL OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

District

Bakersfield
Chicago
Des Moines
Phoenix
Toledo
Wichita **

STATE COURT ORDER

District

Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
San Bernardino
San Diego
Syracuse

VOLUNTARY PLAN BY SCHOOL DISTRICT

District

Akron
Bakersfield 2
Las Vegas
Long Beach
Miami
Milwaukee
Oakland
Portland
Providence
Raleigh
San Diego
San Diego 2
Savannah
Springfield
Tacoma
Toledo
Wichita ***

---

* A significant part of the effort flows from a settlement agreement.
** Consent Decree.
*** Birthday Lottery.

TABLE H50: DISTRICTS USING BUSING IN THEIR DESEGREGATION PLANS

District	Mandatory (Percent)	Voluntary (Percent)
Akron	N/A	13
Bakersfield	0.0 *	5.0 *
Boston	40.0	0.0
Bridgeport	N/A	*****
Chicago	N/A	25.0
Cincinnati	N/A	NR
Cleveland	28.6	21.7
Dallas	2.0 **	10.0
Dayton	40.0	60.0
Denver	58.0	42.0
Des Moines	4.0	4.0
Ft. Lauderdale	8.0	2.0
Houston	N/A	9.0 (1988 - 89)
Indianapolis	45.0	10.0
Jacksonville	0.0	11.0
Las Vegas	20.0	Pending
Long Beach	10.0	15.0
Miami	5.0	17.0
Milwaukee	N/A	*****
Montgomery	N/A	8.0
Oakland	N/A	NR
Orlando	6.0	1.0
Philadelphia	N/A	75.0
Pittsburgh	67.0	33.0
Portland	N/A	18.0 ***
Providence	N/A	NR
Raleigh	10.0	15.0
San Bernardino	N/A	100.0
San Diego	0.0	14.0
San Diego 2	N/A	1.7
Savannah	N/A	13.0
Springfield	N/A	49.0 ****
St. Louis	10.0	59.0
Syracuse	N/A	15.0 - 20.0
Tampa	10.0	2.0
Toledo	0.0	3.0
Tucson	4.0	7.0
Tulsa	1.0	6.0
Wichita	31.3	10.5

---

* Busing isn't really mandatory or voluntary in accordance with traditional definitions. It is simply a natural consequence of location decisions in the construction of new schools to maintain proportionate balances.

** Only because there aren't schools available in these students' neighborhoods. A recent bond issue will finance the construction of new schools and end mandatory busing altogether.

*** This figure represents the percentage of students not attending their home school for any reason and may not take the bus.

**** Approximately 11,900 of the districts 24,200 students ride buses to school.

***** Figure unavailable.

TABLE H51: CURRENT STATUS OF PLANS INITIATED BY A COURT ORDER

ORIGINAL ORDER IN EFFECT

District

Chicago
Cleveland
Montgomery
Tampa
Tucson
Wichita

REVISED PLAN, DESIGNED BY SCHOOL DISTRICT, APPROVED BY COURT AND STILL IN EFFECT

District

Bakersfield
Bridgeport
Dallas
Dayton
Denver
Indianapolis
Miami
Orlando
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
San Bernardino
San Diego
Savannah
St. Louis

DISTRICT RELEASED FROM COURT SUPERVISION BUT MAINTAINS DESEGREGATION PLAN

District

Boston
Ft. Lauderdale
Houston
Milwaukee
Tulsa

TABLE H52: DISTRICTS' POLICIES ON WHAT WOULD BE DONE IF ORIGINAL COURT ORDER (STILL IN EFFECT) WERE LIFTED

PRESENT PLAN WOULD REMAIN IN EFFECT

District

Chicago
Wichita

MANDATORY BUSING WOULD BE REDUCED

District

Cleveland
Pittsburgh
Wichita

MAGNET SCHOOLS OR PROGRAMS WOULD BE CUT BACK

District

Wichita

DISTRICT HAS NO POLICY

District

Montgomery
St. Louis
Tucson

OTHER

District	Other (Description)
Cleveland	Expanded Choice
St. Louis	Efforts are underway to develop a district policy.
Tampa	No decision has been made.

TABLE H53: DISTRICTS UNDER FEDERAL COURT ORDER - DECISIONS TO SEEK "UNITARY STATUS"

District	Has District Returned to Court Seeking "Unitary Status"?	If yes, Has "Unitary Status" Been Granted?	Has a Decision Been Made to Seek "Unitary Status" in the Near Future?
Bakersfield	No		NR
Bridgeport	No		NR
Chicago	No		NR
Cleveland	No		No
Dallas	Yes	No	Yes
Dayton	No		Pending
Denver	Yes	No	Yes
Ft. Lauderdale	No		No
Houston	Yes	Yes	
Indianapolis	No		No
Montgomery	Yes	No	Pending
Orlando	Yes	No	Yes
Savannah	No		No
St. Louis	No		Yes *
Tampa	No		No
Tucson	No		No
Wichita	No		No

---

* A decision has been made to work positively toward attaining unitary status and to be in position to seek it by 1995-96.

Note: NR = No Response.

TABLE H54 : DISTRICTS THAT HAVE HAD DESEGREGATION PLANS THAT ARE NO LONGER IN EFFECT OR WERE DIFFERENT FROM THE PLANS NOW BEING USED

District

Atlanta
Baltimore
Boston
Columbia
Denver
Detroit
Ft. Lauderdale
Houston
Jackson
Jacksonville
Montgomery
Norfolk
Oakland
Providence
San Bernardino
Savannah
Springfield
St. Louis
Tulsa
Virginia Beach
Washington, DC

TABLE H55 : DISTRICTS STILL USING THEIR ORIGINAL DESEGREGATION PLANS

District

Akron
Bakersfield
Bakersfield 2
Bridgeport
Chicago
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Dallas
Dayton
Des Moines
Detroit
Indianapolis
Las Vegas *
Long Beach
Miami
Milwaukee
Orlando
Philadelphia
Phoenix
Pittsburgh
Portland
Raleigh
San Diego
San Diego 2
Syracuse
Tacoma
Tampa
Toledo
Tucson
Wichita

---

* Plan will be changed pending a major overhaul.

TABLE H56: DESCRIPTIONS OF DISTRICTS' ORIGINAL DESEGREGATION PLANS

ORDERED BY A FEDERAL COURT

District

Baltimore
Boston
Denver
Detroit
Ft. Lauderdale
Houston
Jackson
Jacksonville
Montgomery
Norfolk
Savannah
St. Louis
Tulsa
Washington, DC

OUT OF COURT SETTLEMENT WITH PLAINTIFFS

District

Atlanta

NEGOTIATED WITH FEDERAL OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

District

Virginia Beach

VOLUNTARY PLAN BY SCHOOL DISTRICT

District

Columbia
Oakland
Providence
San Bernardino
San Diego 2

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

District

Springfield

TABLE H57: STRATEGIES USED IN DISTRICTS' ORIGINAL DESEGREGATION PLANS

A - Mandatory busing
B - Voluntary transfers within district
C - Magnet schools or programs
D - Pairing or clustering
E - Transfers to other school districts
F - Upgrading previously minority schools
G - Faculty desegregation/affirmative action
H - In-service training on race relations
I - Housing related policies
J - Other

District	Categories	Other (Description)
Atlanta	B,C,F,G	
Baltimore	B,C,D,E,F,G,H	
Boston	A,B,G,H	
Columbia	A,D,G,H	
Denver	A,C,D,F,G,H	
Detroit	J	Curriculum improvement in reading.
Ft. Lauderdale	A,B,D,G,H	
Houston	D,J	Freedom of Choice.
Jackson	A,B,D,G,H	
Jacksonville	A,B,D,G	
Montgomery	B,G	
Norfolk	A,G,H	
Oakland	C,F,H,J	Class-size reductions in targeted schools.
Providence	B,C,F,G,H	
San Bernardino	B,D,G,H	
Savannah	A,D,G	
Springfield	A,B,C,D	
St. Louis	A,B,C,D,F,G,I,J	Part-time integrated educational programs.
Tulsa	D	
Virginia Beach	A,F,G,H	
Washington, DC	A*,G**,H,J	Pilot Program: Tri-school Cluster in South West D.C. (tracking system).

---

* To alleviate overcrowding; not worded for desegregation.

** 1. Comparability of salaries. 2. Equalization of resources (textbooks and school supplies).

TABLE H58: WHAT BECAME OF ORIGINAL PLANS THAT WERE INITIATED BY A COURT ORDER

REVISED PLAN, DESIGNED BY SCHOOL DISTRICT, APPROVED BY COURT AND STILL IN EFFECT

District

Denver
San Bernardino
Savannah
St. Louis

DISTRICT RELEASED FROM COURT ORDER

District

Baltimore
Boston
Detroit
Houston
Jackson
Norfolk
Tulsa
Washington, DC

OTHER

District	Other (Description)
Atlanta	Compromise plan.
Ft. Lauderdale	Court on its own motion dismissed the case.
Jacksonville	Negotiated with plaintiffs (NAACP).
Montgomery	Revised by the court.

TABLE H59: DISTRICTS ORIGINALLY UNDER COURT ORDER – DECISIONS TO SEEK "UNITARY STATUS"

District	Did District Return to Court Seeking "Unitary Status"?	If Yes, Was "Unitary Status" Granted?
Atlanta	No	
Baltimore	*	*
Boston	Yes	No
Denver	Yes	No
Detroit	Yes	Yes
Ft. Lauderdale	No	
Houston	Yes	Yes
Jackson	Yes	Yes
Jacksonville	Yes	No
Montgomery	Yes	Pending
Norfolk	Yes	Yes
Savannah	No	
St. Louis	Yes	No
Tulsa	Yes	Yes
Washington, DC	NR	NR

---

* Not sure how to repond.

Note: NR = No Response.

TABLE H60: ESAA FUNDS

District	Did District Ever Receive ESAA Funds?	If Yes, What Was the Maximum Yearly Grant Received?	Did the Loss of Funds Seriously Impede Successful Desegregation?
Akron	No		
Atlanta	Yes	165,638	No
Bakersfield	No		
Bakersfield 2	Yes	100,000	No
Baltimore	Yes	*	N/A
Boston	Yes	*	Yes
Bridgeport	Yes	225,160	No
Chicago	Yes	*	Yes
Cincinnati	NR	Unknown	NR
Cleveland	Yes	3,100,000	No
Columbia	Yes	100,000	No
Dallas	Yes	*	No
Dayton	No		
Denver	Yes	*	Yes
Des Moines	Yes	*	No
Detroit	Yes	*	No
Ft. Lauderdale	Yes	2,100,000	No
Houston	Yes	*	No
Indianapolis	Yes	*	Yes
Jackson	Yes	*	Not Sure
Jacksonville	Yes	500,000	Yes
Las Vegas	Yes	1,500,000	Yes
Long Beach	No		
Miami	No		
Milwaukee	Yes	4,000,000	No
Montgomery	Yes	*	No
Norfolk	Yes	627,190	No
Oakland	Don't Know	NR	NR
Orlando	Yes	560,000	No
Philadelphia	Yes	*	NR
Phoenix	No		
Pittsburgh	Yes	1,239,297	No
Portland	Yes	500,000	Yes
Providence	NR		
Raleigh	Yes	*	No
San Bernardino	Yes	*	Not Sure
San Diego	Yes	3,689,252	No
San Diego 2	Yes	433,991	Yes
Savannah	Yes	137,426	No
Springfield	Yes	528,000	Yes
St. Louis	Yes	8,428,332	Yes
Syracuse	Yes	1,500,000	Yes
Tacoma	No		
Tampa	No		
Toledo	Yes	890,932	Yes
Tucson	Yes	1,700,000	No
Tulsa	Yes	*	No
Virginia Beach	No		
Washington, DC	Yes	3,200,000	Yes
Wichita	Yes	3,845,389 **	No ***

---

* Figures unavailable.

** Total ESAA funds; 1973-82.

*** Programs were drastically impacted when ESAA funds were discontinued.

Note: NR = No Response.
N/A = Not Applicable.

PART I

FEDERAL SECTION

FEDERAL SECTION: FEDERAL DOLLARS RECEIVED BY CUBE MEMBER AND ELIGIBLE CUBE DISTRICTS

In an effort to enhance NSBA's Council of Urban Boards of Education's advocacy activities, as well as its commitment to promoting equity in all aspects of school finance, the following data was collected outlining the federal dollars received by CUBE and CUBE-eligible districts throughout the United States. The data found in this section was collected independently of the rest of the data in this Triennial Report, so there may be some inconsistencies between the representative respondents. However, this report of federally allocated urban funds certainly can be used as a tool for all urban districts in assessing the equitable or not so equitable nature of the distribution of federal dollars to urban centers.

This information is also provided for your use in identifying districts that may resemble your own, and determining the significance of the differential in the flow of federal dollars. As well, one can analyze the need for urban school district coalition building to strategize and advocate for additional federal funds needed to educate our nation's urban youth. Finally, the data is provided in an effort to improve urban school board grantsmanship.

NSBA SURVEY OF FEDERAL DOLLARS RECEIVED BY CUBE MEMBER AND ELIGIBLE CUBE DISTRICTS

A total of 94 school districts responded to the National School Boards Association's (NSBA) survey requesting information on the total federal dollars received by school districts for the 1991-92 school year. Of these 94 districts, 53 districts are current members of NSBA's Council of Urban Boards of Education (CUBE).

Information listed in the six reports is based on self-reported data from individual school districts. Data not listed in a given category indicates the information in that category was not reported by the school district. Therefore, the total federal dollars received by that district may be understated.

There are six reports attached showing the various categories of federal dollars. In all cases, the current CUBE member districts are noted in bold face type.

Reports are categorized as follows:

Report #1	Total Federal Dollars
Report #2	Chapter 1, Basic Grants, Concentration Grants, Even Start, Migrants
Report #3	Special Education, State Grants, Preschool, Infants and Families, Personnel Development
Report #4	Vocational Education, Basic Grants, Tech Prep, Adult Education
Report #5	Impact Aid, Chapter 2, Drug-free Schools, Math and Science
Report #6	Bilingual Education, Magnet Schools, Dropout Prevention, Head Start, School Lunch and Breakfast

REPORT #1			
STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	TOTAL FEDERAL DOLLARS SCHOOL YEAR 91-92
Alabama	Huntsville 24,486	Huntsville City Schools 108,930,086	12,466,610
Alabama	**Montgomery** 35,316	**Montgomery Public Schools** 120,999,721	15,599,577
Arizona	**Mesa** 63,750	**Mesa Unified School District #4** 233,836,473	10,721,673
Arizona	**Phoenix** 7,240	**Phoenix Elementary Sch. Dist. #1** 38,739,267	6,611,880
Arizona	**Phoenix** 8,600	**Alhambra Elem. S.D. #68** 31,117,886	2,602,502
Arizona	**Tucson** 57,668	**Tucson U.S.D.** 212,271,062	11,649,179
Arkansas	Little Rock 26,133	Little Rock S.D. 115,988,734	4,485,833
California	**Bakersfield** 25,985	**Bakersfield City S.D.** 100,645,029	19,550,485
California	Chula Vista 18,200	Chula Vista Elem. S.D. 69,695,631	3,682,205
California	Fremont 27,908	Fremont U.S.D. 119,143,514	2,867,962
California	Long Beach 74,029	Long Beach U.S.D. 326,407,647	44,375,834
California	Los Angeles 639,699	Los Angeles U.S.D. 3,908,976,882	188,581,110
California	Pasadena 21,998	Pasadena U.S.D. 137,494,326	9,413,240
California	Sacramento 50,751	Sacramento City U.S.D. 219,316,803	25,722,662
California	San Bernardino 43,800	San Bernardino City U.S.D. 208,867,446	14,083,836
California	**San Diego**	**San Diego Unified**	34,261,217
Colorado	**Aurora** 30,000	**Adams-Arapahoe S.D. #28J** 94,726,779	4,634,411

REPORT #1

STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	TOTAL FEDERAL DOLLARS SCHOOL YEAR 91-92
Colorado	**Denver** 60,680	**Denver P.S.D. #1** 312,138,655	23,789,246
Connecticut	Bridgeport 20,225	Bridgeport S.D. 114,767,971	11,174,528
Connecticut	Hartford 26,819	Hartford S.D. 189,688,921	22,925,523
Florida	Gainesville 25,462	S.B. of Alachua Cty. 204,619,072	12,828,401
Florida	**Jacksonville** 116,607	**Duval S.D.** 490,878,244	46,804,144
Florida	Largo 94,738	Pinellas County Schools 460,490,971	32,586,626
Florida	**Miami** 300,576	**Dade S.D.** 1,627,870,734	130,133,170
Florida	**Orlando** 108,993	**Orange S.D.** 500,299,424	36,128,949
Florida	Tallahassee 27,875	Leon County S.D. 8,298,281	8,248,279
Georgia	**Atlanta** 61,865	**Atlanta P.S. Sys.** 328,930,647	36,588,888
Georgia	Savannah 34,786	Savannah-Chatham Cty. P.S. 207,986,831	15,685,379
Hawaii	**Honolulu** 174,249	**Hawaii State Dept. of Ed.** 686,982,132	67,777,626
Illinois	**Chicago** 409,751	**Chicago P.S.D. #299** 2,343,145,000	104,988,589
Illinois	Springfield 15,600	Springfield P.S.D. #186 79,563,010	2,500,107
Indiana	Evansville 22,494	Evansville-Vanderburgh Sch Corp. 99,314,051	1,580,638
Indiana	Gary 24,831	Gary Comm. Sch. Corp. 113,737,181	8,948,284
Indiana	**Indianapolis** 47,051	**Indianapolis P.S.** 360,435,251	28,131,840

REPORT #1			
STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	TOTAL FEDERAL DOLLARS SCHOOL YEAR 91-92
Iowa	**Des Moines** 30,998	**Des Moines Independent Comm. S.D.** 152,000,000	9,717,720
Kansas	Kansas City 21,051	U.S.D. #500 101,878,766	9,277,164
Kansas	**Wichita** 49,149	**Wichita Public Schools** 190,861,532	15,979,325
Kentucky	**Louisville** 90,243	**Jefferson County S.D.** 609,771,794	37,060,834
Louisiana	**Baton Rouge** 60,955	**East Baton Rouge** 234,449,359	25,894,013
Louisiana	**New Orleans** 83,000	**New Orleans P.S.**	20,100,000
Louisiana	Shreveport 50,554	Caddo Parish S.D. 210,092,576	18,617,724
Massachusetts	**Boston** 57,400	**Boston Public Schools** 443,000,000	42,590,894
Massachusetts	Springfield 24,086	Springfield Public Schools 106,304,378	15,960,982
Michigan	**Detroit** 182,346	**Detroit Public Schools** 964,808,308	123,784,302
Michigan	**Flint** 27,000	**City of Flint S.D.** 147,000,000	13,696,039
Michigan	**Grand Rapids** 30,488	**Grand Rapids P.S.** 173,066,732	14,104,634
Minnesota	St. Paul 37,135	St. Paul I.S.D. #625 222,906,100	18,165,322
Mississippi	**Jackson** 33,327	**Jackson Public Schools** 109,466,550	18,859,184
Missouri	St. Louis 42,461	St. Louis City Bd. of Ed. 225,698,708	38,521,070
Nebraska	**Lincoln** 28,806	**Lincoln Public Schools** 136,450,000	6,663,703
Nebraska	**Omaha** 41,798	**S.D. of Omaha** 192,088,334	35,948,897

REPORT #1			
STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	TOTAL FEDERAL DOLLARS SCHOOL YEAR 91-92
Nevada	**Reno** 40,028	**Washoe Cty. S.D.** 236,561,162	5,284,129
New Jersey	Elizabeth 15,396	Elizabeth S.D. 125,299,661	7,381,352
New Jersey	Newark 48,847	Newark School District 495,883,578	51,840,454
New Mexico	Las Cruces 20,113	Las Cruces S.D. #2 66,139,632	6,862,800
New York	**New York City** 961,635	**New York City S.D.** 7,178,130,000	665,050,930
New York	**Rochester** 33,992	**Rochester City S.D.** 288,751,000	25,605,567
New York	Syracuse 22,133	Syracuse City S.D. 156,697,166	17,079,834
New York	**Yonkers** 19,405	**Yonkers City S.D.** 152,637,651	12,297,784
North Carolina	Jacksonville 20,529	Onslow County Schools 73,767,575	6,716,850
North Carolina	**Raleigh** 66,919	**Wake County Public Schools** 432,448,532	5,928,233
Ohio	**Akron** 33,213	**Akron City S.D.** 190,000,000	16,240,196
Ohio	Cincinnati 50,077	Cincinnati Public Schools 329,668,231	29,753,197
Ohio	Columbus 63,866	Columbus City S.D. 317,436,840	30,687,564
Ohio	**Dayton** 27,660	**Dayton City S.D.** 146,700,000	21,939,182
Ohio	**Toledo** 39,805	**Toledo City Schools** 185,953,136	10,731,905
Oklahoma	Moore 17,209	Moore Public Schools 54,437,238	2,138,066
Oklahoma	**Tulsa** 41,844	**Tulsa I.S.D. #1** 137,542,044	8,400,406

REPORT #1			
STATE	**CITY ENROLLMENT**	**SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET**	**TOTAL FEDERAL DOLLARS SCHOOL YEAR 91-92**
Pennsylvania	Allentown 13,000	Allentown S.D. 82,907,989	1,846,629
Pennsylvania	Erie 12,137	City of Erie S.D. 69,108,738	6,613,994
Pennsylvania	**Philadelphia** 195,000	**S.D. of Philadelphia** 1,230,362,000	160,867,117
Pennsylvania	**Pittsburgh** 40,137	**S.D. of Pittsburgh** 476,465,833	28,103,023
Tennessee	Chattanooga 20,816	Chattanooga P.S. 70,225,276	9,458,801
Tennessee	Knoxville 50,000	Knox County S.D. 175,353,844	15,039,600
Tennessee	**Memphis** 105,094	**Memphis City Schools** 348,426,080	35,228,126
Tennessee	Nashville	Metropolitan P.S. 246,373,929	22,457,565
Texas	Brownsville 37,979	Brownsville I.S.D. 165,898,178	19,684,014
Texas	**Dallas** 137,000	**Dallas I.S.D.** 545,145,311	87,835,396
Texas	El Paso 64,859	El Paso I.S.D. 219,571,149	32,773,601
Texas	**Fort Worth** 70,210	**Fort Worth Independent** 274,997,870	28,879,749
Texas	Garland 38,971	Garland I.S.D. 131,169,332	5,934,315
Texas	**Houston** 27,313	**Spring Branch Independent S.D.** 132,595,696	5,315,349
Texas	**Houston** 197,633	**Houston I.S.D.** 668,819,493	81,701,845
Texas	Midland 21,734	Midland I.S.D. 75,192,000	7,231,363
Texas	Plano 32,021	Plano I.S.D. 141,864,322	3,314,920

REPORT #1

STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	TOTAL FEDERAL DOLLARS SCHOOL YEAR 91-92
Texas	**San Antonio** 74,624	**San Antonio Independent S.D.** 289,301,746	44,737,257
Virginia	**Norfolk** 36,515	**Norfolk P.S.** 186,369,586	23,823,445
Virginia	**Portsmouth** 18,100	**Portsmouth Public Schools** 89,712,266	12,604,902
Virginia	**Virginia Beach** 72,386	**Virginia Beach City Public Schools** 316,019,830	19,947,214
Washington	**Seattle** 41,112	**Seattle S.D.** 272,079,799	19,454,449
Washington	**Tacoma** 30,381	**Tacoma S.D. #10** 174,761,614	8,770,212
West Virginia	Huntington	Cabell Cty. Bd. of Ed. 140,858,765	3,950,962
Wisconsin	Madison 24,000	Madison Metro. S.D. 165,000,000	6,106,000
Wisconsin	**Milwaukee** 99,719	**Milwaukee P.S.** 563,708,133	47,535,074

REPORT #2

STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	CHAPTER 1 (TOTAL)	BASIC GRANTS	CONCENTRATION GRANTS	EVEN START	MIGRANTS
Alabama	Huntsville 24,486	Huntsville City Schools 108,930,086	1,776,392	1,776,392			
Alabama	**Montgomery** 35,316	**Montgomery Public Schools** 120,999,721	6,903,984	6,903,984			
Arizona	**Mesa** 63,750	**Mesa Unified School District #4** 233,836,473	2,931,607	2,450,321		106,769	374,517
Arizona	**Phoenix** 7,240	**Phoenix Elementary Sch. Dist. #1** 38,739,267	2,584,601	2,406,150			178,451
Arizona	**Phoenix** 8,600	**Alhambra Elem. S.D. #68** 31,117,886	603,423	496,519	106,904		
Arizona	**Tucson** 57,668	**Tucson U.S.D.** 212,271,062	5,798,186	5,798,186			
Arkansas	Little Rock 26,133	Little Rock S.D. 115,988,734		3,401,898			
California	**Bakersfield** 25,985	**Bakersfield City S.D.** 100,645,029	5,441,342	5,417,078			24,264
California	Chula Vista 18,200	Chula Vista Elem. S.D. 69,695,631	1,618,787	1,343,776	11,258	221,333	42,420
California	Fremont 27,908	Fremont U.S.D. 119,143,514	794,798				
California	Long Beach 74,029	Long Beach U.S.D. 326,407,647	19,008,697				
California	Los Angeles 639,699	Los Angeles U.S.D. 3,908,976,882		116,677,966			3,117,339
California	Pasadena 21,998	Pasadena U.S.D. 137,494,326	4,140,166	3,501,616	638,550		
California	Sacramento 50,751	Sacramento City U.S.D. 219,316,803	10,180,953	8,470,059	1,710,894		

REPORT #2							
STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	CHAPTER 1 (TOTAL)	BASIC GRANTS	CONCENTRATION GRANTS	EVEN START	MIGRANTS
California	San Bernardino 43,800	San Bernardino City U.S.D. 208,867,446	6,443,240				
California	**San Diego**	**San Diego Unified**		13,981,390	3,524,923		
Colorado	**Aurora** 30,000	**Adams-Arapahoe S.D. #28J** 94,726,779	1,283,806	1,283,806			
Colorado	**Denver** 60,680	**Denver P.S.D. #1** 312,138,655	10,692,452	9,266,902	1,425,696		
Connecticut	Bridgeport 20,225	Bridgeport S.D. 114,767,971	8,646,352	7,175,691	1,053,218		417,443
Connecticut	Hartford 26,819	Hartford S.D. 189,688,921	11,482,990	10,474,266	92,686	250,000	666,038
Florida	Gainesville 25,462	S.B. of Alachua Cty. 204,619,072	5,366,815	4,313,963		228,623	466,801
Florida	**Jacksonville** 116,607	**Duval S.D.** 490,878,244	18,532,907	18,532,907			
Florida	Largo 94,738	Pinellas County Schools 460,490,971	10,176,269	9,362,775	813,494		
Florida	**Miami** 300,576	**Dade S.D.** 1,627,870,734	54,095,116	26,151,448	26,738,013		1,205,655
Florida	**Orlando** 108,993	**Orange S.D.** 500,299,424	13,416,800	12,636,547			637,253
Florida	Tallahassee 27,875	Leon County S.D. 8,298,281	4,203,157	4,203,157			
Georgia	**Atlanta** 61,865	**Atlanta P.S. Sys.** 328,930,647	19,684,406		37,731		
Georgia	Savannah 34,786	Savannah-Chatham Cty. P.S. 207,986,831	7,021,340	6,879,059		142,281	

REPORT #2

STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	CHAPTER 1 (TOTAL)	BASIC GRANTS	CONCENTRATION GRANTS	EVEN START	MIGRANTS
Hawaii	**Honolulu** 174,249	**Hawaii State Dept. of Ed.** 686,982,132	15,136,611	15,063,746		72,865	
Illinois	**Chicago** 409,731	**Chicago P.S.D. #299** 2,343,145,000		131,187,273	21,723,437	97,598	56,935
Illinois	Springfield 15,600	Springfield P.S.D. #186 79,563,010		1,815,096			
Indiana	Evansville 22,494	Evansville-Vanderburgh Sch Corp. 99,314,051		2,334,424			
Indiana	Gary 24,831	Gary Comm. Sch. Corp. 113,737,181	6,026,792	5,435,157	591,635		
Indiana	**Indianapolis** 47,051	**Indianapolis P.S.** 360,435,251	11,492,498	9,698,222	1,492,451	301,825	
Iowa	**Des Moines** 30,998	**Des Moines Independent Comm. S.D.** 152,000,000	3,414,073	3,239,846		174,227	
Kansas	Kansas City 21,051	U.S.D. #500 101,878,766	4,901,939	4,882,939	19,000		
Kansas	**Wichita** 49,149	**Wichita Public Schools** 190,861,532	6,454,580	5,548,875	252,838	171,640	481,227
Kentucky	**Louisville** 90,243	**Jefferson County S.D.** 609,771,794	13,329,987	11,409,032	1,722,109	198,846	
Louisiana	Baton Rouge 60,955	East Baton Rouge 234,449,359	9,617,930	9,292,598	108,350	216,982	
Louisiana	**New Orleans** 83,000	**New Orleans P.S.**		26,000,000		250,000	700,000
Louisiana	Shreveport 50,554	Caddo Parish S.D. 210,092,576	7,656,385	7,656,385			

REPORT #2

STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	CHAPTER 1 (TOTAL)	BASIC GRANTS	CONCENTRATION GRANTS	EVEN START	MIGRANTS
Massachusetts	**Boston** 57,400	**Boston Public Schools** 443,000,000	24,713,921				
Massachusetts	Springfield 24,086	Springfield Public Schools 106,304,378	9,161,333	9,161,333			
Michigan	**Detroit** 182,346	**Detroit Public Schools** 964,808,308	79,694,532	62,128,379	10,417,001	221,404	61,786
Michigan	**Flint** 27,000	**City of Flint S.D.** 147,000,000	6,186,558	6,023,824			162,734
Michigan	**Grand Rapids** 30,488	**Grand Rapids P.S.** 173,066,732	5,641,972	5,491,250			150,722
Minnesota	St. Paul 37,135	St. Paul I.S.D. #625 222,906,100	6,228,534	381,212	5,813,527		33,795
Mississippi	**Jackson** 33,327	**Jackson Public Schools** 109,466,550	6,781,435				
Missouri	**St. Louis** 42,461	**St. Louis City Bd. of Ed.** 225,698,708	20,007,042	17,160,197	2,633,297	213,548	
Nebraska	**Lincoln** 28,806	**Lincoln Public Schools** 136,450,000	1,665,787	1,665,787			
Nebraska	**Omaha** 41,798	**S.D. of Omaha** 192,088,334	5,841,866	5,480,417	361,449		
Nevada	**Reno** 40,028	**Washoe Cty. S.D.** 236,561,162		1,592,590			107,999
New Jersey	Elizabeth 15,396	Elizabeth S.D. 125,299,661	4,200,258	3,884,503	315,755		
New Jersey	Newark 48,847	Newark School District 495,883,578	34,064,656	33,821,998		242,658	
New Mexico	Las Cruces 20,113	Las Cruces S.D. #2 66,139,632	2,228,704	1,782,639	274,256		171,809

REPORT #2

STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	CHAPTER 1 (TOTAL)	BASIC GRANTS	CONCENTRATION GRANTS	EVEN START	MIGRANTS
New York	**New York City** 961,635	**New York City S.D.** 7,178,130,000	391,991,930	340,749,703	50,600,187	642,040	
New York	**Rochester** 33,992	**Rochester City S.D.** 288,751,000	10,835,243				
New York	Syracuse 22,133	Syracuse City S.D. 156,697,166	6,686,805	6,686,805			
New York	**Yonkers** 19,405	**Yonkers City S.D.** 152,637,651	5,512,625			369,347	
North Carolina	Jacksonville 20,529	Onslow County Schools 73,767,575	2,342,404	2,333,813	8,591		
North Carolina	**Raleigh** 66,919	**Wake County Public Schools** 432,448,532		3,712,665	13,526	281,424	93,255
Ohio	**Akron** 33,213	**Akron City S.D.** 190,000,000	6,744,210	5,998,170	746,040		
Ohio	Cincinnati 50,077	Cincinnati Public Schools 329,668,231	13,972,537	12,426,905	1,545,632		
Ohio	**Columbus** 63,866	**Columbus City S.D.** 317,436,840	13,038,687				
Ohio	**Dayton** 27,660	**Dayton City S.D.** 146,700,000	8,714,158	8,322,317		391,841	
Ohio	**Toledo** 39,805	**Toledo City Schools** 185,953,136		8,922,013		294,348	27,000
Oklahoma	Moore 17,209	Moore Public Schools 54,437,238	405,720				
Oklahoma	**Tulsa** 41,844	**Tulsa I.S.D. #1** 137,542,044		4,659,830		60,000	
Pennsylvania	Allentown 13,000	Allentown S.D. 82,907,989		2,325,865			

REPORT #2							
STATE	**CITY ENROLLMENT**	**SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET**	**CHAPTER 1 (TOTAL)**	**BASIC GRANTS**	**CONCENTRATION GRANTS**	**EVEN START**	**MIGRANTS**
Pennsylvania	Erie 12,137	City of Erie S.D. 69,108,738	3,329,120				
Pennsylvania	**Philadelphia** 195,000	**S.D. of Philadelphia** 1,230,362,000	90,914,149	76,604,195	11,783,559	243,447	2,282,948
Pennsylvania	**Pittsburgh** 40,137	**S.D. of Pittsburgh** 476,465,833	15,048,205	12,594,258	2,150,594	303,353	
Tennessee	Chattanooga 20,816	Chattanooga P.S. 70,225,276	5,335,403	4,276,067	809,336	250,000	
Tennessee	Knoxville 50,000	Knox County S.D. 175,353,844	6,339,096	5,803,312	298,427	237,357	
Tennessee	**Memphis** 105,094	**Memphis City Schools** 348,426,080	26,679,432	22,961,208	3,718,224		
Tennessee	Nashville	Metropolitan P.S. 246,373,929	8,740,932	7,585,060	1,155,872		
Texas	Brownsville 37,979	Brownsville I.S.D. 165,898,178	8,121,819				1,645,185
Texas	**Dallas** 137,000	**Dallas I.S.D.** 545,145,311	21,544,526			246,538	208,918
Texas	El Paso 64,859	El Paso I.S.D. 219,571,149	12,986,980	12,986,980			
Texas	**Fort Worth** 70,210	**Fort Worth Independent** 274,997,870	9,607,890	8,414,460	1,093,229		100,201
Texas	Garland 38,971	Garland I.S.D. 131,169,332	1,168,448	1,104,606			63,842
Texas	**Houston** 27,313	**Spring Branch Independent S.D.** 132,595,696	1,191,387	990,092		201,295	
Texas	**Houston** 197,633	**Houston I.S.D.** 668,819,493	30,980,585	30,260,113	257,466	195,539	267,467

REPORT #2							
STATE	**CITY ENROLLMENT**	**SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET**	**CHAPTER 1 (TOTAL)**	**BASIC GRANTS**	**CONCENTRATION GRANTS**	**EVEN START**	**MIGRANTS**
Texas	Midland 21,734	Midland I.S.D. 75,192,000	1,292,460	1,000,041			292,419
Texas	Plano 32,021	Plano I.S.D. 141,864,322	553,222	553,222			
Texas	**San Antonio** 74,624	**San Antonio Independent S.D.** 289,301,746	20,736,578	17,079,560	3,253,249		403,769
Virginia	**Norfolk** 36,515	**Norfolk P.S.** 186,369,586	9,331,000	8,031,000	1,285,000		15,000
Virginia	**Portsmouth** 18,100	**Portsmouth Public Schools** 89,712,266	2,966,628	2,966,628			
Virginia	**Virginia Beach** 72,386	**Virginia Beach City Public Schools** 316,019,830	4,138,167	4,138,167			
Washington	**Seattle** 41,112	**Seattle S.D.** 272,079,799	6,319,891	6,077,106		242,785	
Washington	**Tacoma** 30,381	**Tacoma S.D. #10** 174,761,614		3,190,352	461,994		37,875
West Virginia	Huntington	Cabell Cty. Bd. of Ed. 140,858,765	2,010,024				
Wisconsin	**Madison** 24,000	**Madison Metro. S.D.** 165,000,000	1,605,000	1,570,000			35,000
Wisconsin	Milwaukee 99,719	Milwaukee P.S. 563,708,133	23,501,000	23,321,000		180,000	

REPORT #3

STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	SPECIAL EDUCATION (TOTAL)	STATE GRANTS	PRESCHOOL	INFANTS & FAMILIES	PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT
Alabama	Huntsville 24,486	Huntsville City Schools 108,930,086	6,254,681	5,975,557	226,146	10,000	42,978
Alabama	**Montgomery** 35,316	**Montgomery Public Schools** 120,999,721	1,190,063	1,098,989	91,074		
Arizona	**Mesa** 63,750	**Mesa Unified School District #4** 233,836,473	1,556,446	1,231,246	325,200		
Arizona	**Phoenix** 7,240	**Phoenix Elementary Sch. Dist. #1** 38,739,267	121,114	43,612	77,502		
Arizona	**Phoenix** 8,600	**Alhambra Elem. S.D. #68** 31,117,886	201,127	57,728	27,195		8,000
Arizona	**Tucson** 57,668	**Tucson U.S.D.** 212,271,062	1,345,477	1,266,176	79,271		
Arkansas	Little Rock 26,133	Little Rock S.D. 115,988,734		715,978	33,717		
California	**Bakersfield** 25,985	**Bakersfield City S.D.** 100,645,029	1,136,684	852,653	189,003	80,646	14,382
California	Chula Vista 18,200	Chula Vista Elem. S.D. 69,695,631		598,500	227,535		
California	Fremont 27,908	Fremont U.S.D. 119,143,514		794,014	104,811		15,695
California	Long Beach 74,029	Long Beach U.S.D. 326,407,647	1,804,394	1,720,806	56,381		27,207
California	Los Angeles 639,699	Los Angeles U.S.D. 3,908,976,882		1,155,733	8,134,106	824,132	
California	Pasadena 21,998	Pasadena U.S.D. 137,494,326	1,262,036	946,781	283,010	18,555	13,690

REPORT #3

STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	SPECIAL EDUCATION (TOTAL)	STATE GRANTS	PRESCHOOL	INFANTS & FAMILIES	PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT
California	Sacramento 50,751	Sacramento City U.S.D. 219,316,803	1,677,220	1,494,370	179,619		3,231
California	San Bernardino 43,800	San Bernardino City U.S.D. 208,867,446		1,413,082			
California	**San Diego**	**San Diego Unified**	5,663,975	4,193,787	1,366,778	39,413	63,997
Colorado	**Aurora** 30,000	**Adams-Arapahoe S.D. #28J** 94,726,779	1,031,908	1,031,908			
Colorado	**Denver** 60,680	**Denver P.S.D. #1** 312,138,655	1,983,180	1,902,780	80,400		
Connecticut	Bridgeport 20,225	Bridgeport S.D. 114,767,971	174,968		174,968		
Connecticut	Hartford 26,819	Hartford S.D. 189,688,921	2,506,980	2,047,706	310,643	17,500	131,131
Florida	Gainesville 25,462	S.B. of Alachua Cty. 204,619,072	1,105,006		175,889		
Florida	**Jacksonville** 116,607	**Duval S.D.** 490,878,244	6,994,338	5,112,630	1,881,708		
Florida	Largo 94,738	Pinellas County Schools 460,490,971	6,762,874	1,084,204	1,120,000		
Florida	**Miami** 300,576	**Dade S.D.** 1,627,870,734	1,356,981	173,810	1,183,171		
Florida	**Orlando** 108,993	**Orange S.D.** 500,299,424	7,041,835	25,000	871,200		
Florida	Tallahassee 27,875	Leon County S.D. 8,298,281	2,611,640	2,386,890	256,900	17,850	
Georgia	**Atlanta** 61,865	**Atlanta P.S. Sys.** 328,930,647		1,439,662	336,145		

REPORT #3							
STATE	**CITY ENROLLMENT**	**SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET**	**SPECIAL EDUCATION (TOTAL)**	**STATE GRANTS**	**PRESCHOOL**	**INFANTS & FAMILIES**	**PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT**
Hawaii	**Honolulu** 174,249	**Hawaii State Dept. of Ed.** 686,982,132	5,308,181	4,555,046	623,097		130,038
Illinois	**Chicago** 409,731	**Chicago P.S.D. #299** 2,343,145,000		18,979,326	1,129,554	85,844	
Illinois	Springfield 15,600	Springfield P.S.D. #186 79,563,010		1,491,757	141,071		
Indiana	Evansville 22,494	Evansville-Vanderburgh Sch Corp. 99,314,051		4,334,211	542,000		
Indiana	Gary 24,831	Gary Comm. Sch. Corp. 113,737,181	1,161,222	1,150,272	10,950		
Indiana	**Indianapolis** 47,051	**Indianapolis P.S.** 360,435,251	2,733,312	2,439,852	287,960		5,500
Iowa	**Des Moines** 30,998	**Des Moines Independent Comm. S.D.** 152,000,000	1,207,621	1,022,258	36,644	148,719	
Kansas	Kansas City 21,051	U.S.D. #500 101,878,766	700,000	700,000			
Kansas	**Wichita** 49,149	**Wichita Public Schools** 190,861,532	1,100,000				
Kentucky	**Louisville** 90,243	**Jefferson County S.D.** 609,771,794	400,980		400,980		
Louisiana	Baton Rouge 60,955	East Baton Rouge 234,449,359	2,141,343	2,024,335	117,008		
Louisiana	**New Orleans** 83,000	**New Orleans P.S.**	2,100,000	1,800,000	288,000		
Louisiana	Shreveport 50,554	Caddo Parish S.D. 210,092,576	2,330,807	1,294,972	190,460	845,375	

REPORT #3

STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	SPECIAL EDUCATION (TOTAL)	STATE GRANTS	PRESCHOOL	INFANTS & FAMILIES	PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT
Massachusetts	**Boston** 57,400	**Boston Public Schools** 443,000,000		3,315,200	285,350		
Massachusetts	Springfield 24,086	Springfield Public Schools 106,304,378	1,317,603	1,069,875			12,000
Michigan	**Detroit** 182,346	**Detroit Public Schools** 964,808,308	4,689,124	4,261,730	427,394		
Michigan	**Flint** 27,000	**City of Flint S.D.** 147,000,000	1,334,863	1,190,305	140,065		4,493
Michigan	**Grand Rapids** 30,488	**Grand Rapids P.S.** 173,066,732	2,032,517	1,411,084	621,433		
Minnesota	St. Paul 37,135	St. Paul I.S.D. #625 222,906,100	1,929,720	3,560	445,000		1,481,160
Mississippi	**Jackson** 33,327	**Jackson Public Schools** 109,466,550	735,316				
Missouri	**St. Louis** 42,461	**St. Louis City Bd. of Ed.** 225,698,708	2,256,703	1,793,921	245,872	68,830	148,080
Nebraska	**Lincoln** 28,806	**Lincoln Public Schools** 136,450,000	2,300,000		2,300,000		
Nebraska	**Omaha** 41,798	**S.D. of Omaha** 192,088,334	23,053,664		3,500,401		
Nevada	**Reno** 40,028	**Washoe Cty. S.D.** 236,561,162	1,223,255				1,223,255
New Jersey	Elizabeth 15,396	Elizabeth S.D. 125,299,661		644,700	54,720		
New Jersey	Newark 48,847	Newark School District 495,883,578	2,445,180	2,075,100	370,080		
New Mexico	Las Cruces 20,113	Las Cruces S.D. #2 66,139,632	635,719		132,971		502,748

REPORT #3

STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	SPECIAL EDUCATION (TOTAL)	STATE GRANTS	PRESCHOOL	INFANTS & FAMILIES	PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT
New York	**New York City** 961,635	**New York City S.D.** 7,178,130,000	34,833,000		9,754,000	25,079,000	
New York	**Rochester** 33,992	**Rochester City S.D.** 288,751,000	2,263,687	1,848,727	194,960		220,000
New York	Syracuse 22,133	Syracuse City S.D. 156,697,166	3,815,500	1,118,565	1,401,495	1,008,967	286,473
New York	**Yonkers** 19,405	**Yonkers City S.D.** 152,637,651	926,107		39,915		
North Carolina	Jacksonville 20,529	Onslow County Schools 73,767,575	583,947	507,599	76,348		
North Carolina	**Raleigh** 66,919	**Wake County Public Schools** 432,448,532		3,011,846	365,388		
Ohio	**Akron** 33,213	**Akron City S.D.** 190,000,000	1,134,779	973,723	161,056		
Ohio	Cincinnati 50,077	Cincinnati Public Schools 329,668,231	1,435,115	1,327,098	108,017		
Ohio	**Columbus** 63,866	**Columbus City S.D.** 317,436,840	1,913,596				
Ohio	**Dayton** 27,660	**Dayton City S.D.** 146,700,000	987,749	826,346	161,403		
Ohio	**Toledo** 39,805	**Toledo City Schools** 185,953,136	1,475,164	1,279,495	195,669		
Oklahoma	Moore 17,209	Moore Public Schools 54,437,238	751,937		94,303		
Oklahoma	**Tulsa** 41,844	**Tulsa I.S.D. #1** 137,542,044	2,213,950	2,035,019	161,929		17,001
Pennsylvania	Allentown 13,000	Allentown S.D. 82,907,989		39,112			

REPORT #3

STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	SPECIAL EDUCATION (TOTAL)	STATE GRANTS	PRESCHOOL	INFANTS & FAMILIES	PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT
Pennsylvania	Erie 12,137	City of Erie S.D. 69,108,738		28,000	417,092		
Pennsylvania	**Philadelphia** 195,000	**S.D. of Philadelphia** 1,230,362,000	9,384,035	7,499,235	285,600	1,599,200	
Pennsylvania	**Pittsburgh** 40,137	**S.D. of Pittsburgh** 476,465,833	1,615,166	1,383,566	231,600		
Tennessee	Chattanooga 20,816	Chattanooga P.S. 70,225,276		637,420	56,650		
Tennessee	Knoxville 50,000	Knox County S.D. 175,353,844	2,224,380	2,224,380			
Tennessee	**Memphis** 105,094	**Memphis City Schools** 348,426,080	2,939,710	2,721,360	218,350		
Tennessee	Nashville	Metropolitan P.S. 246,373,929	2,136,469	1,938,940	197,529		
Texas	Brownsville 37,979	Brownsville I.S.D. 165,898,178	1,173,409	1,114,550	58,859		
Texas	**Dallas** 137,000	**Dallas I.S.D.** 545,145,311	34,591,231	33,885,851	285,538	419,842	
Texas	El Paso 64,859	El Paso I.S.D. 219,571,149	1,258,603	1,102,052	156,551		
Texas	**Fort Worth** 70,210	**Fort Worth Independent** 274,997,870	1,963,697		329,813		
Texas	Garland 38,971	Garland I.S.D. 131,169,332	1,994,601	1,777,432	168,412	48,757	
Texas	**Houston** 27,313	**Spring Branch Independent S.D.** 132,595,696	830,571	760,083	70,488		
Texas	**Houston** 197,633	**Houston I.S.D.** 668,819,493	5,582,957	5,236,935	346,022		

REPORT #3

STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	SPECIAL EDUCATION (TOTAL)	STATE GRANTS	PRESCHOOL	INFANTS & FAMILIES	PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT
Texas	Midland 21,734	Midland I.S.D. 75,192,000	486,000	404,000	82,000		
Texas	Plano 32,021	Plano I.S.D. 141,864,322	1,020,923	843,507	177,416		
Texas	**San Antonio** 74,624	**San Antonio Independent S.D.** 289,301,746	4,060,854	3,628,032	432,822		
Virginia	**Norfolk** 36,515	**Norfolk P.S.** 186,369,586	1,541,600	1,395,000	146,600		
Virginia	**Portsmouth** 18,100	**Portsmouth Public Schools** 89,712,266	3,274,763	3,191,146	83,617		
Virginia	**Virginia Beach** 72,386	**Virginia Beach City Public Schools** 316,019,830	2,452,462	2,203,460	248,114		888
Washington	**Seattle** 41,112	**Seattle S.D.** 272,079,799	1,786,782	982,240	244,200		
Washington	**Tacoma** 30,381	**Tacoma S.D. #10** 174,761,614		1,303,404	213,060		
West Virginia	Huntington	Cabell Cty. Bd. of Ed. 140,858,765		674,628	100,237		
Wisconsin	**Madison** 24,000	**Madison Metro. S.D.** 165,000,000	2,800,000				
Wisconsin	Milwaukee 99,719	Milwaukee P.S. 563,708,133	300,000				

REPORT #4

STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	BASIC GRANTS	TECH PREP	ADULT EDUC.
Alabama	Huntsville 24,486	Huntsville City Schools 108,930,086	306,978	306,978		79,000
Alabama	**Montgomery** 35,316	**Montgomery Public Schools** 120,999,721	480,615	429,540		253,387
Arizona	**Mesa** 63,750	**Mesa Unified School District #4** 233,836,473	396,643	396,643		210,300
Arizona	**Phoenix** 7,240	**Phoenix Elementary Sch. Dist. #1** 38,739,267				
Arizona	**Phoenix** 8,600	**Alhambra Elem. S.D. #68** 31,117,886				
Arizona	Tucson 57,668	Tucson U.S.D. 212,271,062	1,146,116	732,722	413,394	
Arkansas	Little Rock 26,133	Little Rock S.D. 115,988,734	47,938			800,695
California	**Bakersfield** 25,985	**Bakersfield City S.D.** 100,645,029				
California	Chula Vista 18,200	Chula Vista Elem. S.D. 69,695,631				
California	Fremont 27,908	Fremont U.S.D. 119,143,514		86,158		
California	Long Beach 74,029	Long Beach U.S.D. 326,407,647	1,059,265	696,501	362,764	520,617
California	Los Angeles 639,699	Los Angeles U.S.D. 3,908,976,882		7,303,349		14,170,686
California	Pasadena 21,998	Pasadena U.S.D. 137,494,326	205,627	205,627		
California	Sacramento 50,751	Sacramento City U.S.D. 219,316,803	1,453,293	1,453,293		806,848

REPORT #4

STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	BASIC GRANTS	TECH PREP	ADULT EDUC.
California	San Bernardino 43,800	San Bernardino City U.S.D. 208,867,446	346,503			
California	**San Diego**	**San Diego Unified**	901,731	901,731		
Colorado	**Aurora** 30,000	**Adams-Arapahoe S.D. #28J** 94,726,779				81,980
Colorado	**Denver** 60,680	**Denver P.S.D. #1** 312,138,655	980,225			70,000
Connecticut	Bridgeport 20,225	Bridgeport S.D. 114,767,971	513,131	513,131		
Connecticut	Hartford 26,819	Hartford S.D. 189,688,921	756,341	624,650	131,691	1,023,444
Florida	Gainesville 25,462	S.B. of Alachua Cty. 204,619,072	378,820			62,898
Florida	**Jacksonville** 116,607	**Duval S.D.** 490,878,244	1,267,797	1,267,797		
Florida	Largo 94,738	Pinellas County Schools 460,490,971	2,485,841	2,451,841	34,000	235,582
Florida	**Miami** 300,576	**Dade S.D.** 1,627,870,734	3,582,387	3,582,387		1,183,857
Florida	**Orlando** 108,993	**Orange S.D.** 500,299,424	1,772,937		131,194	210,811
Florida	Tallahassee 27,875	Leon County S.D. 8,298,281	718,239	407,628	310,611	80,067
Georgia	**Atlanta** 61,865	**Atlanta P.S. Sys.** 328,930,647	946,970			475,515
Georgia	Savannah 34,786	Savannah-Chatham Cty. P.S. 207,986,831	1,292,252	1,292,252		217,015

REPORT #4						
STATE	**CITY ENROLLMENT**	**SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET**	**VOCATIONAL EDUCATION**	**BASIC GRANTS**	**TECH PREP**	**ADULT EDUC.**
Hawaii	**Honolulu** 174,249	**Hawaii State Dept. of Ed.** 686,982,132	1,817,715	1,817,715		
Illinois	**Chicago** 409,731	**Chicago P.S.D. #299** 2,343,145,000		7,331,913	225,000	437,046
Illinois	Springfield 15,600	Springfield P.S.D. #186 79,563,010	105,344			347,830
Indiana	Evansville 22,494	Evansville-Vanderburgh Sch Corp. 99,314,051		1,211,610		
Indiana	Gary 24,831	Gary Comm. Sch. Corp. 113,737,181	806,302	754,914	51,388	151,381
Indiana	**Indianapolis** 47,051	**Indianapolis P.S.** 360,435,251	1,088,358	1,088,358		370,600
Iowa	Des Moines 30,998	Des Moines Independent Comm. S.D. 152,000,000	295,995	295,995		66,944
Kansas	Kansas City 21,051	U.S.D. #500 101,878,766	200,000	200,000		
Kansas	**Wichita** 49,149	**Wichita Public Schools** 190,861,532	777,168	714,062	63,106	195,683
Kentucky	**Louisville** 90,243	**Jefferson County S.D.** 609,771,794	711,743	681,743	30,000	488,201
Louisiana	**Baton Rouge** 60,955	**East Baton Rouge** 234,449,359	677,867	515,254	162,613	1,269,876
Louisiana	**New Orleans** 83,000	**New Orleans P.S.**	1,000,000			500,000
Louisiana	Shreveport 50,554	Caddo Parish S.D. 210,092,576	400,000			225,000
Massachusetts	**Boston** 57,400	**Boston Public Schools** 443,000,000	1,678,042	1,678,042		75,000

REPORT #4						
STATE	**CITY ENROLLMENT**	**SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET**	**VOCATIONAL EDUCATION**	**BASIC GRANTS**	**TECH PREP**	**ADULT EDUC.**
Massachusetts	Springfield 24,086	Springfield Public Schools 106,304,378	749,755	749,755		30,884
Michigan	**Detroit** 182,346	**Detroit Public Schools** 964,808,308	4,104,657	3,742,193	362,464	1,151,320
Michigan	**Flint** 27,000	**City of Flint S.D.** 147,000,000	400,058	400,058		
Michigan	**Grand Rapids** 30,488	**Grand Rapids P.S.** 173,066,732	219,255	219,255		625,101
Minnesota	St. Paul 37,135	St. Paul I.S.D. #625 222,906,100	226,757	102,435	124,322	334,000
Mississippi	**Jackson** 33,327	**Jackson Public Schools** 109,466,550	250,000			231,582
Missouri	St. Louis 42,461	St, Louis City Bd. of Ed. 225,698,708	1,456,042	1,456,042		818,710
Nebraska	**Lincoln** 28,806	**Lincoln Public Schools** 136,450,000		160,000		
Nebraska	**Omaha** 41,798	**S.D. of Omaha** 192,088,334	518,001	518,001		239,292
Nevada	**Reno** 40,028	**Washoe Cty. S.D.** 236,561,162	433,207	381,207	52,000	936,151
New Jersey	Elizabeth 15,396	Elizabeth S.D. 125,299,661		396,937	10,012	
New Jersey	Newark 48,847	Newark School District 495,883,578	1,335,354	1,335,354		270,024
New Mexico	Las Cruces 20,113	Las Cruces S.D. #2 66,139,632				
New York	**New York City** 96[illegible],635	**New York City S.D.** 7,178,130,000	15,000,000	15,000,000		

REPORT #4

STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	BASIC GRANTS	TECH PREP	ADULT EDUC.
New York	**Rochester** 33,992	**Rochester City S.D.** 288,751,000	1,434,394	756,094		1,431,316
New York	Syracuse 22,133	Syracuse City S.D. 156,697,166	677,840	677,840		328,474
New York	**Yonkers** 19,405	**Yonkers City S.D.** 152,637,651	390,402		49,970	130,000
North Carolina	Jacksonville 20,529	Onslow County Schools 73,767,575	271,454	246,454	25,000	
North Carolina	**Raleigh** 66,919	**Wake County Public Schools** 432,448,532		579,184	25,000	
Ohio	**Akron** 33,213	**Akron City S.D.** 190,000,000	677,931	677,931		1,384,148
Ohio	Cincinnati 50,077	Cincinnati Public Schools 329,668,231	1,317,574	1,317,574		1,040,894
Ohio	Columbus 63,866	Columbus City S.D. 317,436,840	2,054,752			277,082
Ohio	**Dayton** 27,660	**Dayton City S.D.** 146,700,000	1,268,176	1,268,176		443,459
Ohio	**Toledo** 39,805	**Toledo City Schools** 185,953,136	1,245,899	1,245,899		2,304,799
Oklahoma	Moore 17,209	Moore Public Schools 54,437,238		241,660		
Oklahoma	**Tulsa** 41,844	**Tulsa I.S.D. #1** 137,542,044	803,665	272,884		239,694
Pennsylvania	Allentown 13,000	Allentown S.D. 82,907,989		72,000		58,784
Pennsylvania	Erie 12,137	City of Erie S.D. 69,108,738	412,153			422,112

REPORT #4

STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	BASIC GRANTS	TECH PREP	ADULT EDUC.
Pennsylvania	**Philadelphia** 195,000	**S.D. of Philadelphia** 1,230,362,000	6,527,647	6,527,647		776,682
Pennsylvania	**Pittsburgh** 40,137	**S.D. of Pittsburgh** 476,465,833	1,297,923	1,221,211	76,712	425,157
Tennessee	Chattanooga 20,816	Chattanooga P.S. 70,225,276	464,753	438,309	26,444	
Tennessee	Knoxville 50,000	Knox County S.D. 175,353,844	716,896	716,896		
Tennessee	**Memphis** 105,094	**Memphis City Schools** 348,426,080	2,293,464	2,293,464		513,274
Tennessee	Nashville	Metropolitan P.S. 246,373,929	1,418,009	1,418,009		201,500
Texas	Brownsville 37,979	Brownsville I.S.D. 165,898,178				
Texas	**Dallas** 137,000	**Dallas I.S.D.** 545,145,311	1,521,161	1,433,331		1,742,190
Texas	El Paso 64,859	El Paso I.S.D. 219,571,149	910,018	826,269	83,749	765,395
Texas	**Fort Worth** 70,210	**Fort Worth Independent** 274,997,870	688,771	688,771		1,922,368
Texas	Garland 38,971	Garland I.S.D. 131,169,332	215,000	215,000		
Texas	**Houston** 27,313	**Spring Branch Independent S.D.** 132,595,696	238,794	197,794	41,000	
Texas	**Houston** 197,633	**Houston I.S.D.** 668,819,493	2,044,950	1,966,902	78,048	
Texas	Midland 21,734	Midland I.S.D. 75,192,000	114,489	114,489		

REPORT #4						
STATE	**CITY ENROLLMENT**	**SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET**	**VOCATIONAL EDUCATION**	**BASIC GRANTS**	**TECH PREP**	**ADULT EDUC.**
Texas	Plano 32,021	Plano I.S.D. 141,864,322	162,847	105,737	57,110	
Texas	**San Antonio** 74,624	**San Antonio Independent S.D.** 289,301,746	1,841,676	1,841,676		
Virginia	**Norfolk** 36,515	**Norfolk P.S.** 186,369,586	1,225,000	1,170,000	55,000	227,000
Virginia	**Portsmouth** 18,100	**Portsmouth Public Schools** 89,712,266	1,165,810	1,165,810		210,977
Virginia	**Virginia Beach** 72,386	**Virginia Beach City Public Schools** 316,019,830	754,716	750,041	4,675	109,819
Washington	**Seattle** 41,112	**Seattle S.D.** 272,079,799	459,688	459,688		
Washington	**Tacoma** 30,381	**Tacoma S.D. #10** 174,761,614				
West Virginia	Huntington	Cabell Cty. Bd. of Ed. 140,858,765		176,863		58,016
Wisconsin	Madison 24,000	Madison Metro. S.D. 165,000,000	150,000			
Wisconsin	**Milwaukee** 99,719	**Milwaukee P.S.** 563,708,133	1,367,104			

REPORT #5

STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	IMPACT AID	CHAPTER 2	DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS	MATH & SCIENCE
Alabama	Huntsville 24,486	Huntsville City Schools 108,930,086	1,600,000	322,280	127,279	
Alabama	**Montgomery** 35,316	**Montgomery Public Schools** 120,999,721	513,955	328,888	384,079	144,701
Arizona	**Mesa** 63,750	**Mesa Unified School District #4** 233,836,473	1,111,000	516,896	339,136	118,335
Arizona	**Phoenix** 7,240	**Phoenix Elementary Sch. Dist. #1** 38,739,267			158,612	
Arizona	**Phoenix** 8,600	**Alhambra Elem. S.D. #68** 31,117,886		68,569	58,388	
Arizona	**Tucson** 57,668	**Tucson U.S.D.** 212,271,062	1,853,097	480,960	633,923	158,231
Arkansas	Little Rock 26,133	Little Rock S.D. 115,988,734	28,035	224,423	85,208	79,285
California	**Bakersfield** 25,985	**Bakersfield City S.D.** 100,645,029		306,253	284,530	99,392
California	Chula Vista 18,200	Chula Vista Elem. S.D. 69,695,631	60,000	122,689	113,129	42,600
California	Fremont 27,908	Fremont U.S.D. 119,143,514	47,500	152,266	106,895	
California	Long Beach 74,029	Long Beach U.S.D. 326,407,647	800,000	984,233	1,414,325	577,811
California	Los Angeles 639,699	Los Angeles U.S.D. 3,908,976,882	1,350,000	9,928,836	9,097,227	2,892,484
California	Pasadena 21,998	Pasadena U.S.D. 137,494,326		240,408	259,432	93,577
California	**Sacramento** 50,751	**Sacramento City U.S.D.** 219,316,803	50,000	817,140	711,549	339,618
California	San Bernardino 43,800	San Bernardino City U.S.D. 208,867,446		474,637	409,381	92,508

REPORT #5

STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	IMPACT AID	CHAPTER 2	DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS	MATH & SCIENCE
California	**San Diego**	**San Diego Unified**	7,301,694	1,155,879	1,125,486	410,000
Colorado	**Aurora** 30,000	**Adams-Arapahoe S.D. #28J** 94,726,779		168,717	162,605	59,196
Colorado	**Denver** 60,680	**Denver P.S.D. #1** 312,138,655	600,000	751,688	763,563	260,387
Connecticut	Bridgeport 20,225	Bridgeport S.D. 114,767,971		332,161	377,005	132,292
Connecticut	Hartford 26,819	Hartford S.D. 189,688,921	224,694	425,056	683,562	161,514
Florida	Gainesville 25,462	S.B. of Alachua Cty. 204,619,072	18,325	297,500	228,625	100,413
Florida	**Jacksonville** 116,607	**Duval S.D.** 490,878,244	1,500,000	1,192,215	1,036,957	336,450
Florida	Largo 94,738	Pinellas County Schools 460,490,971	175,000	821,911	746,769	256,499
Florida	**Miami** 300,576	**Dade S.D.** 1,627,870,734	1,174,000	2,739,227	3,108,280	1,018,672
Florida	**Orlando** 108,993	**Orange S.D.** 500,299,424		817,836	828,113	55,144
Florida	Tallahassee 27,875	Leon County S.D. 8,298,281		215,489	235,210	184,477
Georgia	**Atlanta** 61,865	**Atlanta P.S. Sys.** 328,930,647		1,038,900	1,288,264	
Georgia	Savannah 34,786	Savannah-Chatham Cty. P.S. 207,986,831	200,000	372,756	387,637	137,426
Hawaii	**Honolulu** 174,249	**Hawaii State Dept. of Ed.** 686,982,132	22,000,000	2,227,585	1,960,230	749,518
Illinois	**Chicago** 409,731	**Chicago P.S.D. #299** 2,343,145,000		5,265,222	8,635,992	2,390,936

REPORT #5

STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	IMPACT AID	CHAPTER 2	DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS	MATH & SCIENCE
Illinois	Springfield 15,600	Springfield P.S.D. #186 79,563,010	14,465	194,466	147,179	56,002
Indiana	Evansville 22,494	Evansville-Vanderburgh Sch Corp. 99,314,051		242,173	221,573	73,278
Indiana	Gary 24,831	Gary Comm. Sch. Corp. 113,737,181	53,941	286,614	344,557	117,475
Indiana	**Indianapolis** 47,051	**Indianapolis P.S.** 360,435,251	50,000	615,287	781,180	213,192
Iowa	**Des Moines** 30,998	**Des Moines Independent Comm. S.D.** 152,000,000	13,157	257,549	325,503	46,529
Kansas	Kansas City 21,051	U.S.D. #500 101,878,766	20,748	53,785	80,551	23,104
Kansas	**Wichita** 49,149	**Wichita Public Schools** 190,861,532	23,006	384,916	659,748	140,326
Kentucky	**Louisville** 90,243	**Jefferson County S.D.** 609,771,794	150,000	840,175	934,497	331,777
Louisiana	Baton Rouge 60,955	East Baton Rouge 234,449,359		555,815	725,202	229,787
Louisiana	**New Orleans** 83,000	**New Orleans P.S.**	2,700,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Louisiana	Shreveport 50,554	Caddo Parish S.D. 210,092,576	20,000	452,446	549,301	183,785
Massachusetts	**Boston** 57,400	**Boston Public Schools** 443,000,000		1,092,391	1,922,073	560,801
Massachusetts	Springfield 24,086	Springfield Public Schools 106,304,378	30,000	512,723	373,014	174,528
Michigan	**Detroit** 182,346	**Detroit Public Schools** 964,808,308	106,990	3,417,994	3,275,884	1,089,646
Michigan	**Flint** 27,000	**City of Flint S.D.** 147,000,000		377,836	473,676	121,322

REPORT #5

STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	IMPACT AID	CHAPTER 2	DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS	MATH & SCIENCE
Michigan	**Grand Rapids** 30,488	**Grand Rapids P.S.** 173,066,732		334,459	330,032	111,404
Minnesota	St. Paul 37,135	St. Paul I.S.D. #625 222,906,100	95,000	354,993	490,422	213,522
Mississippi	**Jackson** 33,327	**Jackson Public Schools** 109,466,550		96,890	58,169	181,145
Missouri	St. Louis 42,461	St. Louis City Bd. of Ed. 225,698,708	43,605	577,765	1,174,331	619,098
Nebraska	**Lincoln** 28,806	**Lincoln Public Schools** 136,450,000		161,595	214,568	60,837
Nebraska	**Omaha** 41,798	**S.D. of Omaha** 192,088,334	75,000	430,944	436,935	153,195
Nevada	**Reno** 40,028	**Washoe Cty. S.D.** 236,561,162		359,771	302,179	112,245
New Jersey	Elizabeth 15,396	Elizabeth S.D. 125,299,661	18,822	250,380	159,426	77,273
New Jersey	Newark 48,847	Newark School District 495,883,578	221,429	883,910	1,210,388	427,596
New Mexico	Las Cruces 20,113	Las Cruces S.D. #2 66,139,632	344,776	112,350	138,258	55,044
New York	**New York City** 961,635	**New York City S.D.** 7,178,130,000	5,000,000	13,800,000	11,800,000	1,100,000
New York	**Rochester** 33,992	**Rochester City S.D.** 288,751,000	147,425	335,096	424,975	172,556
New York	Syracuse 22,133	Syracuse City S.D. 156,697,166	119,000	201,130	335,947	95,886
New York	**Yonkers** 19,405	**Yonkers City S.D.** 152,637,651		106,695	165,000	70,764
North Carolina	Jacksonville 20,529	Onslow County Schools 73,767,575	1,000,000	156,371	156,886	55,788

REPORT #5

STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	IMPACT AID	CHAPTER 2	DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS	MATH & SCIENCE
North Carolina	**Raleigh** 66,919	**Wake County Public Schools** 432,448,532		468,120	576,930	165,378
Ohio	**Akron** 33,213	**Akron City S.D.** 190,000,000		453,119	536,302	120,261
Ohio	Cincinnati 50,077	Cincinnati Public Schools 329,668,231	131,777	625,609	761,241	196,650
Ohio	**Columbus** 63,866	**Columbus City S.D.** 317,436,840	130,000	936,786	558,214	251,427
Ohio	**Dayton** 27,660	**Dayton City S.D.** 146,700,000		463,790	426,551	128,878
Ohio	**Toledo** 39,805	**Toledo City Schools** 185,953,136		634,223	654,476	177,344
Oklahoma	Moore 17,209	Moore Public Schools 54,437,238	33,065	127,047	79,299	34,791
Oklahoma	**Tulsa** 41,844	**Tulsa I.S.D. #1** 137,542,044		355,885	369,575	147,842
Pennsylvania	Allentown 13,000	Allentown S.D. 82,907,989	to date	128,115	151,925	44,343
Pennsylvania	Erie 12,137	City of Erie S.D. 69,108,738		139,097		45,695
Pennsylvania	**Philadelphia** 195,000	**S.D. of Philadelphia** 1,230,362,000	1,100,000	3,712,582	4,652,503	1,450,694
Pennsylvania	**Pittsburgh** 40,137	**S.D. of Pittsburgh** 476,465,833	180,604	492,838	488,854	177,374
Tennessee	Chattanooga 20,816	Chattanooga P.S. 70,225,276		194,870	262,264	90,858
Tennessee	Knoxville 50,000	Knox County S.D. 175,353,844	175,000	444,892	424,924	159,530
Tennessee	**Memphis** 105,094	**Memphis City Schools** 348,426,080		996,025	1,306,145	475,952

REPORT #5

STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	IMPACT AID	CHAPTER 2	DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS	MATH & SCIENCE
Tennessee	Nashville	Metropolitan P.S. 246,373,929		591,935	599,922	214,806
Texas	Brownsville 37,979	Brownsville I.S.D. 165,898,178	42,511		446,243	153,946
Texas	**Dallas** 137,000	**Dallas I.S.D.** 545,145,311	132,505	1,265,864	1,358,073	466,580
Texas	El Paso 64,859	El Paso I.S.D. 219,571,149	2,430,911	604,228	741,142	256,551
Texas	**Fort Worth** 70,210	**Fort Worth Independent** 274,997,870	470,000	673,127	721,471	212,290
Texas	Garland 38,971	Garland I.S.D. 131,169,332		269,752	364,038	88,318
Texas	**Houston** 27,313	**Spring Branch Independent S.D.** 132,595,696		272,841	137,706	53,527
Texas	**Houston** 197,633	**Houston I.S.D.** 668,819,493		1,860,065	2,290,455	735,725
Texas	Midland 21,734	Midland I.S.D. 75,192,000		159,267	115,610	42,890
Texas	Plano 32,021	Plano I.S.D. 141,864,322		187,584	142,214	50,552
Texas	**San Antonio** 74,624	**San Antonio Independent S.D.** 289,301,746	226,053	821,634	899,279	295,812
Virginia	**Norfolk** 36,515	**Norfolk P.S.** 186,369,586	4,800,000	409,700	477,000	168,000
Virginia	**Portsmouth** 18,100	**Portsmouth Public Schools** 89,712,266	1,293,886	41,633	200,627	51,258
Virginia	**Virginia Beach** 72,386	**Virginia Beach City Public Schools** 316,019,830	7,441,800	119,755	462,130	98,790
Washington	**Seattle** 41,112	**Seattle S.D.** 272,079,799	150,000	581,936	455,462	103,435

REPORT #5

STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	IMPACT AID	CHAPTER 2	DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS	MATH & SCIENCE
Washington	**Tacoma** 30,381	**Tacoma S.D. #10** 174,761,614		488,579	769,895	66,612
West Virginia	Huntington	Cabell Cty. Bd. of Ed. 140,858,765		104,657	153,265	
Wisconsin	**Madison** 24,000	**Madison Metro. S.D.** 165,000,000		217,000	180,000	37,000
Wisconsin	Milwaukee 99,719	Milwaukee P.S. 563,708,133	100,000	1,991,166	1,334,775	502,677

REPORT #6

STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	BILINGUAL EDUCATION	MAGNET SCHOOLS	DROPOUT PREVENTION	HEAD START	SCHOOL LUNCH & BREAKFAST
Alabama	Huntsville 24,486	Huntsville City Schools 108,930,086					2,000,000
Alabama	**Montgomery** 35,316	**Montgomery Public Schools** 120,999,721					5,399,905
Arizona	**Mesa** 63,750	**Mesa Unified School District #4** 233,836,473				30,000	3,511,310
Arizona	**Phoenix** 7,240	**Phoenix Elementary Sch. Dist. #1** 38,739,267	312,058	670,308			2,765,187
Arizona	**Phoenix** 8,600	**Alhambra Elem. S.D. #68** 31,117,886					1,670,995
Arizona	Tucson 57,668	Tucson U.S.D. 212,271,062	233,189				
Arkansas	Little Rock 26,133	Little Rock S.D. 115,988,734	3,450		30,000		3,186,799
California	**Bakersfield** 25,985	**Bakersfield City S.D.** 100,645,029	41,328	4,934,090	114,508		7,192,358
California	Chula Vista 18,200	Chula Vista Elem. S.D. 69,695,631					1,725,000
California	Fremont 27,908	Fremont U.S.D. 119,143,514	1,007,777				758,726
California	Long Beach 74,029	Long Beach U.S.D. 326,407,647	751,313	1,780,942	680,009	2,912,858	12,081,370
California	Los Angeles 639,699	Los Angeles U.S.D. 3,908,976,882	2,527,770				148,614,107
California	Pasadena 21,998	Pasadena U.S.D. 137,494,326	376,261				2,835,733
California	Sacramento 50,751	Sacramento City U.S.D. 219,316,803	848,845	465,378		1,255,138	7,116,680

REPORT #6

STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	BILINGUAL EDUCATION	MAGNET SCHOOLS	DROPOUT PREVENTION	HEAD START	SCHOOL LUNCH & BREAKFAST
California	San Bernardino 43,800	San Bernardino City U.S.D. 208,867,446	114,492		57,375		6,145,700
California	**San Diego**	**San Diego Unified**	246,000	2,618,318			14,838,134
Colorado	**Aurora** 30,000	**Adams-Arapahoe S.D. #28J** 94,726,779	431,775				1,414,424
Colorado	**Denver** 60,680	**Denver P.S.D. #1** 312,138,655	223,904				7,463,847
Connecticut	Bridgeport 20,225	Bridgeport S.D. 114,767,971	371,273	627,346			
Connecticut	Hartford 26,819	Hartford S.D. 189,688,921	1,067,751	230,949			4,362,242
Florida	Gainesville 25,462	S.B. of Alachua Cty. 204,619,072				1,467,384	3,802,615
Florida	**Jacksonville** 116,607	**Duval S.D.** 490,878,244		3,624,209			12,319,271
Florida	Largo 94,738	Pinellas County Schools 460,490,971	131,029	1,560,736			9,234,116
Florida	**Miami** 300,576	**Dade S.D.** 1,627,870,734	346,376	3,572,185	97,682	624,386	57,234,021
Florida	**Orlando** 108,993	**Orange S.D.** 500,299,424	67,770		85,000	259,200	11,573,503
Florida	Tallahassee 27,875	Leon County S.D. 8,298,281					
Georgia	**Atlanta** 61,865	**Atlanta P.S. Sys.** 328,930,647					13,154,833
Georgia	Savannah 34,786	Savannah-Chatham Cty. P.S. 207,986,831					4,812,018

REPORT #6

STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	BILINGUAL EDUCATION	MAGNET SCHOOLS	DROPOUT PREVENTION	HEAD START	SCHOOL LUNCH & BREAKFAST
Hawaii	**Honolulu** 174,249	**Hawaii State Dept. of Ed.** 686,982,132	977,786				17,600,000
Illinois	**Chicago** 409,731	**Chicago P.S.D. #299** 2,343,145,000	763,943			7,254,121	80,241,329
Illinois	Springfield 15,600	Springfield P.S.D. #186 79,563,010	34,821				1,600,000
Indiana	Evansville 22,494	Evansville-Vanderburgh Sch Corp. 99,314,051					1,043,614
Indiana	Gary 24,831	Gary Comm. Sch. Corp. 113,737,181					
Indiana	**Indianapolis** 47,051	**Indianapolis P.S.** 360,435,251		2,586,934			8,200,479
Iowa	Des Moines 30,998	Des Moines Independent Comm. S.D. 152,000,000				503,518	3,586,831
Kansas	Kansas City 21,051	U.S.D. #500 101,878,766					3,297,037
Kansas	**Wichita** 49,149	**Wichita Public Schools** 190,861,532	89,133		482,148	506,549	5,166,068
Kentucky	**Louisville** 90,243	**Jefferson County S.D.** 609,771,794	330,312	3,177,159	118,623	4,234,109	12,013,271
Louisiana	**Baton Rouge** 60,955	**East Baton Rouge** 234,449,359	236,193				10,440,000
Louisiana	**New Orleans** 83,000	**New Orleans P.S.**			800,000		11,000,000
Louisiana	Shreveport 50,554	Caddo Parish S.D. 210,092,576					6,800,000

REPORT #6

STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	BILINGUAL EDUCATION	MAGNET SCHOOLS	DROPOUT PREVENTION	HEAD START	SCHOOL LUNCH & BREAKFAST
Massachusetts	**Boston** 57,400	**Boston Public Schools** 443,000,000	627,055				11,921,611
Massachusetts	Springfield 24,086	Springfield Public Schools 106,304,378			14,400		3,596,742
Michigan	**Detroit** 182,346	**Detroit Public Schools** 964,808,308	161,865		780,910	3,720,819	21,590,561
Michigan	**Flint** 27,000	**City of Flint S.D.** 147,000,000	291,408		456,537	953,781	3,100,000
Michigan	**Grand Rapids** 30,488	**Grand Rapids P.S.** 173,066,732	210,946	3,592,891	980,257		25,800
Minnesota	St. Paul 37,135	St. Paul I.S.D. #625 222,906,100	249,578	1,766,862		292,934	5,983,000
Mississippi	**Jackson** 33,327	**Jackson Public Schools** 109,466,550	72,647				10,452,000
Missouri	St. Louis 42,461	St, Louis City Bd. of Ed. 225,698,708					11,567,774
Nebraska	**Lincoln** 28,806	**Lincoln Public Schools** 136,450,000	108,333			582,583	1,570,000
Nebraska	**Omaha** 41,798	**S.D. of Omaha** 192,088,334					5,200,000
Nevada	**Reno** 40,028	**Washoe Cty. S.D.** 236,561,162					1,917,321
New Jersey	Elizabeth 15,396	Elizabeth S.D. 125,299,661					2,675,193
New Jersey	Newark 48,847	Newark School District 495,883,578	119,237		320,952		10,541,728
New Mexico	Las Cruces 20,113	Las Cruces S.D. #2 66,139,632	153,747			495,229	2,698,973

REPORT #6

STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	BILINGUAL EDUCATION	MAGNET SCHOOLS	DROPOUT PREVENTION	HEAD START	SCHOOL LUNCH & BREAKFAST
New York	**New York City** 961,635	**New York City S.D.** 7,178,130,000	14,200,000	11,800,000			165,526,000
New York	**Rochester** 33,992	**Rochester City S.D.** 288,751,000	100,000	3,528,461			4,932,414
New York	Syracuse 22,133	Syracuse City S.D. 156,697,166					4,819,252
New York	**Yonkers** 19,405	**Yonkers City S.D.** 152,637,651		2,453,078			2,543,113
North Carolina	Jacksonville 20,529	Onslow County Schools 73,767,575					2,150,000
North Carolina	**Raleigh** 66,919	**Wake County Public Schools** 432,448,532					4,717,805
Ohio	**Akron** 33,213	**Akron City S.D.** 190,000,000			127,054	1,230,847	3,831,545
Ohio	Cincinnati 50,077	Cincinnati Public Schools 329,668,231	129,492	999,140	585,118	936,050	7,622,000
Ohio	Columbus 63,866	Columbus City S.D. 317,436,840	27,020				11,500,000
Ohio	**Dayton** 27,660	**Dayton City S.D.** 146,700,000		2,146,168		841,982	6,518,271
Ohio	**Toledo** 39,805	**Toledo City Schools** 185,953,136					4,240,000
Oklahoma	Moore 17,209	Moore Public Schools 54,437,238					706,207
Oklahoma	**Tulsa** 41,844	**Tulsa I.S.D. #1** 137,542,044					4,269,795
Pennsylvania	Allentown 13,000	Allentown S.D. 82,907,989	21,173		90,289		1,352,000

REPORT #6

STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	BILINGUAL EDUCATION	MAGNET SCHOOLS	DROPOUT PREVENTION	HEAD START	SCHOOL LUNCH & BREAKFAST
Pennsylvania	Erie 12,137	City of Erie S.D. 69,108,738				102,159	2,163,658
Pennsylvania	**Philadelphia** 195,000	**S.D. of Philadelphia** 1,230,362,000	388,780	1,619,043	1,315,551	8,525,451	30,500,000
Pennsylvania	**Pittsburgh** 40,137	**S.D. of Pittsburgh** 476,465,833				1,838,965	6,537,937
Tennessee	Chattanooga 20,816	Chattanooga P.S. 70,225,276					3,110,653
Tennessee	Knoxville 50,000	Knox County S.D. 175,353,844					4,554,882
Tennessee	**Memphis** 105,094	**Memphis City Schools** 348,426,080	24,124				
Tennessee	Nashville	Metropolitan P.S. 246,373,929					8,553,992
Texas	Brownsville 37,979	Brownsville I.S.D. 165,898,178	69,136				9,676,950
Texas	**Dallas** 137,000	**Dallas I.S.D.** 545,145,311		1,149,240		650,000	23,414,026
Texas	El Paso 64,859	El Paso I.S.D. 219,571,149					12,819,773
Texas	**Fort Worth** 70,210	**Fort Worth Independent** 274,997,870	494,167				12,125,968
Texas	Garland 38,971	Garland I.S.D. 131,169,332					1,834,158
Texas	**Houston** 27,313	**Spring Branch Independent S.D.** 132,595,696	200,000				2,390,523
Texas	**Houston** 197,633	**Houston I.S.D.** 668,819,493			523,394		37,683,714

REPORT #6

STATE	CITY ENROLLMENT	SCHOOL DISTRICT TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	BILINGUAL EDUCATION	MAGNET SCHOOLS	DROPOUT PREVENTION	HEAD START	SCHOOL LUNCH & BREAKFAST
Texas	Midland 21,734	Midland I.S.D. 75,192,000				646,192	4,374,455
Texas	Plano 32,021	Plano I.S.D. 141,864,322				355,582	841,996
Texas	**San Antonio** 74,624	**San Antonio Independent S.D.** 289,301,746	200,000				15,655,371
Virginia	**Norfolk** 36,515	**Norfolk P.S.** 186,369,586					5,644,145
Virginia	**Portsmouth** 18,100	**Portsmouth Public Schools** 89,712,266			387,320		3,012,000
Virginia	**Virginia Beach** 72,386	**Virginia Beach City Public Schools** 316,019,830					4,369,575
Washington	**Seattle** 41,112	**Seattle S.D.** 272,079,799	406,981	1,691,715	1,099,294	1,150,675	5,248,590
Washington	**Tacoma** 30,381	**Tacoma S.D. #10** 174,761,614	252,433	1,800,666	73,160	1,463,220	3,855,647
West Virginia	Huntington	Cabell Cty. Bd. of Ed. 140,858,765					1,625,000
Wisconsin	Madison 24,000	Madison Metro. S.D. 165,000,000					1,117,000
Wisconsin	**Milwaukee** 99,719	**Milwaukee P.S.** 563,708,133	26,863		264,148	1,795,477	16,351,864

GLOSSARY

Ad Hoc Committees - As used in this report, committees of the school board established for particular purposes without reference to wider applications.

Affirmative Action Plan - Plans that are either court-ordered or are voluntarily established by employers to ensure the equitable participation and advancement of minorities and/or women in the workplace or in public contracting.

Asbestos Abatement - The removal or enclosure of hazardous asbestos fibers from school buildings, roofs, materials, etc.

Bilingual Education - Programs that assist students of limited-English or non-English speaking ability. Programs may be bilingual or English as a second language.

Bond Issue - Any given number of bonds, issued by one obligator, that may be of one or several denominations, that are all of like tenor, and that, if secured, are all and equally secured under one mortgage.

CD/ROM (Compact Disc Read Only Memory) - Uses the compact disc format as a computer storage medium capable of handling megabytes of data and other mixed media.

Central Office and Administrative Staff - Staff members on the district payroll who are primarily engaged in activities which have as their purpose the general regulation, direction, and control of the affairs of the district.

Certificated - Having been by the State (or agency or organization authorized by the State) issued the legal document, including licenses or permits, which authorizes the person to perform services for the district.

Chapter 1 - Federal program which provides financial assistance to local districts for compensatory education services for disadvantaged students and to state education agencies for services to migrant, handicapped, and neglected/delinquent children.

Chapter 2 - Federal program which provides funds to state and local education agencies to implement promising educational programs, provide innovative educational improvement, meet the needs of at-risk children, and expand effective school programs.

Collective Bargaining Laws - As used in this report, state legislation regulating any aspect of the attempts by employee-employer representatives to reach an agreement on wages and working conditions; the presence of a union is often implied.

Drop Out Prevention - Programs aimed specifically at forestalling a pupil's leaving school before meeting all academic requirements.

Drug Free Schools - A program established by the U.S. Department of Education to assist schools in their efforts to create drug-free environments for students.

Early Childhood Education - As used in this report, pre-kindergarten programs and curriculum.

EPA - Environmental Protection Agency

ESAA (Emergency School Assistance Aid) - Originally, Department of Education grants to school districts for desegregation efforts.

Fiscally Dependent - A school district in which the local board cannot make estimates and decisions on financial matters without the approval of and control by municipal authorities.

Fiscally Independent - A school district in which the state has delegated to the local school board complete authority in all matters pertaining to the financial management of public schools, the board having the power to determine the amount of the budget and to levy or cause to be levied taxes or issue bonds to raise the required funds.

Full-time Equivalents - A measure of staff resources that equals the cumulative amount of time all staff members normally devote to an assignment or function divided by the amount of time required for a full-time assignment. The number 1.0 represents one full-time equivalent.

Head Start - A federal preschool child development program of the Office of Economic Opportunity which provides a comprehensive program of education, medical care, social services, and nutritional help for preschool children from disadvantaged backgrounds; programs are organized and administered by local agencies, including school districts.

Homebound Instruction - Individual instruction by a teacher usually at the home of a pupil who is unable to attend class because of physical illness, pregnancy, etc.

Impact Aid A - Federal program which provides funds to local school systems to compensate for the cost of educating children whose parent(s) live and work on federal property when enrollments and revenues have been negatively affected by federal activities.

Impact Aid B - Somewhat broader than impact Aid A, provides funds to local school systems to compensate for the cost of educating children whose parent(s) either live or work on federal property when enrollments and revenues have been negatively affected by federal activities.

Instructional Personnel - Those who render direct and personal teaching services.

Magnet Schools and Programs - As used in this report, schools and programs that offer enriched curriculum in one or more subjects, i.e., arts, science, technology, business, etc., whether or not they were instituted for purposes of school desegregation.

Minority-Business Enterprises (MBE) - Business enterprises that are owned or controlled (percentage sometimes specified) by one or more persons belonging to certain specified minorities which may be eligible for certain set-asides in public works, contracts, etc.

Multicultural Education - Educational programs that combine elements of different national origins and which are governed by regulations under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as a result of the Supreme Court's decision in Lau V. Nichols.

GLOSSARY (continued)

Non-Instructional Services - Activities concerned with providing non-instructional services to students, staff, or community, for example, food services and child care centers.

Pairing or Clustering - Student assignment plans in which certain schools are linked in pairs or larger groups in order to achieve desegregation.

Revenue Anticipation Notes - Short-term notes issued in anticipation of the receipt of future revenues. For example, districts frequently borrow money to cover cash needs that arise several months prior to the receipt of their annual local property tax collection.

School Breakfast Program - Federal program authorized by the National School Lunch Act and Child Nutrition Act that provides participating school districts with per-meal reimbursement funds to subsidize their school breakfast programs.

School Lunch Program - Federal program authorized by the National School Lunch Act and Child Nutrition Act that provides participating school districts with per-meal reimbursement funds to subsidize their school lunch programs.

Site-based Councils/Committees - Groups organized to participate in school-based decision making and management. Generally, each school is viewed as the primary unit of decision making authority and members of the community participate on the council/committee.

Special Education - As used in this report, direct instructional activities designed primarily to deal with students who are physically handicapped, emotionally disturbed, or mentally retarded.

Standing Committee - A regularly constituted committee such as a committee on finance or building; usually appointed for a definite period of time.

Support Staff - Staff members who perform activities which provide administrative, technical, and logistical support to a program. Support staff sustain and enhance the fulfillment of the objectives of other major functions.

Tax Anticipation Notes - Notes issued in anticipation of collection of taxes, usually retirable only from tax collections, and frequently, only from the proceeds of the tax levy whose collection they anticipate.

Tax Levy - In this report, the resolution of the board indicating the amount of money needed for district operations to be raised through taxes.

Unitary Status - Concerns the issue of when the court enters an order declaring that a district has achieved the goals of its desegregation plan.

Vocational Education - Education and training primarily focused on one or more semiskilled, skilled, or technical operations.

Win Win Bargaining - A form of negotiations in which both parties achieve their goals.

GLOSSARY (continued)

Women-Business Enterprises (WBE) - Business enterprises that are owned (percentage sometimes specified) or controlled by one or more women which may be eligible for certain set-asides in public works, contracts, etc.

about CUBE. . .

The Council of Urban Boards of Education (CUBE) is a component of the National School Boards Association's National Affiliate program. Individual school boards are eligible to participate in CUBE if they are a member of their state school boards association and they serve a community with a core city population of at least 100,000. Currently, 79 of our nation's largest urban school districts participate in the CUBE program. CUBE is governed by a Steering Committee composed of urban school board members from across the United States. This Steering Committee works to improve board members' effectiveness as policy makers in urban schools.

about NSBA. . .

The National School Boards Association is the nationwide advocacy organization for public school governance. NSBA's mission is to foster excellence and equity in public elementary and secondary education in the United States through local school board leadership. NSBA achieves its mission by amplifying the influence of school boards across the country in all public forums relevant to federal and national education issues, by representing the school board perspective before federal government agencies and with national organizations that affect education, and by providing vital information and services to Federation Members and schools boards throughout the nation.

NSBA advocates local school boards as the ultimate expression of the unique American institution of representative governance of public school districts. NSBA supports the capacity of each school board -- acting on behalf of and in close concert with the people of its community -- to envision the future of education in its community, to establish a structure and environment that allow all students to reach their maximum potential, to provide accountability for the people of its community on performance in the schools, and to serve as the key community advocate for children and youth and their public schools.

Founded in 1940, NSBA is a not-for-profit federation of state associations of schools boards across the United States and the school boards of Hawaii, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. NSBA represents the nation's 97,000 school board members. These board members govern 15,500 local school districts that serve more than 41 million public school students -- approximately 90 percent of all elementary and secondary school students in the nation. Virtually all school board members are elected; the remainder are appointed by elected officials.

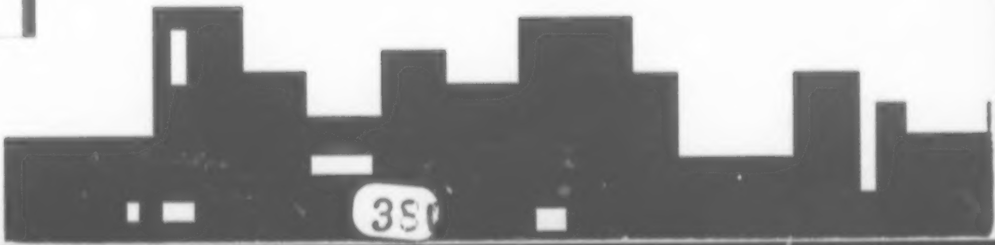
NSBA policy is determined by a 150-member Delegate Assembly of local school board members from throughout the nation. The 24-member Board of Directors translates this policy into action. Programs and services are administered by the NSBA Executive Director, assisted by a professional staff. NSBA is located in metropolitan Washington, D.C.

National School Boards Association
1680 Duke Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
Phone: 703-838-6722
Fax: 703-683-7590

NSBA

NATIONAL

AFFILIATE



BEST COPY AVAILABLE